

THE

FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

FROM

JANUARY TO JUNE 1919



1919

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1919.

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FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

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412	Brady, H. M. & Co.	1	1
413	Brown, E. A.	10	10
414	Brown, E. A.	10	10
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PORTUGAL

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2. NOTATION

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Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	573	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	576
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	574	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	577
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	575	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	578
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	576	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	579
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	577	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	580
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	578	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	581
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	579	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	582
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	580	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	583
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	581	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	584
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	582	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	585
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	583	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	586
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	584	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	587
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	585	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	588
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	586	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	589
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	587	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	590
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	588	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	591
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	589	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	592
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	590	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	593
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	591	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	594
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	592	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	595
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	593	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	596
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	594	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	597
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	595	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	598
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	596	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	599
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	597	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	600
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	598	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	601
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	599	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	602
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	600	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	603
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	601	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	604
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	602	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	605
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	603	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	606
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	604	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	607
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	605	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	608
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	606	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	609
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	607	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	610
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	608	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	611
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	609	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	612
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	610	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	613
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	611	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	614
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	612	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	615
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	613	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	616
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	614	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	617
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	615	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	618
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	616	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	619
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	617	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	620
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	618	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	621
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	619	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	622
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	620	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	623
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	621	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	624
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	622	Wright, J. H.	12	10	10	625
Jordan, M. H. W.	12	10	10	623	Wright, J. H.	12			

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT 4

[illegible]

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1990年10月1日

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WILSON AND TUCKER

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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

INTERNET

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Exemple 7 : *Longitudinalité et diversité*
Changement d'habitat

Species	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	29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Leavitt, J. *Representations of the*
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APPENDIX 11B (continued)

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五、個人發展

100	Ammonia, N. H.	100	100	100	100
101	Ammonia, N. H.	101	101	101	101
102	Ammonia, N. H.	102	102	102	102
103	Ammonia, N. H.	103	103	103	103
104	Ammonia, N. H.	104	104	104	104
105	Ammonia, N. H.	105	105	105	105
106	Ammonia, N. H.	106	106	106	106
107	Ammonia, N. H.	107	107	107	107
108	Ammonia, N. H.	108	108	108	108
109	Ammonia, N. H.	109	109	109	109
110	Ammonia, N. H.	110	110	110	110
111	Ammonia, N. H.	111	111	111	111
112	Ammonia, N. H.	112	112	112	112
113	Ammonia, N. H.	113	113	113	113
114	Ammonia, N. H.	114	114	114	114
115	Ammonia, N. H.	115	115	115	115
116	Ammonia, N. H.	116	116	116	116
117	Ammonia, N. H.	117	117	117	117
118	Ammonia, N. H.	118	118	118	118
119	Ammonia, N. H.	119	119	119	119
120	Ammonia, N. H.	120	120	120	120
121	Ammonia, N. H.	121	121	121	121
122	Ammonia, N. H.	122	122	122	122
123	Ammonia, N. H.	123	123	123	123
124	Ammonia, N. H.	124	124	124	124
125	Ammonia, N. H.	125	125	125	125
126	Ammonia, N. H.	126	126	126	126
127	Ammonia, N. H.	127	127	127	127
128	Ammonia, N. H.	128	128	128	128
129	Ammonia, N. H.	129	129	129	129
130	Ammonia, N. H.	130	130	130	130
131	Ammonia, N. H.	131	131	131	131
132	Ammonia, N. H.	132	132	132	132
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List of teachers whose satisfactions were completed during 1918:

By Inspection of Schools:
 First 1918.—May 6.
 Second 1918.—May 15.
 Third 1918.—May 15.
 Fourth 1918.—May 25.
 Fifth 1918.—May 25.
 Sixth 1918.—May 27.
 Seventh 1918.—May 27.
 Eighth 1918.—May 27.
 Ninth 1918.—June 2.
 Tenth 1918.—June 2.
 By Inspection of Girls' Schools, Southern division.—June 25.
 Teachers' Council's Certificate Examination, 1918-19.—
 Candidates passed and failed.—January 25.

Training School leaving Certificate Examination, March 1919.—Candidates passed and failed.—June 25.
 University of Sydney.

Candidates passed and failed:

B.A. (General) Degree Final Examination, March 1919.—June 25.
 B.S. Degree Examination, March 1919.—May 25.
 First Examination in Engineering, March 1919.—May 25.
 B.A. Degree Examination, March and April 1919.—
 June 25.
 Magistrates Examination, March 1919.—May 25.
 Medical Examination, March and April 1919.—June 25.

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APPENDICES

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Amendments

- No. IV of 1928.—The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act—April 15.
No. V of 1929.—The Termination of the French War (Declarations) Act—May 15.
No. VI of 1931.—The Indian Oath (Amendment) Act—April 15.
No. VII of 1931.—The Indian Debitum Fines (Amendment) Act—April 15.
No. VIII of 1931.—The Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Act—April 15.
No. X of 1931.—The Indian Probate Duty Act—May 15.

Fines

- No. I of 1928.—The Local Authorities Penalties and Offences Act—April 15.
No. II of 1929.—The Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act—April 15.
No. III of 1931.—The Motor Vehicle Duties (Amendment) Act—April 15.
No. IV of 1931.—The Termination of the French War (Declarations) Act—May 15.
No. V of 1931.—The Indian Oath (Amendment) Act—April 15.
No. VI of 1931.—The Indian Debitum Fines (Amendment) Act—April 15.
No. VII of 1931.—The Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Act—April 15.
No. X of 1931.—The Indian Probate Duty Act—May 15.

Revenue

- No. XXV of 1928.—The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act—April 15.
No. I of 1929.—The Local Authorities Penalties and Offences Act—April 15.
No. II of 1929.—The Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act—April 15.
No. III of 1931.—The Motor Vehicle Duties (Amendment) Act—April 15.
No. IV of 1931.—The Indian Oath (Amendment) Act—April 15.
No. V of 1931.—The Termination of the French War (Declarations) Act—May 15.
No. VI of 1931.—The Indian Oath (Amendment) Act—April 15.
No. VII of 1931.—The Indian Debitum Fines (Amendment) Act—April 15.
No. X of 1931.—The Indian Probate Duty Act—May 15.

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- No. I of 1928.—The Local Authorities Penalties and Offences Act—April 15.
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No. V of 1931.—The Indian Oath (Amendment) Act—April 15.
No. VI of 1931.—The Indian Debitum Fines (Amendment) Act—April 15.
No. X of 1931.—The Indian Probate Duty Act—May 15.

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Dept.	Exposition.
The Madison Village Council—April 14, with the Bd. as succeeded by the Corporation—April 1.	No. 1 of 1918.—The Madison Agricultural Fairs and Expositions—May 14.
Bd.	Exposition.
No. 11 of 1918.—The Madison Agricultural Fairs and Expositions—May 14.	No. 111 of 1918.—The Madison Agricultural Fairs and Expositions—May 14.
	Exposition.
	No. 111 of 1918.—The Madison Agricultural Fairs and Expositions—May 14.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Rutlocks.

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PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, the 24th December 1919.

No. 102.—The Royal Assent to the Government of India Bill lately passed by both Houses of Parliament in England having been signified, the following Royal Proclamation is published:—

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the sea, King, Defender of Faith, Emperor of India:

To My Viceroy and Governor-General, to the Princes of the Indian States and to all My subjects in India of whatever race and creed:

GREETING:

I, Another epoch has been reached to-day in the annals of India. I have given My Royal assent to an Act which will take its place among the great historical measures passed by the Parliament of this Realm for the better Government of India and the greater contentment of her people. The Acts of 1773 and 1784 were designed

to establish a regular system of administration and justice under the Honorable East India Company. The Act of 1833 opened the door for Indians to public offices and employment. The Act of 1858 transferred the administration from the Company to the Crown and laid the foundations of the public life which exists in India to-day. The Act of 1861 sowed the seed of representative institutions and the seed was quickened into life by the Act of 1909. The Act which has now become law entrusts the elected representatives of the people with a definite share of the government and points the way to responsible government hereafter. If, as I confidently hope, the policy which this Act inaugurates should achieve its purpose, the results will be momentous in the story of human progress; and it is timely and fitting that I should invite you to-day to consider the past and to join me in My hopes of the future.

2. Ever since the welfare of India was confided to Us it has been held as a sacred trust by Our Royal House and Line. In 1840 Queen Victoria of revered memory solemnly declared Herself bound to Her Indian subjects by the same obligations of duty as to all Her other subjects; and She secured to them religious freedom and the equal and impartial protection of the law. In His message to the Indian people in 1909 My dear Father, King Edward VII, announced His intention to maintain unimpaired the same forms of humane and equitable administration. Again in His Proclamation of 1908 He renewed the assurance which had been given fifty years before and surveyed the progress which they had inspired. On My accession to the Throne in 1910 I sent a message to the Princes and Peoples of India, acknowledging their loyalty and homage and promising that the prosperity and happiness of India should always be to me of the highest interest and concern. In the following years I visited India and testified My sympathy for the people and My desire for their well-being.

3. While there are the sentiments of affection and devotion by which I and My predecessors have been animated, the Parliament and the people of this Realm and My subjects in India have been equally anxious for the moral and material advancement of India. We have endeavored to give to her people the many blessings which Providence has bestowed upon Ourselves. But there is one gift which yet remains without which the progress of a country cannot be consummated: the right of her people to manage her affairs and safeguard her interests. The defence of India against foreign aggression is a duty, an Imperial interest and pride. The control of her domestic resources is a burden which India may well aspire to take upon her shoulders. The burden is too heavy to be borne in full until time and experience have brought the necessary strength. That opportunity will now be given for experience to grow and for responsibility to increase with the capacity for its fulfilment.

4. I have watched with understanding and sympathy the growing desire of My Indian people for representative institutions. Starting from small beginnings this ambition has steadily strengthened its hold upon the intellects of the country. It has pursued its course along constitutional channels with energy and courage. It has survived the difficulties which at times and in places lawless men sought to cast upon it by acts of violence committed under the guise of patriotism. It has been stirred to more vigorous life by the ideals for which the British Commonwealth fought in the Great War, and it claims support in the part India has taken in our common struggles, anxieties and victories. In truth the desire after political responsibility has its source at the root of the British connexion with India. It has sprung inevitably from the deeper and wider studies of human thought and history which that connexion has opened to the Indian people. Without it the work of the British in India would have been incomplete. It was therefore with a wise judgment that the beginnings of representative institutions were laid many years ago. Their scope has been extended stage by stage until there now lies before us a definite step on the road to responsible Government.

5. With the same sympathy and with redoubled interest I shall watch the progress along this road. The path will not be easy and in marching towards the goal there will be need for perseverance and for forbearance between all sections and races of My people in India. I am confident that these high qualities will be forthcoming. I rely on the new popular assemblies to interpret wisely the wishes of those whom they represent and not to forget the interests of the masses who have yet to be educated in the franchise. I rely on the leaders of the people, the

ministers of the future, to face responsibility, to sacrifice much for the interest of the State, remembering their true patriotic transoceanic party and national bondsmen; and while retaining the confidence of the legislatures, to co-operate with My officers for the common good in making essential differences and in maintaining the essential standpoint of a just and generous Government. Equally do I rely upon My officers to respect their new colleagues and to work with them in harmony and kindness; to assist the people and their representatives in an orderly advance towards free institutions; and to find in their new task opportunities to fulfil as is the part the highest purpose of faithful service to My people.

6. It is My earnest desire at this time that so far as possible any trace of bitterness between My people and those who are responsible to My Government should be obliterated. Let those who in their eagerness for political progress have broken the law in the past respect it in the future. Let it become possible for those who are charged with the maintenance of peaceful and orderly Government to forget the extravagances they have had to curb. A new era is opening. Let it begin with a common determination among My people and My officers to work together for a common purpose. I therefore direct My Viceroy to exercise in My name and on My behalf My Royal clemency to political offenders in the fullest measure which in his judgment is compatible with public safety. I desire him to extend it on this condition to persons who for purposes of State or under any special or emergency legislation are suffering imprisonment or restraint upon their liberty. I trust that this leniency will be justified by the future conduct of those whom it benefits and that all My subjects will so demean themselves as to render it unnecessary to enforce the laws for such offences hereafter.

7. Simultaneously with the new constitution in British India I have assented to the establishment of a Chamber of Princes. I trust its opening may be fruitful of lasting good to the Princes and the States themselves and may advance the interests which are common to their territories and to British India and may be to the advantage of the Empire as a whole. I take this occasion again to assure the Princes of India of My determination ever to maintain unimpaired their privileges, rights and dignities.

8. It is My intention to send My dear son, the Prince of Wales, to India next winter to inaugurate on My behalf the new Chamber of Princes and the new Constitution in British India. May he find mutual goodwill and cordials existing among those on whom will rest the future service of the country, so that success may crown their labours and progressive enlightenment may attend their administration. And with all My people I pray to Almighty God that by His wisdom and under His guidance India may be led to greater prosperity and contentment and may grow to the fulness of political freedom.

LEAVE.

Port St. George, December 27, 1901.

No. 1.—Under articles 223, 220 and 224 (1) of the Civil Service Regulations and letter from the Government of India, Finance Department, No. 1400/G.S.S., dated the 21st February 1902, Mr. T. G. Hetherford, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and sick leave without medical certificate for fourteen months with effect from the 24th December 1901, the date of his demobilisation.

RESIGNATION OF LEAVE.

Port St. George, December 19, 1901.

No. 2.—The following officers are granted resumption of full pay by the Secretary of State:—

Mr. J. W. Hughes, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, extension of privilege for twenty-two days from the 15th December 1901.

Mr. A. F. Cunningham, I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate, extension of privilege for six months from the 21st December 1901.

REPORTS OF ARRIVAL.

Port St. George, January 8, 1902.

No. 3.—The following named officers appointed to the Indian Civil Service reported their arrival:—

Name	Date of arrival
(1) Mr. Sengupta, Government Bengal (appointed by open competition).	23th December 1901 (afternoon).
(2) Mr. Alexander Robert MacDermott (appointed by nomination in England).	3rd January 1902 (morning).

Fort St. George, January 3, 1920.

No. 2.—The following regulations of the Government of India are republished:—

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

DoM, No 204 December 1919.

No. 4261—*Est. A.*—Mr. J. B. Davis, Assistant Political Agent, Quetta, Peshawar, holds charge of the several duties of the office of First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Peshawar, in addition to his own duties, from the 1st to the 31st October 1919, inclusive.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

LOANS AND ASSURANCES.

DoM, No 184 December 1919.

No. 1075—*F.N.*—The following promotion and revocation of an officer of the Indian Finance Department are notified:—

(With effect from the 30th July 1919.)

Mr. D. E. Mathews, I.C.S., to be sub. *per tem.* in class III of Accountants-General but to continue to officiate in class I.

(With effect from the 31st October 1919.)

Mr. D. E. Mathews, to revert from sub. *per tem.* in class III and to officiate in class II of Accountants-General.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

(Ecclesiastical.)

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, January 3, 1920.

No. 1.—Mr. Cecil Hastings Conwell, to be a Lay Trustee of Holy Trinity Church, Palghat, to fill an ensuing vacancy.

No. 2.—Mr. Maurice Oswald Sykes, I.C.S., to be a Lay Trustee of St. Luke's Church, Chittoor, vice Mr. H. Dawson resigned.

No. 3.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Anthony Colclough, M.A., to be a Lay Trustee of Holy Trinity Church, Bellary, vice Mr. G. F. Edgar, who has left the diocese.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Judicial.)

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, December 22, 1919.

No. 1.—Mr. Lawrence Cliff, acting Superintendent of Police, Mysore division, medical grounds leave and furlough without medical certificate for one year from date of relief under article 510, 537 and 508 (2) of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated the 7th March 1919.

Fort St. George, December 23, 1919.

No. 2.—Mr. Edward Hugh Norman Lewis, acting Superintendent of Police, Bellary, furlough leave for two months from the 1st January 1920 under article 571 of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated the 7th March 1919.

Fort St. George, December 26, 1919.

No. 3.—Mr. By Chankorali Rangaswamy Naidu, O.S., temporary Sub-Judge, third grade, Additional Sub-Judicial Officer's Court, Tanjore, furlough leave for two months from the 1st January 1920 under article 571 of the Civil Service Regulations with permission to avail Christian holidays provided the modifiers of article 570 of the Civil Service Regulations are fulfilled.

Feb 5, Camp, January 3, 1896.

No. 4—old K.B. Kulkarni, Contingent Banduan Doshi Awaraj, Subordinate Judge, third grade, Temporary Sub-Judge, Mallara, privilege leave for three months from the 10th January 1920 under article 214 of the Civil Service Regulations.

PERMITTED TO RETURN

Fort A. George, December 19, 1912.

No. 1.—Mr. Charles McCarthy, *Alderman, Superintendent of Police*, has been pardoned by the Secretary of State in return to Gold.

APPOINTMENTS AND FINDINGS

Fort St. George, December 22, 1862.

No. 4.—**Khat Talaguth Jeeva Sethi Mahesh**, Deputy Superintendant and Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, South Malabar, to be Principal, Central Board's School, Chikabro.

Mr. T. — Mr. Henry Edwin Goodwin, Superintendent of Police, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, on relief by Mr. Clark, to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range, vide Mr. P. S. S. George's leave.

No. 3.—Mr. Herman Geoffrey Farnum, Assistant Superintendent of Police and Principal, Central Reserve School, Calcuttapore, to act as Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, from Mr. R. G. Dinku on other duty.

Fort St. George, December 20, 1828.

No. 2.—Mr. A. R. G. Sewell, temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police, will be considered to have acted as Superintendent of Police and Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, from the 1st August to the 15th October 1919, both days inclusive.

Post-Op. Survey, December 30, 1919

No. 10.—M.R. by, Codrington Barroness Ayer, Tuckerswanz Ayer Anagel, Orlinda Minto, first grade, sub. pro. am., is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge, third grade, and is posted to the Assistant Tuckerswanz Judge's Court, Tuckers, during the absence of M.R. by, O. Singsapahala. Nayda Ours on leave or until further orders.

Prof. Dr. Geyga, January 3, 1950.

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East St. George's, January 4, 1910.

By 13.—Mr. James Dechitt, Assistant Superintendent and acting Superintendent of Police, to be Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Atlantic district.

References

No. 13.—Mr. Charles McCarthy Attorney, on return from leave, to be Representative at
Tollet, Annapolis district.

PA 11.—Mr. Harold Ernest Withers, Superintendent of Police, on return from leave, to be on special duty to examine the conditions of work and distribution of staff in District Police offices in the Presidency.

Est. 81, Georgia, December 18, 1916.

(With effect from the date of issue)

Dr. H. — *Gladstone Mishi* and *Shi Bakilo* Bahader, Registrar of Assurances, Comptroller-Nigeria, to be Inspector of Registration affairs.

No. 17. — M.R. Raj. College Editriam Ayar Anjal. Epistole of Anandam, Nallur, to the
Epistole of Anandam, Coimbatore-Nilgiris (first dated has interest to Tamil language).

No. 17.—El Estero, Fradette Seminary, Soc., Sub-Inspector, San Juan, and José Sub-Inspector, Yaguajay, took as Registrar of Aduanas in this District, or a temporary one.

References

First H. Group, December 22, 1918.

(Consequence on the return of Mr. H. H. Hathcock from military duty.)

No. 19.—Mr. John Edmund Wilkes, Superintendent of Police, to revert as Assistant Superintendent and acting Superintendent of Police.

SERVICES PLACED.

Fort St. George, December 12, 1912.

No. 19.—The services of Mr. Harold Gordon Clark, Superintendent of Police, are placed at the disposal of the Government for employment as Superintendent, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, January 2, 1913.

No. 22.—Under the provisions of section 45 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of an Honorary Presidency Magistrate for the City of Madras conferred upon M.R. Ry. Rao Sahib Salfata Chakravarti Rajagopala Aiyangar Amargal, who has resigned his appointment.

Fort St. George, January 6, 1913.

No. 23.—Under the provisions of section 45 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of an Honorary Presidency Magistrate for the City of Madras conferred upon M.R. Ry. Rajagopala Salfata Chakravarti Rajagopala Aiyangar, who has resigned his appointment.

INVESTITURE OF TOWERS.

Fort St. George, December 12, 1912.

No. 24.—Under section 807 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undersigned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language:—

M. Richard Bourdieu Wood, I.C.S., District Magistrate in the District of Chingleput
M.R. Ry. Krishnaswami Narayana Chingleput Amargal, District Magistrate in the District of North Arcot.

Fort St. George, January 4, 1913.

M.R. Ry. Rao Sahib Kallagundar Venkataswami Srinivasa Ayyangar Amargal, District Magistrate in the District of Bellary.

Fort St. George, January 8, 1913.

M. Jafar Mohamed Tahir, I.C.S., District Magistrate in the District of Coimbatore.

Fort St. George, December 22, 1912.

No. 25.—Under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and in partial modification of Notification No. 79, dated the 11th January 1912, January 1913, published at page 96 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette of the 11th January, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Mr. Michael Henry Sahib Rajagopal Sahasra, second assistant of the first class in the District of Madras to exercise jurisdiction over the District and Barrenwagpet taluqs of the District instead of over the whole of the District.

No. 26.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower M.R. Ry. Subbarajaram Sanku Vellala Subbaraj Ayyar, Sub-Register of Madras District in the District of Salem, for the term of his appointment as Sub-Register of Madras District, such of the ordinary and extraordinary powers of a Magistrate of the third class as are specified hereunder in respect of witnesses under sections 2 to 7 (both inclusive) of the Madras Trial Statutes Act, 1895, which may be exercised within the limits of his area of jurisdiction in the District of Salem:—

1. Ordinary powers.—Sections III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898—Items 1 to 9, 14, 15 and 17 to 20.

2. Additional powers.—Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898—Items 1 and 6, of the powers exercisable by the Local Government on a Magistrate of the third class.

Fort St. George, December 22, 1912.

No. 27.—Under section 27 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undersigned officer is empowered to hear appeals from the sentences of assistant and third class Magistrates:—

M.R. Ry. Vallabhaiah Narayana Parameswara Ayyar, District Magistrate in the District of Coimbatore.

No. 28.—Under section 140 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, M.R. Ry. Chinnai Kesavaiah Amargal, District Magistrate in the District of Tanjore, is empowered to try cases summarily.

No. 29.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undersigned gentlemen to be special Magistrates for the area specified opposite to their names with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 757, dated the 18th August 1905, published at pages 1040 and 1041 of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 26th August 1905, as amended by Notification No. 909, dated the 23rd October 1912, published at page 2113 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 23rd October 1912:—

M.R. Ry. Vallabhaiah Ayyar	Rajagopala Ayyar Amargal	} within the limits of the village of Kallamathi of the Chingleput District.
M.R. Ry. Kallamathi Aramanga Chinnai Chinnai Amargal		
M.R. Ry. Kallamathi Madhan Chinnai Chinnai Amargal		
M.R. Ry. Kallamathi Madhan Chinnai Chinnai Amargal		
M.R. Ry. Kallamathi Madhan Chinnai Chinnai Amargal		

Port St. George, January 2, 1920.

No. 28.—Under section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officer is appointed to be a magistrate of the first class, and, under section 27, he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule in so far as the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class, except the power to try offences summarily under section 216 and to hear appeals from the sentences of second and third class magistrates:—

Mr. Louis Edward Harris, Deputy Collector in the district of Malabar.

Port St. George, January 8, 1920.

No. 29.—Under sub-section (1) of section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Government in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Archibald John King, L.C.S., First class Magistrate in the district of Tanjore, to be Additional District Magistrate, Tanjore, for a period of six months from the 15th January 1920, and to confer on him all the powers of a District Magistrate.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, December 27, 1919.

No. 30.—In line 2 of the Home Department Notification No. 934, dated the 7th November 1919, published on page 1595 of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th November 1919, for "1st January 1920" read "1st March 1920".

No. 31.—In Notification No. 429, dated the 25th May 1919, published on pages 720—42 of the *Port St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated the 17th June 1919, for the sentence "under" read "in column 1, substitute 'The whole' and after the sentence in column 2.

Port St. George, December 22, 1919.

No. 32.—Under section 4 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1912, the Governor in Council approves the appointment of a Subordinate Judge to the district of Ramanad and under section 5 of the said Act directs that the said Court shall hold its sittings at Virupangudi from the 1st January 1920 and shall be styled "The Court of Subordinate Judge at Virupangudi."

3. Under section 10 of the same Act the Governor in Council further directs that the said Subordinate Judge shall have and exercise such local jurisdiction as may be assigned to him by the District Judge, Ramanad.

No. 33.—Under section 4 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1912, the Governor in Council approves the appointment of a Subordinate Judge to the district of Ramanad and under section 5 of the same Act directs that the said Court shall hold its sittings at Madurai with effect from the 1st January 1920 and the court shall be styled "The Additional Subordinate Judge's Court at Ramanad."

4. Under section 10 of the same Act, the Governor in Council further directs that the Judge of the said Court shall have and exercise such local jurisdiction as may be assigned to him by the District Judge, Ramanad.

Port St. George, December 22, 1919.

No. 34.—Under the provisions of section 2 of Act XII of 1920 "An Act for the appointment of persons to the office of Khaz" the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mohammed Feroze Sahib, son of Mahomed, Ghosia (the Sahib), to Khaz for the town of Surpanahalli and all the villages of the Surpanahalli taluk in the district of Tanjore.

No. 35.—Under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1920 (XI of 1920), the Governor in Council is pleased to exempt from the 1st February 1920, sections 2 to 12 of the said Act in the Kavayipatti municipality, in the Madurai district and under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Act to appoint the Veterinary institution established in that municipality to be an infirmary for the purposes mentioned therein.

No. 36.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Madras Towns Revenue Act, 1859 (III of 1859), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, with effect from the 1st February 1920, the provisions of sections 8 to 10 (both inclusive) of the said Act to the local areas comprised within the limits of the union of Athayampatti, Belen taluk, in the district of Salem.

Port St. George, December 27, 1919.

No. 37.—The following items of an order, whose authentic copies by the Madras Government in accordance with the rules made under section 241 (5) of the Indian Companies Act, 1912, has been received, is published for general information:—

Name.—C. M. Srinivasan.

Address.—No. 10, Kumbayyapatti Back Tank street, Madras.

Particulars of services.—District.

Particulars of salary.—Per annum.

Date of expiry of the appointment.—December 1920.

Language of the accounts in which the books are required to be kept.—English and Tamil only.

Port St. George, December 16, 1934.

No. 16.—The following form of an affidavit in which a temporary restricted certificate has been granted by the Madras Government in connection with the rules made under section 144 (5) of the Indian Companies Act, 1912, is published for general information:—

Name.—D. Sureswaraiah Aiyar.

Address.—2115, Government Postoffice Lane, Maragappan street, Port, Tanjore.

Restricted or unrestricted.—Restricted.

Permanent or temporary.—Temporary.

Date of expiry of the certificate.—February 1935.

Language in which the affidavit is written in which the holder is entitled to write.—English and Tamil.

No. 15.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (5) of section 1 of the Madras Towns Improvement Act, 1888 (Act 211 of 1888), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend with effect from the 1st February 1935 the provisions of sections 2 to 10 (both inclusive) of the said Act to the local areas comprised within the limits of the villages of Perar and Perar-Sattipetpattam, in the Coimbatore taluk of the district of Coimbatore.

Port St. George, January 4, 1935.

No. 46.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

India.

Delhi, on 14th December 1934.

No. 1429.—Mr. L. Widdows, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras, is placed on special duty under the Government of India in the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties, and until further notice.

Port St. George, November 21, 1934.

No. 41.—Under the provisions of section 20 of the Official Trustee's Act, 1933 (Act II of 1933), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following rule shall be substituted for the existing rule 1 (1) of the rules to regulate the proceedings of the office of the Official Trustee, Madras, published as pages 227-230 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 22nd February 1934:—

Rule 1 (1).—The Official Trustee shall charge by way of remuneration in respect of all trust properties transferred to or vested in him under this Act, a commission the maximum rate of which shall be as follows, that is to say:—

On all capital assets and on the capital value of all other properties and securities of any kind whatsoever, constituting the corpus of the trust received by him, a commission according to the following scale:—

	To cent.
On estates of a value not exceeding one lakh	2
On estates of a value exceeding one lakh and not exceeding two	2
On the first lakh	2
On the remainder	1½
On estates of a value exceeding two lakhs—	
On the first lakh	2
On the second lakh	1½
On the remainder	1

On all sums received by him by way of interest or dividend in respect of monies invested, a commission of one per cent. On all sums collected by him, a commission of two and a half per cent.

Provided that as to trusts accepted by the Official Trustee prior to the 1st February 1935 the rate or rates of commission chargeable by him shall be the same as the rate or rates charged prior to the said date in respect of such trust estate.

B. RAMACHANDRA NAID,
Secretary to Government.

(Miscellaneous.)

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Port St. George, December 21, 1934.

No. 1.—Under sections 6 and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the license granted under the said sections to the Reverend Nathaniel Jayatilakam of the Port St. George United Church in the Madras Madras Division, in the district of Madras, on the 14th September 1935, are hereby revoked.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, January 3, 1895.

No. 3.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

For Office.

Delhi, the 27th December 1894.

No. 3823-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 33 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1864 (VI of 1864), as subsequently amended, the *Garagee General* is ordered to be placed to detain in the list of officers empowered to search for *Widd' shins* and *Shutlers*, and in the *Garagee* of said list of the notification in this Department No. 3823 D, dated the 24th April 1894, as subsequently amended, the following amendments shall be made:—

For items 1, 7 and 8 add the following:—

4. The Postmaster of *Madras*, *Bar* Postmaster of *Dindig* and *Post* Postmaster, *Kab*.
5. *Madras* *Shut* *Shut* (for *Madras* the *Police* and *Shut* in *Police*).
7. The Postmaster, Deputy Postmaster and Assistant Postmaster, *Dindig*.
8. The Postmaster, Deputy Postmaster and Assistant Postmaster, *Madras*.

No. 4.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Passports.

Delhi, the 24th December 1894.

No. 3821—3824.

Passports.—In consequence of the orders contained in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 3821-3824, dated the 24th December 1894, the *Garagee General* is ordered to issue the following instructions with regard to certificates of identity.

1. Every citizen of India who requires a passport for travel to foreign countries is strongly urged before leaving, to furnish himself with an authoritative certificate of identity, in the form appended to this Resolution, signed by the head of the district (in a Presidency town and in the town of *Madras*, the Commissioner of Police) in the case of residents of British India, and by the Political Officer in that of residents of Native States. In the case of a student the certificate should be signed by the head of his last school or college and countersigned by the District Officer (in a Presidency town) and in the town of *Madras*, the Commissioner of Police or Political Officer as the case may be.

Applicants for passports by destitute Indians who desire registration and by students who, owing to pecuniary circumstances, are unable to complete their course of education cannot be dealt with satisfactorily unless the parties are in a position to produce evidence of identity. The possession of a certificate of identity will be specially useful in proving one of good family, as it may enable the University of *Madras* to obtain for them social and other assistance.

Those who are desirous, however, of travelling to countries where a passport will be necessary are advised to furnish themselves with such a document also before leaving India, in case of, or in addition to, a certificate of identity. It should be remembered that no person is entitled to a passport, or of right, on the ground that he is a British subject, and the possession of a certificate of identity, unless supplemented by documentary evidence of responsibility, is not sufficient to ensure that a passport will be granted.

Form of Certificate of Identity.

1. Name of applicant
2. Father's name and rank
3. Residence
4. Age of applicant
5. Nationality of applicant*
6. Social or pecuniary status of father (or guardian)
7. Date of probable departure of applicant from India
8. Object of applicant's visit to England (Europe)

Signature of District Officer (or a Presidency Town, the Commissioner of Police) or Political Officer, or head of school or college.

For

* Is a British subject by birth or by naturalization or a subject of a Native State.

† Certificates of the District or Police Officer should be obtained on certificates signed by heads of schools or colleges.

§ Form.—Holders of certificates of identity desiring to apply subsequently in England or elsewhere for a passport to visit a foreign country are warned that no person travelling to a country in or upon an English ship or a British vessel. The possession of a certificate of identity, therefore, will not entitle a person to secure the grant of a passport, unless it is supplemented by documentary evidence of responsibility, as shown by a letter from a parent or other trustworthy person of known repute in India, certifying that the holder is a British subject or a person of known repute in India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Immigration.

South, 24th September 1914.

No. 5750-ATTN-34.

Recommendation.—The following procedure has been arranged by the Government of India in accordance with the Government of the Union of South Africa to facilitate the admission into the Union of the wives and single children of Indians resident in that country.

1. The husband or father resident in South Africa who desires to obtain a certificate of relationship from a magistrate in India to facilitate the admission into the Union of South Africa of his wife or children under the age of sixteen years will, in the first instance, make application in the prescribed form to the magistrate authorized in South Africa or to the magistrate of the district in South Africa in which he is residing and on obtaining from the proper officer in South Africa a certificate in support of his application will transmit the same to his wife or child, as the case may be, for production with his application for a certificate of relationship before the principal local magistrate in India, viz., the Chief Presidency Magistrate in a Presidency town, the District Magistrate in a Native State, or the District Magistrate elsewhere.

2. The principal local magistrate in India on receipt of such application and on production before him of the certificate issued in South Africa will initiate an enquiry either personally or through an officer not below the rank of a Deputy Tahsildar, a Sub-Deputy Collector or a Magistrate according to the persons concerned, and if the stated relationship is satisfied as in the alleged relationship, he will grant a certificate of relationship in the attached form in favour of the person (or persons) referred to in the application who will present it to the Immigration officer on the port of entry in support of his or their claim to admission into the Union.

Form of Certificate.

I.

I do hereby certify that as the result of an enquiry made by me personally this _____ day of _____, 19____

I am satisfied that _____ of village _____
 daughter of _____ Police Station _____ District _____
 is the duly married wife of _____
 son of _____ of village _____
 Police Station _____ District _____
 at present residing at _____

Description particular.

Name _____
 Cast _____
 Religion _____
 Date, as nearly as can be ascertained, of marriage _____
 Place of marriage _____

Her thumb impressions
 have been taken in
 my presence.
 Left thumb _____
 Right thumb _____

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19____ Place _____
 Seal of the Magistrate.
 Counter-signed _____

Signature of Magistrate

District Magistrate.

(Chief Presidency Magistrate in a Presidency
 Town or District Officer in a Native State.)

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19____ Same of District _____
 Seal of the District Magistrate.

II.

I do hereby certify that as the result of an enquiry made by me personally this _____ day of _____, 19____

I am satisfied that _____
 is the son (daughter) of _____ Police Station _____
 of village _____ District _____
 _____, at present residing at _____
 _____, and that I am satisfied that he is _____
 years of age.

Descriptive particulars.	His (Hon.) Chief Magistrate have been taken in my presence. Left at _____ clock.
Name _____	
Color _____	
Religion _____	
Age _____	
Signature of Magistrate.	
Dated this _____ 19 _____	Place _____
Rank of the Magistrate.	
Questioned.	District Magistrate.
	(Chief Presidency Magistrate or a Free-Press Town or Political Officer in a Native State.)
Dated this _____ 19 _____	Name of District _____
Rank of the District Magistrate.	

Gambia, the 2nd August 1916.

Sir, Sir,

Reference.—The following letter received from the Government of the East Africa Protectorate is published for general information:—
P. S. No. 8-40-20.

THE GOVERNMENT, NAIROBI,
East Africa Protectorate,
June 27, 1916.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the British East Africa Protectorate has recently had under consideration the desirability of enforcing more strictly the provisions of the Immigration Restriction Ordinance, 1906, and the Immigration Restriction Amendment Ordinance, 1910, copies of which are enclosed herewith.

2. Section 11 of the original ordinance provided that any person appearing to be a prohibited immigrant under section 5 (a) "ought to be permitted to enter the Protectorate on payment of a deposit according to sub-section 1." In the course of time this provision was shown to be acting as a deterrent to the case of persons who might well be admitted to the country, and the amending Ordinance was promulgated whereby the Immigration Officer was empowered to accept security in lieu of the deposit.

3. In the great majority of cases no arrangements for this security are made prior to embarkation and in consequence such persons have hitherto been allowed to land in order that they may be given the opportunity of finding a security. This anomaly has led to abuse and is in itself objectionable inasmuch as the deposit prescribed by section 11 of the Ordinance of 1906 is payable before landing, and if this system is mixed together with section 11 (2) of the amending Ordinance of 1910 it is clear that the demand for security must also be complied with before landing.

4. The Government has therefore decided that all immigrants should either make the necessary deposit, or provide the security required, before leaving the ship on arrival in port. The strict enforcement of this regulation will also assist in the line of expenditure involved if here the necessity to request that ships may be taken to make the procedure known to those citizens from which immigrants to British East Africa usually arrive. Persons who cannot deposit the necessary sum or have failed to find the requisite security will after that date be sent back to India, and the Government of this Protectorate will not hold itself responsible for any expenditure thus incurred.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. C. DODD,
Chief Secretary to the Government.

* The notice prohibits the Immigration or any person without valid means of support or any person who is likely to become a public charge.

* The deposit required from a person of £100 in the £1.

Local Governments and Administrations are requested to make the information contained in the letter as widely known as possible, particularly in places from which emigrants to British East Africa is believed to be most common. Incoming immigrants should also be warned of the rules they run in proceeding to the Protectorate if they are unable, before landing, to deposit the sum of £100 or to comply with the demand for the requisite security in lieu of the deposit.

Part II, (B), December 20, 1928.

No. 4.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Civil Aviation.

D.O. No. 3165, December 1928.

No. 33 G.A.—The following draft rules which it is proposed to make in exercise of the power conferred by sections 3 and 4 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1911 (XVII of 1911), and in pursuance of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1913, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. G.A. dated the 1st May 1929, are published as required by section 19 of the same Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration as to after the 3rd January 1930. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

PART I.

PREAMBLE.

1. These rules may be called the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1928.
2. (1) In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant to the subject or context,—
- "aerodrome" means any definite ground or water area intended to be used and capable of being used for the landing or departure of aircraft, and includes all buildings, sheds, vessels, piers and other structures thereon or appertaining thereto;
- "airship" means an aircraft lighter than air;
- "approved aerodrome" means an aerodrome the proprietor of which has received a certificate of approval in respect thereof from an officer authorised by the Governor-General in Council in that behalf, but does not include a Government or Royal Air Force aerodrome;
- "Chief Customs-officer" means the Chief Customs-officer and "Customs Collector" means respectively a person appointed to be a Chief Customs authority, a Chief Customs officer and a Customs Collector under rule 83;
- "customs aerodrome" means an aerodrome notified as a customs-aerodrome under rule 83;
- "examination station" means a place in a customs-aerodrome set apart under the orders of the Chief Customs authority for the examination of goods;
- "import" means the taking by aircraft out of British India;
- "flying machine" means an aeroplane, biplane, flying boat or other aircraft heavier than air;
- "foreign aircraft" means an aircraft which has not been registered in the manner provided by these rules, and is not ordinarily kept in British India;
- "Government aerodrome" means any aerodrome which is maintained by, or on behalf of, Government;
- "import" means the bringing by aircraft into British India;
- "passenger aircraft" and "goods aircraft" mean aircraft which carry, or are intended to carry, for hire or reward passengers and goods (including mail) respectively;
- "personnel" is relation to any aircraft means the commander, pilot, navigator, engineer and all other members of the crew;
- the "proprietor" of an aerodrome includes any person responsible for the management thereof;
- "visible" as applied to lights means visible on a dark night with a clear atmosphere;
- the expression "under way" applies to any aircraft when it is not moored in the ground or is any object on land or water.
- (2) The General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply for the purpose of the interpretation of these rules in like manner as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of the Act of the Governor-General in Council.

PART II.

General Conditions or Terms.

3. No person shall use, or assist in using, an aircraft over or in connection with the provisions of this Part in so far as they are applicable to the use of such aircraft, and compliance therewith to such extent shall be deemed to be a condition of every license granted under these rules.
4. No person shall fly, or assist in flying, any aircraft which—
- (a) has not been registered in the manner provided in Part III, and
- (b) does not bear the identification and registration marks assigned to it in the certificate of registration granted under that Part, affixed thereon in such manner as is provided in Part VI;
- Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to aircraft there only for the purpose of export or test within three miles of an aerodrome or aircraft factory.
5. The pilot of every aircraft and the entire personnel of every passenger and goods aircraft shall be licensed in the manner provided in Part IV.
- Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply within a distance of one mile from an aerodrome in the case of passenger aircraft, and personnel and aircraft beyond that distance may be exempted from the requirements of this rule by or under the orders of an officer authorised by the Governor-General in Council by order in writing in that behalf.

Certificates and
licences to be carried
in aircraft.

Explosives, &c.

No person shall carry in any aircraft, and no person in charge of any aircraft shall allow to be carried therein, any explosive, arms or ammunition.

Mails and wireless apparatus.

These provisions.

Provided that any aircraft may use any Government or Royal Air Force aerodrome which may be appointed for this purpose by or under the orders of the Governor-General in Council or the Air Officer Commanding (the Royal Air Force in India, as the case may be, subject to such conditions and directions as may be laid down in the case of such such aerodrome.

No pilot shall fly any aircraft, and no person in charge of any aircraft shall allow it to be flown, over any city or town except at such altitude as will enable the aircraft to land outside the city or town in the event of the occurrence of any emergency.

Provided that the provisions shall not apply within a distance of one mile from an approved aerodrome or a Government or Royal Air Force aerodrome.

No person in any aircraft shall—

(a) carry out any trick flying or exhibition flying over any city, town, area or village; or

(b) carry out any trick flying or exhibition flying over any meeting or assembly for public games or sports or other public assembly, except where a request is made for such flying has been received by the person in charge of the aircraft, or

(c) drop or cause to be dropped from the aircraft any article except—

(i) subject to the provisions of sub-rule (3) of rule 43,

(ii) articles or may be authorized by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, and

(iii) any other article the dropping of which may be permitted by general or special order of the Governor-General in Council or an officer authorized by him by order in writing in that behalf.

Provided that separate sheets of paper containing printed matter only may be dropped in any place if the written permission of the District Magistrate or, in a Presidency town or Bangalore, of the Commissioner of Police is first obtained in each case.

No pilot and navigator shall observe, and every person in charge of an aircraft shall cause to be observed, all the rules of the air as contained in Part VIII.

No pilot of any passenger aircraft carrying passengers shall fly the same unless it has been certified as fit to fly in accordance with the provisions of Part V.

Every aircraft shall be certified as fit to fly.

Every aircraft shall be certified as fit to fly.

Every aircraft shall be certified as fit to fly.

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PART III.

REGISTRATION.

13. A certificate of registration for an aircraft may be granted by the Governor-General in Council or an officer authorized by him by order in writing in that behalf, on the application by, or on behalf of, the owner of such aircraft.

Provided that no such certificate shall be granted in respect of any aircraft owned by a person who is not a British subject, or a firm or company having its principal place of business in the British Empire, save under a general or special order of the Governor-General in Council.

16. Every such application shall be made in Form A set out in Schedule VI, and shall be taken in application accompanied—

- (a) by a fee of twenty rupees which shall be returned if the application is not granted;
- (b) by a certificate of the nationality and suitability of the owner in Form B set out in Schedule VI granted and signed by a District Magistrate or, in a Presidency-town or Barrack, by a Commissioner of Police within sixty days before the date on which the application is made; and
- (c) in the case of passenger aircraft, by a certificate of ownership in respect of the aircraft issued under rule 37 or rule 38.

17. If the application is granted, there shall be delivered to the applicant a certificate of Grant of application registration in Form C set out in Schedule VI.

18. Upon any change of ownership of an aircraft registered under these rules, the certificate of Grant of registration of aircraft shall be deemed to be cancelled.

PART IV.

LICENCES OF PERSONS.

19. The licence referred to in rule 8 may be granted by the Governor-General in Council or by an officer authorised by him by order in writing in that behalf.

Provided that no such licence shall be granted to any person who is not a British subject save under a general or special order of the Governor-General in Council.

20. Application for the grant of such licence shall be made in conformity with the following conditions—

- (a) by a fee of five rupees which shall be returned if the application is not granted;
- (b) by a certificate of the nationality and suitability of the person applying to be licensed, granted in the manner provided in clause (b) of rule 16; and
- (c) by two certified copies of a photograph of the person applying to be licensed.

21. (1) A person applying for a pilot's licence to fly aircraft other than a passenger or goods aircraft will be required—

- (a) to produce a medical certificate in Form D set out in Schedule VI granted by an officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps or the Indian Medical Service or a medical officer of the Royal Air Force, stating to what extent the applicant fulfils the requirements of mental and physical fitness specified in Schedule I;

(b) unless he is qualified as a Royal Air Force pilot, to produce an "A" certificate of flying competency for pilots of passenger flying machines in Form E set out in Schedule VI after examination conducted in the manner provided in Schedule II for the case of such applicants;

and may be required to submit proof of recent reasonable flying experience, or failing such proof, undergo practical tests.

(2) A person applying for a pilot's licence to fly passenger or goods aircraft will be required—

- (a) to produce a medical certificate in Form D set out in Schedule VI granted by a medical officer of the Royal Air Force stating to what extent the applicant fulfils the requirements of mental and physical fitness specified in Schedule I;

(b) unless he is qualified as a Royal Air Force pilot, to produce an "B" certificate of flying competency for pilots of passenger and goods aircraft as nearly as may be in Form F set out in Schedule VI after examination conducted in the manner provided in Schedule II for the case of such applicants;

and may be required to submit proof of recent reasonable flying experience in the case of aircraft for which the licence is required.

22. A person applying for a licence to navigate a passenger or goods aircraft will be required—

- (a) to produce a medical certificate granted in the manner provided in clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 21; and

(b) to produce a certificate of technical competency in Form G set out in Schedule VI after examination conducted in the manner provided in Schedule III for the case of navigators.

23. A person applying for a licence to be engaged as engineer on passenger or goods aircraft will be required—

- (a) to produce a medical certificate granted in the manner provided in clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 21;

(b) to produce a certificate of technical competency in Form H set out in Schedule VI after examination conducted in the manner provided in Schedule III for the case of engineers; and may be required to undergo practical and theoretical tests.

24. A person applying for a licence as a member of the personnel of a passenger or goods aircraft in any other capacity than that of a pilot, navigator or engineer will be required to produce a certificate in Form I set out in Schedule VI granted by a person approved in that behalf by the officer authorised under rule 19, to the effect that he possesses a good general knowledge of the rules of the air contained in Part VIII.

25. (1) Every licence under this Part shall be issued in Form J set out in Schedule VI, and shall, save as otherwise hereafter provided, remain valid for a period of one year from the date of issue.

(2) Any licence issued under this Part may be renewed by the officer authorised under rule 19 to grant the same, for such further period as he may think fit, and such officer may before renewing the licence require the person applying for renewal to undergo practical or theoretical tests.

(5) A fee of five rupees shall be payable in respect of each license issued under sub-rule (4).

(6) In the event of any applicant for a license, or for renewal of license, being required to undergo any practical test, a further fee of twenty rupees shall be payable.

(7) It shall be deemed to be a condition of every license issued under this Part that it is subject to cancellation or suspension at the pleasure of the Governor-General in Council or of the officer authorized under rule 18.

24. Any pilot, navigator or engineer to whom a license has been granted under this Part may, before making a start, be required, from time to time, to undergo further medical examination as may be directed by the officer authorized under rule 18.

PART V.

CERTIFICATES OF AIRWORTHINESS, TECHNICAL OVERHAULS AND REEXAMINATIONS OF PASSENGER AIRCRAFT.

25. (1) In the case of passenger aircraft, a certificate of airworthiness in Form I set out in Schedule VI in respect of any aircraft of any particular type (hereinafter referred to as a "type aircraft") may be issued by the Governor-General in Council or an officer authorized by him by order in writing in that behalf in such manner and subject to such conditions as are specified in Schedule IV.

(2) For each such certificate a fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable.

26. (1) After the issue of a certificate of airworthiness to a type aircraft, a certificate of airworthiness in Form I set out in Schedule VI may be issued in respect of any further aircraft of that type by the Governor-General in Council or an officer authorized by him by order in writing in that behalf in such manner and subject to such conditions as are specified in Schedule IV.

(2) For each such certificate a fee of twenty rupees shall be payable.

27. (1) Every passenger aircraft and each engine of every such aircraft must be periodically inspected and overhauled by a person approved, or by persons respectively approved, for the purpose of inspection and overhaul of aircraft and engines under this rule by the Governor-General in Council or an officer authorized by him by order in writing in that behalf.

(2) If an aircraft or engine is so such inspection and overhauled found to be fit for flight or in good order, as the case may be, the person making the inspection or such one shall grant a certificate in duplicate to that effect in Form II set out in Schedule VI.

(3) No passenger aircraft shall be flown, or which has been flown for two hundred hours without having been overhauled under this rule during the period covered by such flight as fit for flight, or

(4) of which any engine has been run for one hundred hours, without having been so certified during the period covered by such running as being in order.

28. Any person authorized by the Governor-General in Council by general or special order in writing in that behalf may at any time demand any passenger aircraft, and the certificate of airworthiness of any aircraft issued as a result of such inspection to be overhauled may be cancelled or suspended by the authority by which such certificate was issued.

29. (1) No passenger aircraft shall on any day proceed on any journey carrying passengers unless it has previously been examined on that day by a person other than the pilot of such aircraft.

(2) Such examination shall be made of both the aircraft and the engine or engines by a person approved, or by persons respectively approved, for the purpose of examination of aircraft and engines under this rule, by such officer or may be authorized by the Governor-General in Council by general or special order in writing in that behalf.

(3) If on such examination, the aircraft and each engine thereof are found to be in every way fit for use for flight or flights proposed, the examiner in each case shall sign a certificate in duplicate in that effect in Form A set out in Schedule VI, which certificate shall state the date on which and the hour at which they were signed and shall be countersigned by a person (who may be the pilot of the aircraft) in the employment of the owner.

30. One copy of each of the certificates prescribed in rules 29 and 31 shall be retained by the owner of the aircraft, and the other shall be carried in the aircraft.

31. The pilot of every passenger aircraft shall, before commencing any flight, satisfy himself that the aircraft does not carry more than the load specified in the certificate of airworthiness, and that the aircraft is fit in every way for the proposed journey, and shall sign a certificate to that effect in Form B set out in Schedule VI, which certificate shall be carried in the aircraft.

PART VI.

MARKINGS AND REEXAMINATION MARKS

32. (1) The markings and reexamination marks shall be affixed in black on a white ground in the following manner, and endorsed with a black line—

(a) In the case of flying machines, the marks shall be painted once on the lower surface of the lower main plane, and once on the upper surface of the top main plane, the top of the fuselage towards the leading edge. They shall also be painted along each side of the fuselage between the main plane and the tail planes. In cases where the fuselage is not provided with a fuselage, the marks shall be painted on the wings.

(b) In the case of aeroplanes, the marks shall be painted once on the main plane, once on the top plane and on the upper surface of the fuselage between the main plane and the tail planes.

(F) The nationality mark in the case of flying machines and airships shall also be painted on the port and starboard sides of the lower portion of the lowest tail plane or element and also on the upper surface of the top tail plane or element, whichever are the larger. It shall also be painted on each side of the rudder, or on the outer sides of the outer surfaces of more than one surface in fixed.

(G) (a) In the case of flying machines the height of marks on the main planes and tail plane respectively shall be equal to four-fifths of the chord of the chord, and the marks shall be as large as possible. The height of the marks on the fuselage or masts shall be equal to two-fifths of the depth of the narrowest part of that portion of the fuselage or masts on which the marks are painted.

(b) In the case of airships the nationality mark painted on the tail plane shall be equal in height to four-fifths of the chord of the tail plane and on the rudder shall be as large as possible. The height of the other marks shall be equal to at least one-twelfth of the circumference at the maximum transverse cross-section of the airship.

(c) In no case shall the numbers or letters of the nationality and registration marks exceed eight feet in height.

(d) (i) The width of the numbers or letters shall be very thick of their height and the thickness shall be one-third of their height. The numbers or letters shall be painted in plain black type and shall be uniform in shape and size. A space equal to half the width of the numbers or letters shall be left between each number or letter.

(ii) The thickness of the line underlying the marks shall be equal to the thickness of the numbers or letters, and the space between the bottom of the marks and the line shall be equal to the thickness of the line.

(F) Where the nationality and registration marks appear together, a hyphen of a length equal to that of one of the numbers or letters shall be painted between the nationality mark and the registration mark.

(G) The nationality and registration marks shall be displayed in the best possible advantage in view of the conventional features of the aircraft. The marks shall be kept clear and visible.

PART VII.

LOG BOOKS.

36. (1) The log books required to be maintained in the case of each passenger or goods aircraft are—

- (a) a journey log book;
- (b) an aircraft log book;
- (c) an engine log book for each engine; and
- (d) a signal log book.

(2) Each log book shall be a separate book, but all log books shall be kept together in the aircraft in a waterproof bag.

(3) Log books shall be maintained in the manner, and shall contain the particulars, required in the case of each by the provisions of Schedules V, and aircraft log books and engine log books shall be maintained in Forms N and Q, respectively, set out in Schedule VI.

PART VIII.

SHADE OF THE LIGHTS.

Light and Signal.

37. The rules concerning lights shall be complied with in all weather from sunset to sunrise, and during such time as other lights which may be mistaken for the prescribed lights shall be exhibited. The said lights shall not be dazzling.

38. (1) A flying machine when in the air or maneuvering on land or water under its own power shall carry the following lights, to wit:—

(a) forward a white light, visible in a dihedral angle of two hundred and twenty degrees bounded by a vertical plane through the line of sight, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least five miles;

(b) on the starboard side, a green light, so constructed and fixed as to show an unobscured light between two vertical planes, whose dihedral angle is one hundred and ten degrees when measured to the right from dead ahead, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least three miles;

(c) on the port side, a red light, so constructed and fixed as to show an unobscured light between two vertical planes, whose dihedral angle is one hundred and ten degrees when measured to the left from dead ahead, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least three miles;

(d) at the rear, and as far as possible, a white light showing backwards, and visible in a dihedral angle of one hundred and forty degrees bounded by a vertical plane through the line of sight.

(e) The green and red side lights shall be fixed so that the green light shall not be seen from the port side, nor the red light from the starboard side.

(f) Where, in order to fall the conditions of visibility laid down in clauses (a) to (d) of sub-rule (1), a single light has to be replaced by several lights, the field of visibility of each of these lights should be so limited that in no case can more than one be seen at a time.

Explanation.—The angles therein referred to in this rule shall be determined when the aircraft is in its normal position for flying on a rectangular horizontal course.

39. (1) The foregoing rules as to the lighting of flying machines shall apply to airships, subject always to the following modifications, namely:—

(a) All lights shall be doubled, the forward and aft lights vertically, and the side lights laterally;

- (3) Both lights of such gun forward and astern shall be visible at the same time;
 (4) The distance between lights comprising a gun shall not be less than six feet.
 (5) The vessels when being towed shall carry the lights required by sub-rule (2), and in addition those specified in rule 50 for vessels not under control.

48. A flying machine when on the surface of the water and when not under control, that is to say, not able to manoeuvre as required by the regulations for preventing collisions at sea, shall carry two red lights not less than one foot apart in a vertical line one over the other, and of such a character as to be visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least two miles. In addition, the side lights must be shown if the flying machine is under way.

49. (1) An aircraft, which from any cause is not under control, or which has voluntarily stopped its engines, shall, in addition to the other prescribed lights, display horizontally two red lights, one over the other approximately on a vertical line, not less than one foot apart and concentrated in show a light in all directions and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least two miles.

(2) By day an aircraft, when being towed, or which from any cause is not under control, shall display conspicuously two black balls or discs, each two feet in diameter, placed one over the other and approximately in a vertical line.

(3) By day an aircraft moored or under way, but having voluntarily stopped its engines shall display conspicuously a black ball or disc two feet in diameter, and shall be treated by other aircraft as being not under control.

50. (1) An aircraft, when moored near the ground, shall carry the lights required by sub-rule 48 and 49.

(2) In addition, if moored but not near the ground, the aircraft shall carry below the one at a distance of not less than twenty feet, three lights in a vertical line one over the other not less than six feet apart. The upper and lower of these lights shall be red, and the middle light shall be white, and they shall be of such a character as to be visible in all directions at a distance of at least two miles.

(3) In addition, the mooring cable shall have attached to it at intervals of one thousand feet, measured from the aircraft, groups of three lights similar to those mentioned in the preceding paragraph. In addition, the object to which the aircraft is moored on the ground shall have a similar group of lights in work in position.

(4) By day the mooring cable shall carry in the same positions as the grouped lights specified in the preceding paragraph, and in line therewith, in order of diameter, not less than eight inches in diameter and six feet in length, marked with alternate bands of white and red equidistant inches in width.

51. A flying machine moored on land or water, but not moored or anchored, shall carry lights as prescribed in rule 50.

52. In order to prevent collision with surface craft, the following provisions shall have effect, namely:—

(a) A flying machine when at anchor or moored on the water shall carry forward when it can best be seen a white light so constructed as to show an unbroken light stable all round the horizon at a distance of at least one mile.

(b) A flying machine of one hundred and fifty feet or upwards in length, when at anchor or moored on the water, shall in the forward part carry one red light, and at or near the stern, end, or at such a height that it shall be not less than fifteen feet lower than the forward light, another such light.

Explanation.—The length of a flying machine shall be deemed to be the overall length.

(c) A flying machine of one hundred and fifty feet or upwards in length, when at anchor or moored on the water, shall carry in addition at such lower wing tip one such light as is specified in clause (b).

Explanation.—The span of flying machines shall be deemed to be the maximum lateral dimension.

53. In the case of the lights of any of the lights prescribed in this Part, the aircraft shall land as the first reasonably safe opportunity.

54. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the operation of any special rules made by the Admiralty. Government of any State with respect to the additional station and signal lights for two or more aircraft or for aircraft in formation, or with the exhibition of prescriptive signals adopted by officers of aircraft which have been authorized by their respective Governments and duly registered and published.

55. (1) Aircraft proposing to land at night or in darkness having a ground control shall before landing show a green Verry's light or flash a green lamp, and in addition shall make by international signals one of the latter group forming the word *stop*.

(2) Permission to land will be given by the repetition of the same red light from the ground followed by a green Verry's light or the flashing of a green lamp.

(3) The flashing of a red Verry's light or the display of a red flag from the ground shall be taken as an intimation that aircraft are not to land.

(4) An aircraft intending to land at night shall, before landing, show a red Verry's light, or make a noise or short signal with the navigation light.

56. When an aircraft is in distress and requires assistance, the following signals shall be used or displayed, either together or separately, namely:—

- (1) the international signal, S.O.S., by means of visual or wireless signals;
 (2) the international code flag signal of distress, indicated by S.O.S.;
 (3) the distress signal consisting of a square flag, having either above or below it a ball or anything resembling a ball;
 (4) a continuous sounding with any sound apparatus;

(B) a signal consisting of a succession of white Vary's lights, first at short intervals.

49. In fog, mist, falling snow, or heavy rainstorm, whether by day or night, an aircraft on the water shall make the following sound signals with any sound apparatus, namely:—

(a) If not authorized to proceed, a sound at intervals of not more than two minutes, consisting of two blasts of about five seconds' duration, with an interval of about one second between them.

(b) If it is authorized to proceed, a sound at intervals of not more than six minutes, consisting of one blast of about five seconds' duration.

4th Rule.

40. (1) Flying machines shall always give way to ships, and flying machines and ships, when close, shall always give way to each other, whether land or sea.

(2) A motor-driven aircraft must always manoeuvre according to these rules as near as it is apparent that it is possible to attain, in order to give at least two hundred yards from any part of another aircraft.

(3) When two motor-driven aircraft are meeting and on, or nearly on, or with shall alter its course to starboard.

(4) When two motor-driven aircraft are on a course which cross, the aircraft which has the other on its own starboard side shall keep out of the way of the other.

(5) An aircraft overtaking any other shall keep out of the way of the overtaken aircraft by showing its own stern or starboard, and shall not pass it close.

(6) Every aircraft meeting or passing another aircraft from any direction more than one hundred feet or less distance from ahead, that is to say, in such a position with reference to the aircraft which it is overtaking that at night it would be unable to see either of that aircraft's lights, shall be deemed to be an overtaking aircraft, and an aircraft overtaking the bearing between the two aircraft shall make the overtaking aircraft a meeting aircraft when the meaning of this rule, or when it is of the day of keeping clear of the overtaken aircraft and it is finally past and clear.

Exception.—As by day the overtaking aircraft must always keep with courtesy whether it is forward of or astern this direction from the other aircraft, it should, if in doubt, assume that it is an overtaking aircraft and keep out of the way.

(7) Where under this rule one of two aircraft is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep its course and speed. When in consequence of such weather or other cause, such other aircraft finds itself in close proximity to another aircraft, it shall be deemed to be in the way of the other aircraft giving way, it shall take such action as will best serve to avoid collision.

(8) Every aircraft which is required by these rules to keep out of the way of another aircraft shall, if the circumstances of the case admit, avoid crossing ahead of the other.

(9) In following an officially recognized aerial route, every aircraft, when it is safe and practicable, shall keep to the right side of such route.

(10) Aircraft on land or water about to ascend shall not attempt to take off until there is no risk of collision with alighting aircraft.

(11) Every aircraft, in a cloud, fog, mist or other conditions of bad visibility, shall proceed with caution, avoiding regard being had to the existing circumstances and conditions.

(12) In obeying any regulations the provisions of this rule, due regard shall be had to all dangers of navigation and collision and to any special circumstances which may render necessary a departure from the said provisions in order to avoid dangerous danger.

(13) The dropping of ballast other than sea sand or water from aircraft in the air is prohibited.

50. (1) (a) An aircraft appearing ascends a flag hoisted in a prominent position shall be taken notice of there, as an indication that, if an aircraft about to land finds it necessary to make a stop in the vicinity of aircraft or partial aircraft, such aircraft shall be hoisted (and lowered) as an approved ascends. Right-handed (clockwise) according to the colour of the flag. A blue flag shall indicate a right-handed aircraft, that is to say, that the flag is kept to the starboard side or side which carries the green light of the aircraft, and a red flag shall indicate a left-handed aircraft, that is to say, that the red flag is kept to the port side or side which carries the red light of the aircraft.

(b) Similarly, aircraft leaving an approved ascends shall continue to the aircraft as indicated by the flag.

(2) When an aircraft starts from an approved ascends, it shall not turn until five hundred yards distant from the nearest point of the ascends, and the following three shall continue with the aircraft indicated.

(3) An aircraft flying between five hundred and one thousand yards distance from the nearest point of an approved ascends shall continue in the same direction, unless such aircraft is flying at a greater height than one thousand five hundred feet.

(4) Side slip and bank landings are prohibited at approved ascends, and bank flying is prohibited unless a distance of at least five hundred yards from the nearest point of any such ascends.

(5) An aircraft, when taking off from, or alighting on, an approved ascends, shall do so without, except when the nature conditions of the ascends do not permit.

(6) In the case of two or more aircraft approaching an approved ascends for the purpose of landing, the aircraft flying at the greater height shall be responsible for avoiding the aircraft at the lower height, and shall, as regards landing, comply with the provisions of subrule (4) of rule 49.

(7) Aircraft showing signals of distress shall be given free way in attempting to make a landing on an approved ascends.

(8) Every aircraft appearing ascends shall be considered to proceed at three times when looking upwind. The right-hand row shall be the taking-off row, and the left-hand row shall be the landing row. Between these two rows shall be a central row. An aircraft when landing should always be kept as near as possible to the central row, but on the left of any aircraft which have already

landed. After showing up or coming to a stop at the end of its landing run, an aircraft will immediately move over the neutral zone. Similarly, an aircraft when taking-off shall keep as far as possible towards the right of the taking-off zone, but shall keep clear to the left of any aircraft which are taking off or are about to take off.

(9) No aircraft shall commence to take-off until a preceding aircraft is clear of the aerodrome.

(10) The above rules shall apply equally to night landings as to day, and, moreover, when the signals, if exhibited, shall be as follows, namely:—

(a) A red light shall indicate a left-handed circuit, and a green light shall indicate a right-handed circuit. The right-hand area will be marked by white lights placed in the position of an "L", and the left-hand area will be similarly marked. The "L"s shall be such that the line, that is to say, the long-traverse of the "L"s, will indicate the boundary of the neutral zone. The direction of landing shall normally be along the long-traverse of the "L"s and towards the short arm. The lights of the "L"s shall be so placed that the lights indicating the top extremity of the long arm shall be the nearest point on the aerodrome upon which an aeroplane can safely touch ground. The lights indicating the short arm of the "L" should indicate the limit of safe landing ground for the aircraft due to the fact that the aeroplanes should not over-run the short arm.

(b) When it is desired to save lights and personnel, the following system may be used:— Two lights shall be placed on the windward side of the aerodrome, the lights being at right angles to the direction of the wind, and the lights shall be placed so far apart, namely, one on the forward side of the aerodrome and a line drawn parallel to the direction of the wind and passing midway between the two lights on the windward side, the bearing the street of the aerodrome and the direction of the wind; and the other midway between the two lights on the leeward side of the aerodrome.

Additional lights may be symmetrically placed along the boundary line of the neutral zone and on the sides of the taking-off and landing zones, as the line through the three lights on the windward side.

(11) No aircraft shall, in the vicinity of any aerodrome, be moved otherwise than near the ground without the special authorisation of the proprietor of such aerodrome.

12. Every aircraft manufacturing and its crew, power on the water shall conform to any regulations for the time being in force for preventing collisions at sea, and for the purposes of such regulations shall be deemed to be a steam-vessel, but shall carry lights as laid down in this Part, and not those specified for steam-vessels in those regulations. The said signals specified in those regulations shall not be used by an aircraft, save as provided in rules 7 and 13.

13. Where compliance with the provisions of this Part shall not be deemed to amount to an offence or punishment of any aircraft from the consequences of capture of any presumption which may be required by the ordinary practice of the air or by the special circumstances of any particular case.

PART II.

RULES AS TO AIRCRAFT ARRIVING IN OR DEPARTING FROM BRITISH INDIA.

14. The Governor-General in Council may for the purposes of this Part—

(a) by notification in the Gazette of India declare any aerodrome to be a customs-aerodrome; and

(b) appoint persons to be Chief Customs-officers, Chief Customs-officers and Customs-collectors, and define the areas within which such persons shall exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed upon him respectively.

15. Every person in charge of a aircraft entering British India shall cause it to be landed in British India, and the first such landing shall be made at a customs-aerodrome unless the aircraft is compelled to land before arriving at a customs aerodrome by accident, stress of weather or other unavoidable cause.

16. No person in charge of an aircraft shall fly the same or allow it to be flown to a place outside British India from a customs-aerodrome unless compelled to land after departure from a customs-aerodrome by accident, stress of weather or other unavoidable cause.

17. (1) No person in charge of an aircraft entering or departing from British India shall carry or allow to be carried on the aircraft any goods of which the import or export by sea or by land is prohibited by or under any law for the time being in force.

(2) No person in any aircraft entering British India shall break or alter any seal placed upon any part of the aircraft or upon any goods carried by an officer of customs at the aerodrome at which such aircraft departed for British India.

18. (1) The person in charge of any aircraft arriving at a customs-aerodrome from a place outside British India shall, on landing, forthwith cause the aircraft to be taken to the examination station at that aerodrome or, if owing to circumstances over which he has no control, he is unable so to do, shall make the report required by sub-rule (2), and thereafter remove all goods carried on the aircraft to the examination station in the presence of a Customs-officer or some person duly authorised by the Customs-officer in that behalf.

(2) Within twenty-four hours after the landing at any customs-aerodrome of an aircraft from a place outside British India, the person in charge thereof shall—

(a) make a report to the Customs-officer in such form as may be approved by the Chief Customs-officer;

(b) deliver to the Customs collector with such report his log book and a manifest, list of passengers and their baggage and declaration of the goods and stores on board the aircraft signed by the proper officer of customs at the aerodrome from which he departed for British India; and

(4) In and at such aerodromes for examining all passengers and their baggage carried in such aircraft, and, after making such report, protest, and, if required, to do so, land all goods in such aircraft for examination.

47. (1) The person in charge of every aircraft in which goods are to be exported shall, before departure on any goods are taken on board, deliver to the Customs-collector at the customs-office from which such goods are to be exported a notice of departure for a foreign destination in Form P India.

(2) Every person in charge of an aircraft carrying goods to any place outside British India shall deliver to the Customs-collector at the customs-office at departure, together with any log books belonging to the aircraft and a list of passengers and their baggage an application to deprive the aircraft from that aerodrome in such form as may be approved by the Chief Customs-officer, and also, if the aircraft carries any goods, a manifest, and declaration in a form approved in like manner detailing the goods and showing the same aircraft, and shall only state to leave the aerodrome required by such form, and shall make such form, when signed by such Collector, shall be the document and authority for the aircraft to proceed to its foreign destination.

48. (1) No person importing goods shall land the goods at any place in British India other than a customs-aerodrome, or shall, even as provided in sub-rule (1) of rule 54, land the goods from any aerodrome at a customs-aerodrome, or shall land the goods except between such hours as the Chief Customs-officer by general or special order directs, or shall remove the goods from an examination station unless the same have first been duly entered in the manner provided in this rule and produced to the Customs-collector and duly passed by him.

(2) No person shall remove from any aircraft any goods imported therein until the report required by clause (4) of sub-rule (1) of rule 54 has been made, and the authority of the Customs-collector has been obtained.

(3) Any person importing goods shall deliver to the Customs-collector at the customs-aerodrome of importation a bill of entry of such goods in the manner provided in section 22 of the Customs Act, 1875, and shall truly furnish therein the several particulars required by a bill of entry under that section, and shall pay in such Collector duties thereon as if such goods were chargeable to duties under that Act.

(4) All goods imported into a customs-aerodrome shall be duly entered and appraised within seven days from the date of arrival of such aircraft at that aerodrome or within such further period as the Customs-collector or Chief Customs-officer may allow.

(5) All goods imported which have not been examined and passed by the Customs-collector shall be stored in a bonded shed on the customs-aerodrome, and no person shall remove such goods from the bonded shed before they have been examined and passed by such Collector.

49. (1) The signature of any goods shall deliver to the Customs-collector at the customs-aerodrome of departure a shipping bill in the manner provided in section 23 of the Customs Act, 1875, and shall truly furnish therein the several particulars required by a shipping bill under that section, and shall pay in such Collector duties thereon as if such goods were chargeable to duties under that Act, and shall truly furnish therein the several particulars required by a bill of entry under that section, and shall pay in such Collector duties thereon as if such goods were chargeable to duties under that Act.

(2) No person shall without the consent of the Customs-collector remove from any aircraft any goods landed thereon for export which have been cleared under sub-rule (1), at once, after, or before any 10, such goods or shall place by any Customs-collector or any goods in any aircraft about to depart from British India.

50. No person shall, for the purpose of evading, or assisting the evasion of, the provisions of this Part make any signal from or secretly passing or leaving British India.

51. If any aircraft arriving from a place outside British India shall be forced to land in any place other than a customs-aerodrome, or if any aircraft is ordered to land at a place other than a customs-aerodrome for a foreign destination, the person in charge of the aircraft shall, if the place of landing is not an aerodrome, forthwith report to the Customs-collector or Police-officer, and shall on demand produce to such Collector or officer the log books belonging to the aircraft, and shall not allow any goods to be introduced thereon without the consent of such Customs-collector, and no passenger or member of the crew shall leave the immediate vicinity without the consent of such Collector or Police-officer. Where the landing is on a customs-aerodrome the person in charge of the aircraft, the person in charge of the passenger shall not allow any goods to be introduced without his consent, and no passenger or member of the crew shall leave the immediate vicinity without his consent. The person in charge shall make in his log book a full statement of the arrival of the aircraft, and shall forthwith report the arrival to the Customs-collector at the nearest customs-aerodrome. If the place of landing is an aerodrome, such person shall forthwith report the arrival of the aircraft and the place where it came to the person in charge of the aerodrome, and the presence of the aerodrome shall forthwith report the arrival of the aircraft to a Customs-collector, and shall not allow any goods to be introduced thereon, or any passenger landed to leave the aerodrome, without the consent of such Collector.

52. (1) The person in charge of any aircraft shall, permit any Customs-collector at any time to board and examine the aircraft and any goods taken thereon.

(2) The signature or signature of any goods shall produce such goods to the Customs-collector at the customs-aerodrome of importation or exportation, as the case may be, and permit him to examine such goods.

53. (1) The person in charge of any goods shall, permit any Customs-collector at any time to board and examine the aircraft and any goods taken thereon.

(2) The signature or signature of any goods shall produce such goods to the Customs-collector at the customs-aerodrome of importation or exportation, as the case may be, and permit him to examine such goods.

54. All persons importing or exporting or concerned in importing or exporting goods at ports or places in or from British India, and all persons in charge of aircraft arriving in or departing from British India, shall on or as near as possible, comply with and be bound by the provisions of the Customs Act, 1875, as if they were in such provisions in ships or vessels and the customs or revenue thereof, and in the loading or unloading of goods thereon as thereon, included.

(7) The middle ear must be healthy. The applicant must possess a degree of ordinary acuity comparable with the efficient performance of his duties.

(8) The vestibular mechanism must be intact, and neither notably hyperactive nor hypoaesthetic.

(9) The applicant must possess free nasal air entry on either side, and not suffer from serious acute or chronic affections of the upper respiratory tract.

SCHEDULE II.

(Set rule 10.)

NATURE OF EXAMINATION TO BE UNDERTAKEN FOR THE GRANT OF AN LICENSURE FOR A PILOT'S LICENSE OF A CERTIFICATE OF FLIGHT COMPETENCY.

I.—For Flying Machine License.

Candidates are of two kinds—

"A" of flying competency for pilots of private flying machines (not valid for the flying of passenger or goods aircraft);

"B" of flying competency for pilots of passenger or goods flying machines.

Candidates in each case by whom licenses are issued are those approved in that behalf by the officer authorized under rule 13.

PRactical tests.

The practical tests for certificates of flying competency shall be carried out within a period of one month.

They may be carried out in any order and each may be attempted twice.

Tests shall, save as otherwise provided, be witnessed by both examiners who will forward their official reports to the officer authorized under rule 13.

In each practical test the candidate must be alone in the flying machine.

"A" certificate of flying competency for pilot of private flying machines.

(a) Test for altitude and gliding flight.—A flight without landing, during which the pilot shall remain for at least one hour at a minimum altitude of 1,000 feet above the point of departure. The descent shall be 200 ft with a glide, the engine being cut off at 1,400 feet above the landing ground. The landing shall be made without the engine being started again, within 100 yards of a point fixed before and by the examiner.

(b) Test of climb.—A flight without landing round two points (or buoy) situated 500 yards apart, making—(a) an S-curve—2 right turns each turn reaching one of the two points (or buoy). This flight shall be made at an altitude of not more than 500 feet above the ground (or water) without touching the ground (or water). The landing shall be effected by—

(i) slowly closing off the engine or engine at least when the aircraft touches the ground (or water); and

(ii) slowly stopping the flying machine within a distance of 50 yards from a point fixed by the examiner before landing.

(c) Cross-country flight.—A cross-country or circuit flight of at least 50 miles, the final landing being made at the point of departure.

"B" certificate of flying competency for pilot of passenger or goods flying machines.

The practical tests shall be as in clauses (a) and (b) above. Candidates already in possession of the "A" certificate are not required to pass these tests again.

Further practical tests shall be as follows:—

Test of endurance.—A cross-country or circuit flight of at least 100 miles, the final landing being made at the point of departure.

The flight shall be carried out in the same aircraft within eight hours, and include two obligatory landings during which the machine must come to rest at a point or points which shall not be the point of departure, at which shall be fixed by the examiner.

At the time of departure the candidate shall be informed of his course and furnished with a map. The examiner will decide if the course has been correctly followed.

300 ft ft climb.—A cross-country flight at an altitude of at least 1,000 feet and also a landing to be made between two hours after sunset and two hours before sunrise.

Fixed flying apparatus test.—This test is to be carried out on the type of machine for which the license is required. It is to be a flying test of at least two hours with four landings in each of which no part of the machine is damaged.

The test need not be carried out in the presence of the examiner; but the candidate must submit proof to his satisfaction that he has performed this test.

THEORETICAL EXAMINATION.

The theoretical examination for both "A" and "B" certificates shall be in the following subjects:—

Physics of the air as contained in Part VIII.

Theoretical (without knowledge of the resistance of the air) in connection with planes, rollers, elevators and propellers; movement of the different parts of the machine and of their controls.

Assembly of aeroplanes, propellers, instruments, gas, radio, etc., and their controls.

Practical tests in flying.

General knowledge of internal combustion engines, and their various functions; valves gear, carburetors, lighting, etc.

Characteristics of various engines and a general idea of their construction, adjustment and assembly.

General of the fuel system of engines. Fuel and oil. Description of the details of the two engines used. Adjustment, inspection, repair, disassembly and assembly of the principal parts.

General of the machine. Use of throttle and other controls.

Practical tests in running repairs.

II.—*For Airship License.*

The examination for certification of flying competency for pilots of airships shall be conducted by a similar scheme to those for the flying machines license with such modifications as may be permitted by the examiner under the direction of the above authorized under rule 13.

The Technical Examination shall also include knowledge of the properties of gases and the theory of ballooning.

SCHEDULE III

(See rule 21 and 22.)

MATTERS OF SIGNIFICANCE TO AN AIRSHIPMAN WHO WANTS TO AN AIRSHIPMAN FOR A PATENTMAN'S OR AIRSHIPMAN'S LICENSE OF A CERTIFICATE OF AIRSHIPMAN'S COMPETENCY.

Certification may be granted in such cases by an examiner approved in this behalf by the officer authorized under rule 13. The examination shall be in the following subjects:—

For Navigation.

Rules of the air as contained in Part VIII.

Map and the plotting and location of points on.

Compass—magnetic variation—declination, deviation, variation.

Course—bearing—and their conversion.

Computation of compass (theoretical and practical).

Calculation of angles.

Flight by dead reckoning—measure of the rate of speed—log, traverse table.

Chronometer—chronometer rate—corrections.

Fortification—adjustments.

Vertical angles.

Determination of position by means of bearings and altitudes of stars.

Great circle navigation.

Accurate navigational instruments.

Horology and weather glass.

International rules for naval and mercantile navigation and other international aerial legislation.

For Engines.

Rules of the air as contained in Part VIII.

General knowledge of internal combustion engines, and their various functions; valve gear, carburetors, ignition, exhaust.

Characteristics of aero-engines and a general idea of their construction, adjustment and assembling.

Causes of the faulty running of engines. Fuel and oil. Description of the details of the aero-engine used. Adjustments, lubrication, sprays, dismantling and assembling of the principal parts. Causes of breakdown. Use of signals and other controls.

Procedural laws in running engines.

SCHEDULE IV.

(See rule 21 and 22.)

CONSTRUCTION SUBJECTS TO WHICH CERTIFICATION OF AIRSHIPMAN MAY BE GRANTED IN RESPECT OF THE AIRSHIP AND TO AIRSHIPMAN'S COMPETENCY OF THE AIRSHIP TYPE.

Type Aircraft.

(1) The applicant shall forward with his application a copy of any certificate of airworthiness which may have been granted in respect of that type aircraft.

The applicant shall also send general arrangement drawings of the proposed aircraft, together with such particulars of load, fuel, engines, etc., as will enable a preliminary opinion to be formed as to general safety.

(2) The applicant shall forward either with the application or subsequently such drawings and particulars of the proposed aircraft as may be necessary for the checking to detail of the safety of the aircraft. (After plans or rough sketches may be submitted to enable the said checking to proceed provided they are fully descriptive.)

(3) The applicant may proceed with the construction of any part or parts of the aircraft as and when these are approved by the officer authorized under sub-rule (1) of rule 21 (in this schedule referred to as the officer).

(4) The workmanship and materials of construction of the aircraft shall be approved by the officer in accordance with detailed directions in clause (11) of this schedule.

(5) On completion of the aircraft, flying trials shall be carried out by the applicant's or constructor's pilot in the presence of the officer or of persons nominated by him (in this schedule referred to as the representatives of the officer).

(6) AFTER the satisfactory completion of the check calculations, inspection, and applicant's flying trials, and after any modifications considered necessary for safety have been completed to the satisfaction of the officer, the applicant may be entrusted to conduct the aircraft for official trials in such measure as the officer may specify (in this schedule referred to as the official aerodrome).

(7) At any time prior to the delivery of the aircraft, for cause of trade, modifications to the aircraft may be made by the applicant, provided that full particulars and drawings of the proposed modifications are forwarded to the officer and that such as affect the safety of the aircraft are approved by him.

(8) During official trials, which may be attended by such number of representatives of the applicant as the officer may approve, the aircraft will be in the charge of the representatives of the officer, but the owner and his representatives shall not be liable for any loss or damage caused to such aircraft during official trials.

(10) If any modifications are considered by the office to be necessary for safety as a result of such official trials, such modifications shall be carried out by the applicant, and on completion thereof the aircraft shall be delivered, if required, for further official trials.

(11) On the completion of official trials, the applicant will be notified, and reports on calculations and tests will be supplied to him by the office on application. The aircraft will, as the office may direct, either be landed over to the applicant at the stipulated conditions for removal, or be delivered by an official pilot to an airfield ordered by the applicant and approved by the office.

(12) On the satisfactory completion of the official trials, and after the completion of the satisfaction of the office of any modifications considered necessary for safety, a certificate of airworthiness will be issued. Prior to the issue of such certificate the applicant shall deliver to the office a complete set of working drawings (process tracing) of the aircraft.

Subsequent Aircraft.

(13) Following the receipt by the office of an application form duly completed, modification of aircrafts for subsequent aircraft which conform in all essential respects with a type aircraft for which a certificate of airworthiness has previously been issued will be granted subject to the conditions and procedure hereinafter specified.

(14) The applicant may make modifications (including change of engine type) to the aircraft and may direct from the approved complete set of working drawings (process tracing) of the type aircraft which were delivered under clause (11) of this schedule, but full particulars and drawings of the proposed modifications shall first be delivered to the office and made as affect the safety of the aircraft shall be subject to his approval.

(15) During the construction of the aircraft the inspection of the workmanship, materials and materials shall be as approved by the office in accordance with the detailed directions in clause (18) of this schedule.

(16) In the case of an aircraft which, in the opinion of the office, differs considerably from the type aircraft, or is the case of an aircraft built by a constructor not familiar with the type aircraft, the office may on completion of the aircraft require flying trials to be carried out by the applicant's or constructor's pilot in the presence of representatives of the office, and may require the aircraft to be delivered to the official aerodrome for additional trials. The procedure in this case will be in accordance with the procedure governing similar trials in the case of a type aircraft, as laid down in clauses (13), (14) and (15) of this schedule.

(17) On the satisfactory completion of the aircraft and of any trials that may be required by the office, and when any modifications considered necessary for safety have been completed to the satisfaction of the office, a certificate of airworthiness will be issued.

Prior to the issue of such certificate, the applicant shall deliver to the Office a complete set of working drawings (process tracing) of any modifications to or departures from the type aircraft.

Method of Approval of Workmanship and Materials.

(18) In the case of type aircraft—

(a) inspection of workmanship and materials will be carried out by representatives of the office;

(b) the office will accept wherever in his opinion possible the inspection of details, components and materials for type aircraft made by employees of the constructor under the supervision of a representative of such constructor, but such acceptance will be finally inspected and approved by a representative of the office who will co-operate with the constructor's inspecting staff;

(c) constructors must notify the office seven days before commencing work on any part of the aircraft, the inspection of which is necessary prior to further work;

(d) the constructor must also fulfil the conditions detailed hereunder for subsequent aircraft.

(19) In the case of subsequent aircraft of a type—

(a) constructors must satisfy the office that their inspecting staff is such as to assure that aircraft passed by them conform in all essential respects to the type design;

(b) constructors must produce material to the specifications approved for the type design, and must arrange for each and every batch of material to be proved to comply with those specifications by such examination, sampling and testing, as may be approved by the office;

(c) constructors must make such arrangements at their works as will preclude the use of material other than that approved as in sub-clause (b);

(d) constructors' inspecting staff, referred to in sub-clause (b), must stamp, or otherwise provide means for the identification of each and every detail in such a way that the individual responsible for such approval can subsequently be traced, selective inspection being adopted where considered possible;

(e) constructors must mark only details or parts in respect of which the provision of sub-clause (d) have been complied with on the shops for assembly into components;

(f) constructors must institute an efficient process inspection during each work of assembly and must make inspection on a "process test" for each component. Every component must be finally inspected by a qualified member of their inspecting staff, who will stamp the component in such a way that he may afterwards be identified, and will also sign the process card;

(g) constructors' methods of carrying out the following operations must be approved by the office or its representative, namely:—(a) heat treatment of steel, aluminium and non-ferrous metals, giving of important parts, and fitting;

(h) constructors must ensure that all instruments and other parts affecting airworthiness purchased from sub-contractors have been inspected and approved in accordance with these conditions;

(i) constructors (of aircraft or engine as may be arranged) must ensure that all engines have been accepted as approved in accordance with these conditions, and further that they have satisfactorily undergone such bench tests as are required by the office and for this purpose that suitable test cells and accessories are provided to the satisfaction of the office;

(j) aircraft constructors must keep out an efficient supervisor of the installation of all engines, instruments and parts that are fitted by them into the aircraft, such inspection to ensure

that they function correctly, the individual responsible being indicated by a signature on the passbook card referred to in sub-section (7) (i).

(i) Inscriptions must bear the power of their respective staff to grant concessions to matters which do not affect the weight, the strength or the functioning of the gun. Should any of those points be affected, the matter must be referred to the designer of the aircraft, and, if affecting the type design, to the office or unit drawn to the case of modifications to type designs.

Aircraft structural engineer's initial India.

(10) In the case of any type or subsequent aircraft designated, outside British India, the owner may in his discretion, have a certificate of airworthiness, although the conditions specified in this Schedule have not been fulfilled, if he is satisfied that they have been substantially fulfilled in the construction of the aircraft.

SCHEDULE V.

(Paragraph 15.)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAINTENANCE OF LOG BOOKS.

(1) The constructor, or the owner if the constructor is not in a position to do so, should fill in and sign the original certificate each log book. Subsequent entries should be made and signed by the pilot or other responsible member of the personnel.

(2) A copy of the certificate of airworthiness should be kept in a pocket at the end of the aircraft log book.

(3) All entries should be in ink, except in the case of journey and signal log books, the entries for which may be made in pencil in a rough notebook, but should be entered in ink in the log book every twenty-four hours.

In the event of any official investigation the rough notebook may be called for.

(4) No erasures should be made in, or pages torn from, any log book.

(5) A copy of this Schedule should be inserted in each log book.

(6) The various log books shall contain in each case the following particulars namely:—

(a) in the case of a journey log,—

(i) the type to which the aircraft belongs; its nationality and registration marks; the full name, nationality and residence of the owner; the name of the constructor; the carrying capacity; and

(ii) in addition, for each journey,

(a) the name, nationality and residence of each member of the personnel, and

(b) the place, date and hour of departure, the route followed, and all incidents of the journey, including landings and weather conditions;

(c) in the case of an aircraft log,—

(a) the type to which the aircraft belongs; its nationality and registration marks; the full name, nationality and residence of the owner; the name of the constructor; the carrying capacity; and the capacity of the tanks;

(b) the type and serial number of engine, and the type of propeller, showing number of pitch, diameter and maker's name;

(c) the type of wireless apparatus fitted, if any;

(d) a table showing the necessary signing data for the information of persons in charge of the aircraft and of its maintenance; and

(e) a fully detailed engineering record of the life of the aircraft, including all acceptance tests, overhauls, replacements, repairs and all work of a like nature;

(f) in the case of an engine, serial number, maker's name, power, normal and maximum revolutions of engine, date of acceptance and date on which first put into service; period of acceptance; oil consumption;

(g) the registration mark and the type of aircraft in which the engine has been installed; and

(h) a fully detailed engineering record of the life of the engine, including all acceptance tests, hours run, overhauls, replacements, repairs and all work of a like nature;

(i) in the case of a signal log,—

(a) the type to which the aircraft belongs; its nationality and registration marks; the full name, nationality and residence of the owner;

(b) the place, date and hour of the transmission or receipt of any signal; and

(c) the name or other indication of the person or station from or to whom or which a signal is received or sent.

SCHEDULE VI.

Form A.

(Paragraph 16.)

Form of application for/required registration certificate.

To, ¹/₁₀₀ I hereby apply for a certificate of registration and the grant of Nationality and Registration

Marks for the following ^{points}/_{points} aircraft.

Maker.

Maker's number.

Owner's full name.

Owner's residence.

Status of the aircraft.

Description.

For Flying Machines.

Whether complete, complete or flying boat.
 Number of places, etc.—complete, complete, etc.
 Whether tractor or pusher driven.
 Overall length in feet.
 Span in feet.

Maximum height.
 Are wings made to fold?
 Seating or passenger capacity.

For Engines.

Number—
 Rotary or Stationary—
 Number of cylinders—
 Horse power—
 Make's name—
 Name, if any, of engine—
 Total weight of machine with engine—
 Useful weight carrying capacity—
 Is engine attached to aircraft—

* If applicant has already received a certificate of fitness
 certificate may contain statement of satisfactory testability was
 approved by him in the past of aircraft No.
 Serial
 Is the use of passenger aircraft only.

I hereby declare that the aircraft is owned by

and that the particulars given above as to each aircraft are true to the best of my knowledge and
 belief. I agree to observe the following conditions if a certificate of registration be granted
 to me:—

- (1) to notify either personally or by registered letter any change in status of this aircraft if
 such change is for a period exceeding fifteen days;
- (2) to notify as above the description, name or number of the said aircraft and, in the case of
 transfer, the name and address of the transferee; and
- (3) to return this certificate when the aircraft is destroyed, lost beyond recovery or transferred.

(Signature of applicant)_____

Full name and address_____

And

Form B.

(Serial 14.)

Form of Certificate of Nationality and Suitability.

Mr. _____ is the District of _____
 is the Province of _____ (is generally known to me.
 I am convinced that he is by nationality a { British, Indian, Persian, etc. subject. The inquiry which
 I have made as to his character and reputation has not disclosed any reason against the grant to him
 of a license to fly an aircraft.

(Signature)_____

District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police.

And

District

Residing here

Form C.

(Serial 15.)

Form of certificate of registration of an aircraft.

The aircraft described below has been registered under the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1913, and has
 been granted Nationality and Registration Marks as follows:—

Nationality mark—
 Registration mark—
 Description—
 Nationality.
 Number and date of Registration.
 Type of aircraft.
 Make.
 Maker's number.

For Airships.

Whether rigid, semi-rigid or non-rigid.
 Carrying capacity.
 Overall length in feet.
 Maximum diameter in feet.
 Material of which envelope is made and name
 of maker.
 Has airship been used.
 Useful weight carrying capacity.
 Seating or passenger capacity.

(1) Certificate of Nationality and Suitability.

(2) Certificate of Airworthiness.

Mr. _____ is the District of _____
 is the Province of _____ (is generally known to me.
 I am convinced that he is by nationality a { British, Indian, Persian, etc. subject. The inquiry which
 I have made as to his character and reputation has not disclosed any reason against the grant to him
 of a license to fly an aircraft.

(Signature)_____

District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police.

District

Residing here

Form C.

(Serial 15.)

Form of certificate of registration of an aircraft.

The aircraft described below has been registered under the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1913, and has
 been granted Nationality and Registration Marks as follows:—

Nationality mark—
 Registration mark—
 Description—
 Nationality.
 Number and date of Registration.
 Type of aircraft.
 Make.
 Maker's number.

Description.
 Owner's full name.
 Owner's residence.
 Owner's nationality.
 Section of the aircraft.
 The aircraft shall carry affixed to the rear or to the fuselage in a prominent position a metal plate inscribed as follows:—
 Aircraft registered as No. _____ India,
 Marks: _____
 Owner's Name: _____
 Owner's Residence: _____
 Nation of aircraft: _____
 Signature of Officer: _____

Dated _____

Form D.

(The rule 34.)

Form of application for pilot's licence for private aircraft.

Sir,

I hereby apply for the issue to me of a licence as a pilot of private flying machine, attached herewith—

- (1) Certificate of Nationality and Qualification.
- (2) Medical Certificate.
- (3) Certificate of Flying competency "A"

and certify that I am qualified as a Royal Air Force Pilot. } Write out one or other.

- (4) Two copies of a photograph of myself, unmounted.

I send herewith per _____

I am, Sir,

(Name in full with rank, title, etc.) _____

(Full address) _____

(Occupation) _____

Dated _____

Note.—The form of application for other licences under Part IV will be similar to the above with such modification as may in each case be necessary.

Form E.

(The rule 31.)

Form of Medical Certificate.

I certify that I have medically examined Mr. _____ of _____ in the District of _____ who is personally known to me, and has been identified before me in my certificate, with a view to ascertaining his mental and physical fitness for flying.

I have considered the medical requirements laid down in Schedule I to the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1917, and after due examination I am of opinion that he fulfils those requirements with the following exceptions:—
 * Please give brief account, detail to be given a medical officer to form an opinion as to the degree of applicability of the rule for flying.

In my opinion he is mentally and physically fit for flying.

(Signature of Medical Officer) _____

(Designation) _____

Dated _____

Form F.

(The rule 32.)

Form of "A" certificate of flying competency for pilots of private aircraft.

We hereby certify that _____ of _____ who

is personally known to us, has been identified before us as our standard, and in the presence of both of us performed to our satisfaction the following tests on a _____

1. State here the type of flying machine flying machine No. _____

or aircraft. aircraft No. _____

He performed each test in the manner noted and indicated by us under each.

We are both of opinion that he is competent to fly a private flying machine.

I Give here details: (Signature) _____

Signature, Name, Rank, etc. (Signature) _____

Dated _____

Note.—The form for the "B" certificate and grade certificate will be similar to the above with the alteration of the last test.

Form G.
(See rules 27 and 28.)

Form of certificate of Technical Competency as ^{navigation} ~~engineer~~ of passenger or goods aircraft.

I hereby certify that Mr. _____ of _____ in the District of _____ who is personally known to me _____ has been examined by me as to his knowledge of the subjects specified in Schedule III of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1918, for the name of ^{navigation} ~~engineer~~ and that he has shown a satisfactory knowledge of each subject.

I am of opinion that he is competent to act as ^{navigation} ~~engineer~~ of passenger or goods aircraft.
(Signature) _____ Examiner.

Dated _____

Form H.

(See rule 28.)

Form of certificate of competency as pilot of the personnel (otherwise than as pilot, navigator or engineer) of passenger or goods aircraft.

I hereby certify that Mr. _____ of _____ is the holder of _____ who is personally known to me _____ has been examined by me as to his knowledge of the rules of the air as contained in Part VIII of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1918, and that he has shown a good general knowledge thereof.
I am of opinion that he is competent to act as member of the personnel (otherwise than as pilot, navigator or engineer) of passenger or goods aircraft.

(Signature) _____ Examiner.

Dated _____

Form I.

(See rule 29.)

Form of License for personnel.

No. _____ of 19 _____

(Full Name) _____

of (Address) _____

is hereby licensed to act as—

- a) all but the foregoing ^{a)(i)} pilot of a private flying machine,
or to be such an ^{a)(ii)} pilot of a passenger or goods

Aircraft ^{engineer} of the following types—
(1) _____
(2) _____

- ^{a)(i)} navigator of any passenger or goods aircraft,
^{a)(ii)} engineer of any passenger or goods aircraft,
^{a)(iii)} member of the crew of any passenger or goods aircraft.

For a period of one year from the _____ day of _____ 19 _____, subject to the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1918.

(Signature of officer) _____

Dated _____



Photograph of holder.

Note.—The form of license for the pilot of an aircraft is to be similar to this with such modifications as may be necessary.

Form J.

(See rules 37 and 38.)

Form of certificate of airworthiness.

Number _____

I hereby certify that aircraft—

Type _____

Maker's name _____

Maker's number _____

Form B.
(See rule 37).
Form of Airway Log.

Date.	Time.	Com- mencing Office.	Route.	Time in hrs.		Type of service.	No. of persons.	No. of parcels.	No. of passengers.	Remarks.	Signature.
				From.	To.						
			Brought forward.							Time for the steamer not guaranteed in- quiries and con- stant - - - - - hours - - - - - Time of last period not guaranteed and constant.	

Carried forward.

Form C.
(See rule 38).
Form of Freight Log.

Date.	Time.	Shipments in charge.	Freight, per ton.		Total ton.	Volume freight.	Description of articles and quantities.	Remarks.	Signature.
			On ground.	By water (including in transit).					
								Time for the steamer not guaranteed in- quiries and con- stant - - - - - hours - - - - - Time of last period not guaranteed and constant.	

Form D.
(See rule 39).

Form of notice for departure for a foreign destination.

To the Customs-officer at _____ and same endorsement

I, _____ of _____
being the period of charge of _____
hereby give notice that I intend on date _____ at _____
hours to take the said article out of British India by air, viz., from _____
entirely enclosed to _____
(Signature) _____
(Place in charge of the aircraft.) _____

Permission is given for the above article to depart from _____
entirely enclosed as or shall _____ hours on _____
(Signature) _____ Customs-officer.
Customs-officer.

Dated _____ S. SAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Part II, Group, January 5, 1904.

No. 1.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE AND ASSISTANTS.

Calcutta, the 20th December 1903.

No. 2204-F R.—Mr. T. Rangaswami Mudaliyar, Assistant Accountant General, Class II, in the office of the Assistant-Secretary, Madras, was granted privilege leave for five days with effect from the 20th November 1903.

No. 2.—Statement showing the financial position of the Madens Post Fund for the fiscal year 1918-19.

Fund.	Opening balance.		Receipts.					Budget paid.	Disburse.	
	Government Securities.	Cash.	Ordinary receipts.	Income received.	Income unpaid.	Profit on investments.	Total.		Ordinary disburse.	Income advanced.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Madens Post Fund	\$5,274 50	\$7,800 00	..	..	..	\$13,074 50	\$5,114 10	\$5,833 87	..
Fund—cont.	Closing balance.			Budget paid.	Altered grant.	Closing balance.		Income.		Balance.
	Income unpaid.	Less on Government Securities.	Total.			Cash.	Government Securities.	Total received up to the close of the year.	Total income less paid up to the end of the year.	
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Madens Post Fund	\$13,074 50	\$5,114 10	\$13,074 50	\$13,074 50	..	..	..	..

Port St. George, January 3, 1926.

No. 2.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished.—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Circular—Wan.

Somali, the 15th December 1915.

No. 724-D.—The following *Handbook of Trade Lists*, dated the 7th November 1923, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information:—

Board of Trade, Export Licences Department,
1, QUEEN ANNE'S GATE BUILDINGS,
WESTMINSTER, S.W. 1.

List of Export Prohibitions Circular, No. 7th November 1915.

This list contains all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licences Department prior to the above date.

	TALES
List A and B	25
List C	41
List D and E	41
Open General Licences for Exports—	
Appendix No. 1	42
General information with regard to Export Regulations to certain	
countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean	43
Trade with Germany and Austria-Hungary	45
Transportation in the United Kingdom	46

This republished "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of such list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 5s. 6d. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of such issue be required, an additional payment should be made at the rate of 3d. per copy for each month up to the end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Machinery clerk, Export Licences Department, sending money orders payable to the Export Licences Department, Board of Trade.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

APPLICATION FORM A FOR LICENCE TO EXPORT.

The Export Licences Department, having regard to the circumstances now existing, and subject to any further notification which it may hereafter become necessary to make, notifies Exporters that answers need only be given to the undermentioned questions which are set forth in the above-mentioned form of application:—

- Full name and address of consignee.
- Name and address of person or company to whom the licence is to be sent.
- (1) Proposed date of despatch of goods.
- (2) Place of intended shipment in this country or port of despatch.
- Prospective port and country to which the goods are to be exported.
- Route by which the goods are to be forwarded to ultimate destination.
- Full name and address of consignee abroad.
- State whether previous application has been made for all or part of the consignment, etc.
- Full description of goods—quantity, weight, value, name and description of packages and the shipping marks.
- Any special reasons in support of your request for a licence to export these goods.

Instructions Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8 and 10 on page 4 of Application Form A are now amended. F.S.—Should it be desired that in any exceptional case an answer should be given to any questions set forth in the Application Form but not appearing above, a notification will be addressed to the applicant concerned after the receipt of the relative application.

APPLICATION FORM B FOR GENERAL LICENCES.

The use of Application Form B for making application for licence to export goods in several consignments over a certain period is no longer necessary. Form A can now be used when making application for either specific or general licence, provided that if a general licence is required a statement to that effect is endorsed on the Application Form A.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to—

The Controller, Export Licences Department,

1, QUEEN ANNE'S GATE BUILDINGS,
WESTMINSTER, S.W. 1.

LIST A AND B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited by the Royal Proclamation of the 19th May 1917, as amended by Orders of Council of the 23rd June 1917, the 13th July 1917, the 14th August 1917, the 26th August 1917, the 16th October 1917, the 25th November 1917, the 17th December 1917, the 22nd January 1918, the 6th February 1918, the 20th February 1918, the 6th March 1918, the 2nd July 1918, the 20th July 1918, the 4th August 1918, the 27th August 1918, the 1st October 1918, the 15th October 1918, the 15th November 1918, the 22nd November 1918, the 7th December 1918, the 12th December 1918, the 20th December 1918, the 24th December 1918, the 27th December 1918, the 3rd January 1919, the 7th January 1919, the 10th January 1919, the 17th January 1919, the 24th January 1919, the 31st January 1919, the 7th February 1919, the 14th February 1919, the 21st February 1919, the 28th February 1919, the 7th March 1919, the 14th March 1919, the 21st March 1919, the 28th March 1919, the 4th April 1919, the 11th April 1919, the 18th April 1919, the 25th April 1919, the 2nd May 1919, the 9th May 1919, the 16th May 1919, the 23rd May 1919, the 30th May 1919, and the 6th July 1919, to be exported from the United Kingdom to the following destinations, viz.—

List A and B.—Goods marked (a) to all destinations.

Goods marked (a) to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British possessions and protectorates.

A House is required to export goods marked (a) to any destination abroad.

A House is required to export goods marked (a) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (a) can be exported without House, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(a) *Accoutrements, not otherwise prohibited;*

(14-15-17).

(a) *Aeroplane engines and their component parts* (see, however, page 42).

(a) *Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft;* (20-6-19) (see, however, page 45).

Alexandria, see Phosphate Book.

(a) *Ammonia, sulphate of, and solutions containing sulphate of ammonia;* (16-1-17) (22-1-18) (8-3-18) (24-1-18).

(a) *Animals, living, for food;* (12-12-16).

(a) *Articles, pack, and/or and drapery, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war;* (6-1-15).

Articles, see Phosphate Book.

(a) *Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.*

(a) *Arms, not being firearms and their component parts.*

Bacon, see Meat.

Bags, see Nitrate.

Bakelite, see Notes.

(a) *Barley and barley meal;* (14-6-18).

(a) *Barograph, accurate for aircraft;* (8-12-18).

(a) *Birds, live;* (22-12-17).

(a) *Boat motors and their component parts.*

(a) *Boats of all kinds, including balloons;* (12-12-18) (27-12-17) (see, however, Appendix No. 1).

(a) *Boys' faces and model.*

(a) *Boys' faces and model;* (12-12-17) (22-12-17).

Boys, see Officers of Corps.

(a) *Bread.*

Bread, see Notes.

(a) *Breeds of European origin;* (26-6-18) (2-3-18) (1-1-18) (1-1-18).

(a) *Breeds of European origin;* (26-6-18) (2-3-18) (1-1-18) (1-1-18).

Breeds, see Gold.

(a) *Breeds.*

(a) *Cake and Meal* (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following:—

Calf meal;

Cornmeal and pomace cake;

Compound cake and meal;

Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal;

Gluten meal or gluten feed;

Ground and or earth nut cake and meal;

Hempseed cake and meal;

Heat meal;

Linnseed cake and meal;

Locust bean meal;

Maize germ meal;

Maize meal and flour;

Meat meal;

Peas and cake and meal;

Poppy seed cake and meal;

Rape seed or cake and meal;

Soybean meal cake and meal;

Soybean cake and meal;

Sunflower seed cake and meal;

Wheat cake;

Wheat meal, see Cake and Meal.

Calf meal, see Cake and Meal.

Calf meal, see Cake and Meal.

Calf meal, see Cake and Meal.

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Calf meal, see Cake and Meal.

* Application for licence to export British goods should be made on Application Form "A," copies of which can be obtained from the Ministry of Commerce, Export Section Department.

- (a) Cement for building and engineering purposes; (14-3-15) (see, however, Appendix No. 1).
- (a) China.
- (a) Clayey; (20-3-17) (22-11-17).
- (a) Chick peas; (13-12-16).
- (a) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as broken coal; (27-11-17).
- (a) Coal for all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof (except direct sulphur, mercury and acid mixtures containing oxygen only, suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal or by other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives; (26-2-16) (29-11-16) (28-12-16).
- (a) Conies and its salts and preparations; (17-11-16).
- Convent rules, see China and Meils.
- (a) Cocos, raw, and manufactures thereof, except cocon butter and cocon powder; (19-2-17) (20-10-16).
- (a) Cocos butter; (23-12-16).
- (a) Cocos husks; (19-3-17).
- (a) Cocos shells; (19-2-17).
- (a) Coal for oil and preparations containing red liver oil; (4-4-19).
- (a) Coffee; (18-2-17) (see, however, Appendix No. 1).
- Coin, see Gold; Silver.
- (a) Coke and manufactured fuel; (16-12-17).
- Cumbrage, see Malt.
- Composed cakes and meat, see Cakes and Meats.
- (a) Confectionary manufactured wholly or partly of sugar; (15-3-17) (24-4-16).
- Corn chufa, see Oats.
- Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, see Cakes and Meats.
- Corn, hulls, etc., see Animals.
- Craft, see Boots.
- Culms, see Meils.
- (a) Dair.
- Dair, see Green.
- Distillers' grains, see Grains, etc.
- (a) Dicks, feeding and their component parts.
- (a) * Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs.
- Dye and cake and meat, see Cakes and Meats.
- (a) Eggs in shells.
- Eggs, see Aeroplanes.
- Eggs, see Web.
- (a) Eggs of eye, and liquid extract of eggs; (10-3-17) (13-4-16) (13-10-16).
- (a) Eggs, see, however, page 42; (10-11-16) (23-4-16).
- Fish, edible, see Oils.
- (a) Feeding stuffs containing molasses; (23-2-16).
- (a) Fibrous and their component parts; (8-3-16) (29-11-16) (see, however, page 42).

* The following proprietary dye map, however, is exempted from the above restrictions with which trading is permitted—
 Dye, dye, | Fibrous dye.
 Dye, dye, | Dye, dye, dye.
 Dye, dye, | Dye, dye, dye.

- (a) Fish except the soft wing trout, preserved as brown fish, chermoula, agnola, berrings, ray fish and gowies; (27-12-16) (23-5-16).
- (a) Fish, preserved.
- (a) Flour, see Beans; Lentils; Malt; Meils; Peas; Siles; Siles; Wheat.
- Foodstuffs, see specific headings.
- Foodstuffs and food, which may be used for animals, see specific headings, e.g., Beans; Cakes; Hay; Oats; etc.
- (a) Foreign, green.
- (a) Fowl and fruit preserves, except olives, and except the following fresh fruit which may be exported without license to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—
 Apples, grape fruit, green figs, grapes, peaches, pears, pine-apples, nectarines, imported pears (South Africa), and imported melons; (20-2-16) (18-1-17) (16-2-17) (19-1-17).
- Fowl, manufactured, see Cakes.
- (a) Gums.
- Gums, see, or glass, feed, see Cakes and Meats.
- (a) Gold, coin and bullion.
- (a) Gums, Brews' and Distillers'; (12-10-16).
- (a) Gums or dyes; (15-12-16).
- (a) Gums (orange); (13-12-16).
- (a) Grains and component parts thereof; (10-3-17).
- Ground oat, or earth oat cake and meal, see Cakes and Meats.
- (a) Grains, except whole grains; (12-2-17) (3-1-16).
- Gums, see Grains, Fibrous, Meils.
- Hair, see Beans.
- (a) Hay.
- (a) Heliographs and their component parts; (2-7-16).
- Hempseed cake and meal, see Cakes and Meats.
- (a) Hides, British and Irish, cattle; (28-2-16) (3-7-16).
- Hides, see Animals.
- Honey, molasses, see Meils.
- Honey, molasses, see Cakes and Meats.
- (a) Indigo, synthetic; (7-3-16).
- Iron (1-3-17) the following:—
 Castings, cast, wrought plates.
- (a) Fig.
- (a) Soap.
- (a) Iron, raw and worked; (12-2-17).
- (a) Lead, except imitation (composed) lead and neutral lead; (18-2-17) (10-3-17).
- Lead, molasses, see Meils.
- Lead, raw and meal.
- (a) Lime phosphate, see Phosphate Rock.
- Lime, cake and meal, see Cakes and Meats.
- Livestock, see Animals.
- Liver, raw and meal, see Cakes and Meats.
- (a) Lard, and; (12-12-16).
- (a) Machine guns; including for machine guns and component parts thereof.
- (a) Maple; (12-12-16).
- (a) Maple gums; (18-12-16).
- Meils, green meal, see Cakes and Meats.
- Meils, meal and flour, see Cakes and Meats.

- (a) Milk; dust, milk flour, colma, sprouts or etc/Maga; (12-12-15).
- (a) Matrices, composed, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or peat; (12-1-17) (12-1-18).
- (a) Mergurari; (12-2-17).
- Mocha, see Harley; Moss; Cakes; Lentils; Peas; Rye; Wheat.
- (a) Meat of all kinds, except turtle meat, horse flesh and except tinned or pickled meat, other than tinned bacon, and tinned ham; (12-2-17) (7-2-19).
- Meat meal, see Cakes and Meals.
- (a) Mire, black, pure, clean, and mixed splittings; (12-2-17) (12-11-17).
- (a) Milk, condensed or preserved; (12-6-15).
- Milk dust and screenings, see Offals of Cows.
- (a) Millet; (12-12-16).
- (a) Mines and their component parts.
- Minerals, see Fueling Staffs.
- (a) Noodles, honey, rawhide, Idaho; (12-10-18) (12-10-17) (12-11-18).
- (a) Nitrates and its compounds; (5-8-16).
- (a) Nitrous bags; (12-2-19).
- Notes of the Bank of France; (12-2-16).
- (a) Notes, Russian rubles; (12-2-18).
- Note, see Groundnut, Oreganoes.
- (a) Oats.
- Offals of cows, and grains which may be used as food for animals, the following:—
- (a) Beans.
- (a) Haddings.
- (a) Milk dust and screenings.
- (a) Pollard.
- (a) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
- (a) Sharps.
- (a) Oils and fats, edible, the following:—
- Coccol oil;
- Groundnut oil;
- Pinkhead oil;
- Oil, cod liver, see Cod Liver Oil.
- (a) Oreganoes, breads, wets, acids, and products of all kinds; (12-2-17) (12-11-17).
- (a) Ores-sulphates; (12-2-17).
- (a) Ouloca.
- (a) Ouloca and its preparations.
- (a) Ouloca affluents and their salts and preparations.
- Oulocans, see Cakes; Candles.
- Phosphat cake and meal, see Cakes and Meals.
- (a) Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds.
- (a) Peas, dried and meal.
- (a) Peas, other than split peas; (12-2-17) (12-4-18).
- (a) Pericopes and their component parts; (12-2-17).
- (a) Phosphate rock, usually—Apatite; Phosphates of lime and alumina; (12-2-17).
- (a) Pigeon peas; (12-12-16).
- Pills, see Pigeons.
- Pollard, see Offals of Cows.
- Potatoe cake, see Cakes and Meals.
- Pottery ware, and meal, see Cakes and Meals.
- (a) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
- (a) Potash, carbonate, sulphate, and crude material potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances; (12-2-17) (12-1-19).
- (a) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate; (12-2-17).
- (a) Potassium permanganate.
- (a) Potatoes.
- (a) Pottery; (12-2-18) (12-2-18) (12-2-17).
- Procurer, see Frank.
- (a) Projectile of all kinds and their component parts.
- (a) Quizzes sulphate; (12-2-19).
- (a) Range-finders and their component parts.
- Rapeseed or colza seed cake, and meal, see Cakes.
- Rice meal (or bran) and dust, see Offals of Cows.
- (a) Rice and rice flour; (12-2-18).
- Riffs, see Flour.
- Russian rubles, see Notes.
- (a) Rye, rye flour and meal.
- Salt, see Fish.
- (a) Sawdust except forest sawdust; (12-2-17) (12-2-18).
- Sawdust, see Offals of Cows.
- Sawdust, see Fish.
- (a) Scabbles, and their component parts; (12-2-17).
- Seeds, see Lupins; Beans, Peas and Cereals mentioned by name.
- Seeds, elongated, see Oreganoes.
- (a) Sevens.
- Sevens seed cake and meal, see Cakes and Meals.
- Sharps, see Offals of Cows.
- Sherry, see Aqueduct.
- Signalling apparatus, see Signalling.
- (a) Silver halides, sprouts and British coin; (12-4-18) (12-11-18) (12-2-18).
- Shins, see Calf; Hides.
- Soya bean cake and meal, see Cakes and Meals.
- Sprouts, see Whisky.
- (a) Steel, scrap; (12-2-17) (12-2-17).
- (a) Substances sound-signalling apparatus.
- (a) Sugar, cane and beet; (12-2-17) (12-2-18); see also Confectionary.
- Sulphur seed cake, and meal, see Cakes and Meals.
- (a) Superphosphates.
- (a) Swedes and their component parts.
- (a) Tallow, other than given here; (12-2-18) (12-2-18) (12-2-18).
- (a) Tallow, fresh; (12-2-18).
- (a) Tallow and their component parts.
- (a) Tallow, pure.
- (a) Tallow tubes.
- (a) Uniform clothing, naval, military and Air Force; (12-2-18) (12-2-18).
- Vegetables, see Ouloca; Potatoes; Tomatoes.
- Verdure, see Grass.
- (a) Vessels; (12-12-17).
- (a) Web equipment.
- (a) Whiskies; (12-2-17).
- Wheat cake, see Cakes and Meals.
- (a) Whole line; (12-2-17).

* Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all publications except in translations in French.

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| <p>(a) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.</p> <p>(a) Whisky.</p> <p>Wool and Woollen Goods.</p> <p>(a) Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof; (8-8-16) (18-16-17).</p> <p>(See also Appendix No. 1 for curled hair, cut-mere, sponges and make-up).</p> | <p>(a) Wool tops and mixtures thereof; (18-16-17).</p> <p>(a) Wool ends and wool waste and mixtures thereof; (18-16-17).</p> <p>(a) Woollen and worsted yarns and mixtures thereof; (18-16-17).</p> <p>Yarns, not Woad.</p> <p>(a) Yarns; (8-8-16) (20-6-17) (28-8-19).</p> |
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Law C.

By Order of Council dated 1st October 1918, as amended by Order of Council of the 29th December 1918, the 7th January 1919, the 7th February 1919, the 11th February 1919, the 22nd February 1919, the 11th April 1919, the 29th April 1919, and the 19th May 1919, all goods (other than (1) printed matter and (2) personal effects accompanied by their owners) are prohibited from export to all destinations in Europe, Russia (except Russian ports on the Black Sea) and in other foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean, except Greece and French possessions, Italy and Italian possessions, Belgium, Portugal, Greece, Serbia, Roumania, Ireland and the Azores Islands, Spain, Morocco, Palestine and Syria as far north as a line from Alexandria to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Russian railway stations, Gatchin-Breslau, Alton-Lewissen, Luxembourg and the stations of Austria-Hungary in the occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments, occupied islands and territory, and in all Ports in any such foreign countries.

List C comprises all goods not included in List A or B, excepting the following goods, which may be exported without licence:-

- (1) Printed matter;
- (2) Personal effects accompanied by their owners.

In addition to the above exceptions, trading in permitted with the following countries, to which List C goods may be exported without licence (see, however, Lists D and E, below):- Turkey, Bulgaria, Russian Black Sea ports, Austria-Hungary, Yugoslavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia and Serbia.

Goods on List C may also be exported to the following countries without licence (see page 42 infra).

Denmark, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Lithuania and Poland.

Law D.

By Order of Council, dated 21st March 1919, as amended by Order of Council of the 11th April 1919, the 18th April 1919, and the 19th May 1919, the following goods on List D* are prohibited from export to Turkey, Bulgaria, ports on the Black Sea (not including Bessarabia ports), Austria-Hungary, Yugoslavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia and Serbia.

Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, dirigibles, balloons and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

Apparatus which may be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, steam, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in certain operations and their component parts.

Armour plates.

Armoured motor-cars.

Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their component parts.

Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.

Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.

Clothing and equipment of a distinctly military character.

Electrical appliances, adapted for use in war, and their component parts.

Explosives specially prepared for use in war.

Field glasses.

Gases for war purposes.

Grass and machine guns.

Gun mountings.

Ladders, military weapons of all descriptions, mortars or heavy equipment of a military character.

Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the construction, or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.

Mines, submersibles and their component parts.

Projectiles, shrapnel, cartridges and rounds of all kinds and their component parts.

Range-finders and their component parts.

Searchlights and their component parts.

Submarine sound-signalling apparatus.

Materials for wireless telegraphs.

Torpedoes.

Warships, including boats and their component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

Law E.

In addition to the goods contained in List D, the following goods on List E* are prohibited from export to Bulgaria:-

All articles for use in transportation on land, bullocks or pack animals, vehicles, motor-cars, bicycles, and their component parts.

Locomotives and rolling stock.

Telegraphs and telephones and their component parts, and materials for use therein.

* Many goods on the above lists are already in List A or B.

APPENDIX No. 1.

GENERAL LICENSE FOR EXPORT.

An open general license has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export License Department) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on List C (see page 41) are prohibited from export.

Alpaca, and wool, waste and yarns thereof.
 Beania, imported, other than Soya, Lencor or
 Chama kawa beans.
 Bird seed.
 Bone-ivory powder.
 Cattle manure.
 Cereal hulls, and meal, waste and yarns thereof.
 Cuckumers, and meal, waste and yarns thereof.
 Cement for building and engineering purposes.
 Cellulose.
 Cases and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and
 milk, powdered or unpowdered, in tins.
 Coffee, the following varieties:—
 Fesca, Java.
 West African.
 Liberian.
 Rio.
 Bahia.
 Victoria.
 Custard powder.

Cuba.
 Gile.
 Haradina.
 Kaffir.
 Lard.
 Lardol.
 Manganese.
 Manganese and manganite.
 Minerals and preparations containing not more
 than 10 per cent arsenic, antimony, and other
 toxic substances.
 Molasses and meal, waste and yarns thereof.
 Muriatic acid.
 Pearl, other than gold pearl.
 "Pearly" named food.
 Pudding powder.
 Puddings.
 Vanilla extract.

SAMPLES.

An open general license has been issued which permits the free export of all bona fide samples of prohibited goods to all non-enemy destinations, and to enemy territory with which trade is now permitted (see page 41). Samples exported under this license may be used only for bona fide sample purposes, i.e., for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export License Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to notify the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this license are bona fide samples, and to take a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licenses for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export License Department is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENSE FOR THE EXPORT OF EXPLOSIVES, DYNAMITE-MANUFACTURED GOODS, ETC.

An open general license has been issued for the export of cartridges, charges, etc., industrial explosives, double-barrelled guns and sporting rifles, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without application for specific licenses to the Export License Department:—

British Possessions and Protectorates.
 French Possessions and Protectorates.
 United States of America.
 South America.
 Africa.
 Japan and Korea.
 Asiatic Russia.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Sicily, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

The issue of this license does not relieve exporters from the necessity of obtaining import permits from the country of destination in cases where local regulations render such a course necessary.

OPEN GENERAL LICENSE FOR THE EXPORT OF AIRCRAFT, ETC.

As Upon General License has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are to be made to the Export License Department in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned:—Aircraft engines and their component parts, aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

OPEN GARRISON LICENSE FOR THE EXPORT OF PARCELS CONTAINING MISCELLANEOUS FORGINGS.

An Open Garrison License has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing miscellaneous forgeries (for the personal use of the addressee and not for trading purposes) in all directions with which trading is allowed. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Export License Department in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

GENERAL INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO EXPORT REGULATIONS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES IN EUROPE AND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, ETC.

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Albania.—Licenses are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licenses will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List B except as provided in Note (vi), page 56. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Albania-Lowland.—Licenses are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Archie.—Licenses are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licenses will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D (except as indicated in Note (ii), page 46).

See page 56.

Asia Minor (see Turkey).

Austria, Hungary.—Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Licenses are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licenses will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D (except as indicated in Note (ii), page 46).

Goods may be exported via any available route.

Parcels will now be accepted by the Post Office for transmission to Austria (States of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Northern Tyrol, Vorarlberg and East Tyrol, Trieste, Lienz and Delnauze).

For the portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy, Czech-Slovakia, Poland and Jugo-Slavia, see rules applicable to these countries.

See also page 46.

Belgium.—Licenses are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Belgian import licenses are required in respect of arms of all kinds, sugar, wheat (grain and flour) and coal.

Bulgaria.—Licenses are required for goods on Lists A, B, D and E. Licenses will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D and E except as provided in Note (v).

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Czech-Slovakia (including any portions of Bosnia and Galicia allotted to Czech-Slovakia)—This territory consists, briefly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, and the northern part of Hungary-Slovakia.

Licenses are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported via Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Czechoslovak Government Trade Office, Wahrenburg 12, Schwanenburgerstrasse, Hamburg, for further transshipment to the actual consignee in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak Import Licenses

should reach the Hamburg Office from the consignee previous to the shipment of goods. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that Office. Goods may also be exported via any other available route.

All shipments to Carchariasville are subject to Import Licences, issued by the Import and Export Commissions in Prague. Applications have to be made by consignee.

Danmark.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

No certificates from the Danish Associations need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Danish export prohibition.

Estados (principal port—Buenos).—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. The support of the Argentine Legation is no longer required.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Finland.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters should satisfy themselves to obtain any import licence that may be necessary.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

France.—Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warned that French Import Licences are required for many classes of goods. Full information may be obtained from the French Consulate Office, Bank Buildings, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2.

Germany.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

An import licence is required for the importation into Germany of all goods other than those mentioned on pages 46-47. Before goods other than those mentioned are despatched, therefore, the exporter should apply to the Imperial Commissioners for Export and Import Licences, Leipziger Str. 15, Berlin, W. 15, with a view to ascertaining whether the German Authorities are actually prepared to admit the goods.

For the occupied territory in the Rhineland (see Note (G), page 48).

See also pages 45-46.

Greece.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Holland.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Consignment to the Netherlands Oversea Trade is no longer necessary.

Italy.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warned that Italian import licences are required for many classes of goods; full information may be obtained from the Italian Government Commission, West Africa House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Jago-Niara.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D (except as indicated in Note (a), page 46).

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present, except to Delémont.

Latvian (Latvian) (principal port—Riga).—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Lithuanian (Lithuanian) (principal port—Riga).—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Luxembourg.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Norwegen (see Jago-Niara).

Norway.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

No certificates from the Norwegian Associations, or other forms of guarantee, need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Norwegian import prohibition.

Poland.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Poland (including any portion of Silesia and Galicia attached to Poland).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Polish import prohibition, see page 46.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Portugal.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

3. Foodstuffs for the personal use of the addressee with the exception of butter, meat, bacon, flour, sugar, pine-apples, ginger, vanilla, civet and civet substitutes, pickled civet, mustard, lobster and oysters.

4. In the case of magazines, text, poetry, products of dough or paste, such as macaroni, vermicelli, etc., sweets and other goods of the German Customs Tariff No. 222, coffee, tea, and products of the cocoa and chocolate industry, the quantity allowed without licence is limited to 1 kilo.

UNION CASES.

The Board of Trade, Export Licence Department, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms providing orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being provided a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightforwardly with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c/o Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the complete of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1/3) must be prepared.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their inquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the longer the inquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic inquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller-General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Licences Section), 4, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Export Licence Department should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment:—

Lance, iron and lead of all kinds.

Explosives and chemicals.

Civets or Civet "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S. 98 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list:—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea, coffee and cocoa).

Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Explosives and chemicals.

Explosives.

Quinine sulphate.

Carbolic potash.

Potassium carbonate.

Wool, raw and in the form of thread.

Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.

Woolen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

Port St. George, December 15, 1917.

No. 7.—Under section 4 of the Malacca Plantation Labour Act, 1903, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Mr. Joseph Henry of Perak in the Wynd district, Malacca district, to attend the execution of labour contracts.

Port St. George, January 4, 1918.

No. 8.—Under section 4 of the Malacca Plantation Labour Act, 1903, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Mr. Edwin Horton Steadman, Kapar District, Malacca district, to attend the execution of labour contracts.

Port St. George, December 15, 1917.

No. 465.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, clause (b) of the Malacca Agricultural Land and Townships Act, 1916, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the place known as "Kampar" is a "public use." Under section 3, clause (4) and (5) of the Act, the Governor in Council prohibits the transport of this wood from one village to another or to any plantation from one year to another or to any other place in the whole of Malacca and Perak, and the Governor in Council for a period of one year from 1st January 1918 and declares that the wood, whenever found in the whole of Malacca and Perak, to be taken to the Malacca district, to be sold or given to the use and benefit.

[illegible]

(2) Under section 31 (7) of the above said Act, the members in Council to be placed to direct that appeals under section 4 of the Act shall be to the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar be independent always having jurisdiction over the water source or sources mentioned.

No. 413.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 21 of the Madras Agricultural Pacts and Prizes Act of 1913, the Government in Council is pleased to issue the following rules:—

(3) An appeal presented under section 4 of the Act shall not be received unless it is accompanied by the migrant notice served on the applicant by the inspecting officer; it shall set forth clearly the objection or objections to the notice and shall specify the point or points on which redress is sought.

(c) In dealing with appeals under section 4 or 5 of the Act the appropriate officers shall record his decision in writing and communicate a copy thereof (in case of change of charge to the applicant).

(3) The entire Israel welfare section of the A-1 should be in Form A, and the inspecting agent should have a separate section in Form B.

(4) Every notice under section 24 shall be authenticated by the signature of the officer by whom it is issued. The notice shall be accompanied by a delivery of a copy to the temple or to some adult male in the temple. The notice shall be accompanied by a delivery of a copy to the temple or to some adult male in the temple. The notice shall be accompanied by a delivery of a copy to the temple or to some adult male in the temple.

(3) The notice of demand under section 2 of the Act should be in Form G and should be served in the manner prescribed for the service of notices and a copy of it should be communicated to the village officer and the taluk office. The inspecting officer will maintain a register in this connection in Form D.

2000年 4月

Notwithstanding section 8 (1) of the Act

Mo.
Date
To

You are hereby required to take notice that you should appear by you in the village of _____ in the _____ district within _____ days of the _____ day of _____ 19____.

Executive Order

NOTE.—ENTRANCE 8, 7 and 10 of the list should be printed at the reverse of the notice.

2007年12月15日

Each of the values under problem B

[illegible]

PAGE 6

General Form.

Notice of demand to
Take notice that as representative of
of which the estate are concerned has been
of the village and that you
are required to pay the amount within thirty days of the date of service of this notice. The amount
may be paid in the office hereunder or remitted to the clerk treasurer.

Any objection to this notice may be performed to the Collector within forty days from the date of service of this notice on the grounds specified in section 3 of the Act printed on the reverse.

Immunizing Cylinders

APPENDIX

(Offer on her details p. 104)

Feas.—Butler & if the bid should be rejected on the ground of the demand being

TABLE 2.
Register of demerits.

Village.	S. No. or subdivision No.	No. and date of the notice issued by the Inspecting Officer in regard to demerits.	Date on which the demerited notices were issued and by the Inspecting Officer.	Date of the demerited notices.	Date of disposal of demerits to the village officer and the block office.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

Fort St. George, December 30, 1925.

No. 1.—The Governor in Council hereby notifies under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act, 1907, that it is proposed to constitute the area described in the schedule below "reserved forest" under the said Act:—

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Name of the village.	Name of block.	Description and location.
Chittoor ..	Chittoor ..	Venkatadri ..	Attitude in the District Engineer's Survey.	The village comprises S. No. 114 of Venkatadri village (area 1,000 acres) and is bounded on all sides by Panchajanya & Reserved Forest.

2. The Governor in Council, under clause (c) of section 4 of the same Act, appoints the Revenue District Officer, Chittoor, for the time being, to be the Forest Settlement Officer (1) to require into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by or alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over the lands comprised within the boundaries mentioned above in or of any alleged right in regard to any forest produce on such land, and (2) to deal with such claims in the manner provided in Chapter II of the said Act. The Governor in Council under section 5 of the Act also appoints the District Forest Officer, Chittoor, for the time being, to attend on behalf of Government during the inquiry.

3. The Governor in Council, under the authority vested in him by section 16 of the said Act, appoints the Collector of Chittoor, for the time being, to hear appeals from any orders of the Forest Settlement Officer under sections 14, 15 and 16 of the same Act.

Fort St. George, January 5, 1926.

No. 10.—The Governor in Council declares under the provisions of section 21 of the Madras Forest Act, 1907, that the area specified below which was declared to be a reserved forest under section 16 of the Act in notification No. 419, dated 21st October 1907, published on page 1245 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 12th October 1917, shall cease to be a reserved forest with effect from 1st March 1926:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE LAND TO BE DISRESERVED.

Name of estate to be disresERVED.	Block.	Taluk.	Village.	Area in acres.
Qandabala (area 2,000 acres) No. 1 (partly).	Chittoor ..	Venkatadri ..	Aganathala ..	200

EXPLANATION.

First.—Extending from the north-west corner of S. No. 107 of Aganathala, the line runs in a north-easterly direction to the corner of S. Nos. 108 and 109 to a spot 1/2 mile to the north of the corner of S. Nos. 108 and 109.

Second.—Thence the boundary runs along the eastern boundary of Aganathala to the north-west corner of survey No. 107 of Venkatadri, thence along the west and south sides of the north-west corner of survey No. 107 and 108 to the north-west corner of survey No. 107 and 108, thence along the west and south sides of the north-west corner of survey No. 107 and 108 to the north-west corner of survey No. 107 and 108, thence along the west and south sides of the north-west corner of survey No. 107 and 108 to the north-west corner of survey No. 107 and 108.

Third.—Thence the boundary runs along the eastern boundary of Aganathala to the north-west corner of survey No. 107 of Venkatadri, thence along the west and south sides of the north-west corner of survey No. 107 and 108 to the north-west corner of survey No. 107 and 108, thence along the west and south sides of the north-west corner of survey No. 107 and 108 to the north-west corner of survey No. 107 and 108.

Fourth.—Thence the boundary runs along the eastern boundary of Aganathala to the north-west corner of survey No. 107 of Venkatadri, thence along the west and south sides of the north-west corner of survey No. 107 and 108 to the north-west corner of survey No. 107 and 108, thence along the west and south sides of the north-west corner of survey No. 107 and 108 to the north-west corner of survey No. 107 and 108.

Fifth.—Thence the boundary runs along the eastern boundary of Aganathala to the north-west corner of survey No. 107 of Venkatadri, thence along the west and south sides of the north-west corner of survey No. 107 and 108 to the north-west corner of survey No. 107 and 108, thence along the west and south sides of the north-west corner of survey No. 107 and 108 to the north-west corner of survey No. 107 and 108.

No. 11.—Under the powers vested in him by sections 56, 52 and 54 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, and section 2 of the Madras Forest (Amendment) Act, 1919, the Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following amendment to the rules to regulate the management of the forest and waste lands which have been selected for the estates noted in the schedule below under the verification or modifications noted against each:—

For the words "Governor in Council" occurring in rules III and VII of the rules substitute "Chief Conservator of Forests."

SCHEDULE.

Estate	Particulars.
(1) Karpagam, Chennadai, Chinnai, Manganai and Padiy Kinnai, Vinnagayam district.	Nos. 325 and 331, dated 2nd June 1914, published on pages 928-29 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 23rd June 1914 and No. 233 on page 737 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 10th June 1915.
(2) Salar estate, Vinnagayam.	Nos. 302 and 389, dated 6th June 1907, published on pages 438-72 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette dated 2nd July 1912 and No. 233 on page 737 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 10th June 1915.
(3) Vinnagayam estate, Vinnagayam district.	No. 89, dated 15th February 1896, published on pages 250-53 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 3rd March 1896; No. 121, dated 23rd March 1899, published on page 327 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 29th March 1899; No. 82, dated 19th February 1907, published on page 210 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 26th February 1917 and No. 233 on page 737 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 10th June 1915.
(4) Saptar estate, Madurai district.	Nos. 418 and 419, dated 15th August 1907, published on pages 925-26 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 3rd September 1907 and notification No. 233 on page 737 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 10th June 1915.
(5) Telendal estate, Madurai district.	Nos. 35 and 34, dated 14th February 1914, published on pages 928-48 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 29th February 1915 and No. 233 on page 737 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 10th June 1915.
(6) Sengiri estate, Tirunelveli district.	Nos. 19 and 20, dated 11th January 1912, published on pages 47-48 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette dated 22nd January 1912 and No. 233 on page 737 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 10th June 1915.
(7) Kangundi estate, North Arcot district.	No. 144, dated 30th April 1910, published on pages 561-563 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 29th April 1910 and No. 233 on page 737 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 10th June 1915.
(8) Minnapuram estate, Kuttai district.	Nos. 476 and 477, dated 31st September 1912, published on pages 1597-1598 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 23rd October 1912 and No. 233 on page 737 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 10th June 1915.
(9) Vayyavara estate, Kuttai district.	Nos. 498 and 499, dated 20th October 1915, published on pages 1981-1982 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 23rd November 1915 and No. 233 on page 737 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 10th June 1915.
(10) South Vallam estate, Kuttai district.	Nos. 452 and 453, dated 4th October 1912, published on pages 1054-1055 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 5th November 1912 and No. 233 on page 737 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 10th June 1915.
(11) Pankitmedu estate, Gopalan district.	Nos. 393, 394 and 397, dated 22nd August 1913, published on pages 1222 to 1224 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 26th August 1913 and No. 233 on page 737 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 10th June 1915.
(12) Jethales estate, Gopalan district.	Nos. 326 and 327, dated 16th June 1911, published on pages 630 and 631 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 6th July 1911 and No. 233 on page 737 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 10th June 1915.
(13) Chandi estate, Nellore district.	Nos. 289, 291 and 292, dated 26th May 1911, published on pages 554-555 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 10th June 1911 and No. 233 on page 737 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 10th June 1915.
(14) Kaderav estate, Tirunelveli district.	Nos. 465 and 498, dated 26th October 1911, published on pages 1243 and 1244 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 7th November 1911 and No. 233 on page 737 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 10th June 1915.

- | Estates. | Notifications. |
|---|---|
| (15) Chelkumpatti estate,
Tannerly district. | No. 124 and 125, dated 29th March 1912, published on pages 324 to 328 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 12th March 1912 and No. 233 on page 727 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 12th June 1919. |
| (16) Kallikottai and Alagade estates, Gajum district. | No. 463 and 464, dated 15th October 1913, published on pages 1052 to 1051 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 5th November 1913 and No. 543 on page 727 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 12th June 1919. |
| (17) Marungudi estate,
Tutukopilly district. | No. 259, 260 and 261, dated 20th May 1917, published on pages 725 to 726 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 12th June 1917 and No. 232 on page 727 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 12th June 1919. |
| (18) Agretham, Valanadil estate,
Tutukopilly district. | No. 563 and 564, dated 24th July 1913, published on pages 1099 to 1102 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 12th August 1913 and No. 230 on page 727 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 12th June 1919. |
| (19) Rajar estate, Rencud district. | No. 648 and 649, dated 3rd November 1914, published on pages 1073 and 1074 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 2nd December 1914 and No. 535 on page 727 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 12th June 1919. |
| (20) Thiruvannamalai's estate, North Arcot district. | No. 242 and 243, dated 4th May 1912, published on pages 617 to 677 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 4th June 1912 and No. 231 on page 727 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 12th June 1919. |
| (21) Perikil estate, Salem district. | No. 473-475, dated 28th September 1914, published on pages 1022-1024 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 2nd November 1914 and notification No. 229 on page 727 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 12th June 1919. |

No. 10.—Under the powers vested in him by sections 56, 52, 53, 54 and 54 of the Madras Forest Act, 1907, and section 2 of the Madras Forest (Amendment) Act, 1915, the Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following amendment to the rules to regulate the management of the forest and waste lands in the *Jeppia estate* which were published in notification No. 22, dated 3rd December 1915, on pages 61-62 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 11th January 1916, as amended by No. 364, dated 26th March 1917, published on page 427 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 27th March 1917 and No. 234 on page 728 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 12th June 1919:—

For the words 'Governor in Council' occurring in rule 3 (a), 3 (b), 4 and 5 substitute the words 'Chief Conservator of Forests'.

No. 11.—Under the powers vested in him by sections 56, 52 and 54 of the Madras Forest Act, 1907, and section 2 of the Madras Forest (Amendment) Act, 1915, the Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following amendment to the rules to regulate the management of the forest and waste lands in the *chattran villages in the Pattakottai, Aramangudi and Tiruttavipandi taluka, Tanjore district*, which were published in notification Nos 510 and 511, dated 1st November 1915, published on pages 1112 and 1113 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 5th November 1915, as amended by notification, dated 1st November 1915, on page 1143 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 7th November 1915 and notification No. 235 on page 729 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 12th June 1919:—

For the words 'Governor in Council' occurring in rule III of the rules, substitute the words 'Chief Conservator of Forests'.

No. 12.—Under the powers vested in him by sections 56, 52 and 54 of the Madras Forest Act, 1907, and section 2 of the Madras Forest (Amendment) Act, 1915, the Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following amendment to the rules to regulate the management of the forest and waste lands in the *Madgaon estate* which were published in notification No. 123, dated 28th November 1915, on pages 1130-1131 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 3rd December 1915 and notification No. 236 on page 728 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 12th June 1919:—

For the words 'Governor in Council' occurring in rules III and VIII of the rules, substitute the words 'Chief Conservator of Forests'.

J. D. SWAMINATHAN,

Deputy Asst. Secretary to Government.

(Marine.)

NOTIFICATION.

Port St. George, December 25, 1919.

No. 1.—Under section 18 of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1904, the Governor in Council appoints *Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Higgins*, M.A., F.R.S., to be a Trustee of the Port of Madras, and *Mr. A. S. Higgins* resigned.

Port St. George, January 5, 1920.

No. 2.—In the schedule of vessels that have called for the port of Cochin during a period of import cargo published in Marine Department Notification No. 59, dated 15th October 1919, on page

Fort St. George, December 31, 1839.

[illegible]

Subramaniapuram, Raghunathpur taluk, Dindigul district, Madras State.

[illegible]

D. SHASHANA AYYAR,
Under Secy. to Govt., P. W. D. (Buildings and Roads).

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS

Between 1965 December 1968 and 6th January 1969

[illegible]

[P.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained on payment of the price stated in brackets against each one applicable to the Government, Smithsonian Press, Mallard.]

M. A. GRIFFIN,
Atty. Gen. Secy.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 1.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8, 1920. [Price, 2 annas.

Part I.—Local and Municipal.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

Fort St. George, January 8, 1920.

No. 1.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M. R. V. Lakshminarasu Gnan, I.C., to be a member of the Ammapur District Board.

No. 2.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M. R. S. Subbathirajappa Gnan to be a member of the Karaikal District Board.

No. 3.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M. R. S. Subbathirajappa Gnan to be a member of the Karaikal District Board.

No. 4.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M. R. S. Subbathirajappa Gnan to be a member of the Karaikal District Board.

No. 5.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M. R. S. Subbathirajappa Gnan to be a member of the Karaikal District Board.

No. 6.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1864, the Governor is pleased to appoint M. R. S. Subbathirajappa Gnan to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Karaikal.

No. 7.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1864, the Governor is pleased to appoint M. R. S. Subbathirajappa Gnan to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Karaikal.

- (1) M. R. S. Subbathirajappa Gnan to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Karaikal.
- (2) M. R. S. Subbathirajappa Gnan to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Karaikal.

No. 8.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1864, the Governor is pleased to appoint M. R. S. Subbathirajappa Gnan to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Karaikal.

No. 9.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1864, the Governor is pleased to appoint M. R. S. Subbathirajappa Gnan to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Karaikal.

No. 10.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1864, the Governor is pleased to appoint M. R. S. Subbathirajappa Gnan to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Karaikal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 11.—Under sections 4 and 112 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1903, 1914, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the village of Othupala with its hamlet Kuthupala alias Kanyapampet in the Pudukottai District of the Madras District shall be constituted into a union to be called the Othupala union for the purposes of the Act and to direct that the provisions of the Act governing panchayats shall come into force in the union with effect from 1st April 1915, and that the minimum number of members to be appointed for the panchayat shall, for the time being, be six.

No. 15.—Under section 107 of section 108 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1903, 1914, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the following rule for the conduct of the panchayat.

(a) A local board or panchayat may not, by exercising or otherwise, interfere or use its influence in any way, by an officer in a Legislative Council, local board or municipal council, except that he may send a note, if he is qualified to do so. To that note, he should, as far as possible, avoid giving any indication beforehand of the direction in which he intends to vote.

(1) This rule applies only to resolutions in public.

No. 18.—Application of the Pudukottai Municipal Council for a loan of Rs. 2,500 from Government under the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914.

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| 1. The work for which the loan is required and an estimate of the cost of the work at each part of it so far as it is proposed to meet the loan. | Details of survey of the Pudukottai municipality. See attached sheet No. 18/10. |
| 2. The amount of the loan proposed to borrow. | Rs. 2,500. |
| 3. The rate at which the loan is proposed to borrow. | Pudukottai Municipal Council. |
| 4. The time after which the said loan is to be repaid, interest included. | The Madras District Municipality, Act IV of 1904. |
| 5. The period for which the loan is required, the number and amount of instalments, if any, or which it is proposed that the loan shall be taken, the date proposed for meeting such instalments, and the security, if any, to which it is proposed to apply the loan. | Twenty years. The whole loan will be taken in one instalment during 1915-16 and will be repaid in twenty equal instalments of Rs. 125 and value of interest. |
| 6. The rate of interest at which it is proposed to borrow. | Six per cent per annum. |
| 7. All security given against the loan of the said money. | Rs. 2,500. |
| 8. A detailed account of income and expenditure of the panchayat for the preceding three years. | Separate statement attached. |

Detailed account of the actual income and expenditure of the Pudukottai municipality for the three years ending 1913-14.

Pudukottai.	Actual, 1910-11.	Actual, 1911-12.	Actual, 1912-13.
Balance brought forward ..	Rs. 21 1/2	84,114	87,301
Receipts			
Tax on sale	1,161	1,186	1,222
on building and lands	20,219	17,498	16,415
on vehicles	629	911	412
on animals	1,317	1,321	1,395
on shops	1,119	1,448	1,410
on	2,148	4,291	4,279
on	10	220	37
on	1,119	4,819	5,219
on	14	19	4
on	108	88	95
on	108	180	570
on	1,120	1,805	1,817
on	111	896	712
on	152	128	74
on	551	485	516
on	22	19	12
on	101	100	149
on	8,615	9,381	8,120
on	1,079	1,000	1,119
on	101	1,091	119
on	2,330	1,219	1,323
on	101	810	1,000
Total receipts ..	30,736	24,861	27,187
Less	3,639	—	8,800
Balance transferred ..	2,679	170	1,381
Total income ..	28,426	25,031	20,768
Grand total ..	28,114	25,201	22,661

Detailed account of actual revenues and expenditure of the Portakeladi municipality for the three years ending 1915-16—cont.

Particulars.		Actuals, 1913-14.	Actuals, 1914-15.	Actuals, 1915-16.
Grants I.—				
Charges				
Free works—				
<i>Construction—</i>				
From special funds		1,700	400	1,100
From municipal funds		—	—	—
Buildings—				
From special funds		22,370	1,800	1,074
From municipal funds		1,440	1,710	870
Drainage—				
From special funds		130	800	—
From municipal funds		400	300	—
Water supply—				
From special funds		3,070	750	1,440
From municipal funds		—	200	50
Kevel (sewer) public improvements—				
From special funds		—	80	—
From municipal funds		—	—	—
Repairs—				
<i>Construction—</i>				
Buildings		2,074	8,600	5,770
Drainage		800	—	810
Water supply		300	50	310
Public works		470	500	410
Other and plant and other items		10	—	70
Total ..		34,212	12,810	14,794
Grants II.—				
<i>Travelling schools</i>		50	970	130
<i>Municipal schools</i>		8,120	8,810	4,770
<i>Municipal works</i>		410	400	100
Total ..		8,580	10,170	5,000
Grant III.—				
Hospital and dispensary—				
<i>(a) Section of medical administration whose pay is partly met by Government—</i>				
<i>Of Other charges</i>		4,000	3,300	8,000
<i>Construction</i>		40	40	40
<i>Furniture</i>		80	400	400
<i>Expenses of kitchen and laundry</i>		100	100	100
<i>Sanitation</i>		6,500	8,800	4,900
<i>Public charges</i>		—	100	400
Total ..		10,900	14,700	14,640
Grant IV.—				
<i>Lighting</i>		1,800	8,000	5,100
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		40	80	100
<i>Gravities</i>		70	70	70
<i>Public gardens, survey of land, fire, pounds and other charges</i>		8,110	2,150	4,120
Total ..		9,920	8,200	9,390
Grant V.—				
Superior and management		2,710	9,610	2,100
Extraneous and other—				
<i>Repayment of debt</i>		—	100	100
<i>Interest on loan</i>		—	100	100
<i>Advance (mortgage)</i>		310	1,800	1,200
<i>Refunds</i>		97	—	—
Total ..		410	2,000	1,400
Total disbursements ..		61,602	43,990	41,794
Revenues ..		31,161	27,267	31,450
Grand total ..		29,441	16,723	10,344

At 14.—Under sub-section (6) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 230 of the Madras District Municipality Act, 1905, and in modification of the directions for the division and distribution of electric units given in the schedule annexed to the rules for the election of municipal councillors published in Part I-A of the *Port St. George Gazette* of the 30th November 1915, the Governor in Council directs that, with effect from the date of publication of this notification in the *Trichinopoly District Gazette*, the Srirangam municipality shall be divided into 12 wards and that the electric units be distributed among them as shown in the following schedule:—

Statement of the boundaries of the wards.

Number of
voters
estimated.

I WARD.—North.—The Coleroon river.

And—A line drawn southward from the north-western point of T.S. No. 1 along the Coleroon road up to the Anantankil Gopuram, then turning west and along the South wall of the temple up to its extremity at its junction at the West Uluru street and then southward along the South wall up to the south-eastern corner of T.S. No. 2, 1937 in the West Uluru street.

Statement of the boundaries of the wards.	Number of elected members.
<p>South.—A line drawn westward from the last-mentioned T.S. No. 1549 up to the south-western corner of T.S. No. 2169 and then southward along the Valli-Chirumathu channel up to the south-east corner of T.S. No. 1593, then turning westward up to T.S. No. 1960 with a bend towards the south, with the margin of the Coovetty river which forms the southern boundary running westward till it meets T.S. No. 129.</p>	
<p>West.—A line drawn from the south-eastern corner of T.S. No. 129 in a north-westerly direction up to the south-eastern corner of T.S. No. 124 then bending southward up to south-east of T.S. No. 325 making a turn outward up to the south-western corner of T.S. No. 241 and finally bends to north till it meets the Coleroon river in the north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 302.</p>	
<p>II Ward.—North.—The southern boundary of the first ward from the north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 1009 mentioned above.</p>	2
<p>East.—A line drawn southward from T.S. No. 2329 along the temple wall up to the southern extremity and then turning east with the same wall up to the north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 1972 then turns southward along the eastern row of the Ammanthapada road from Neenungham Gopuram up to the south-western corner of T.S. No. 1857 then turning west along the north of the same number up to its western corner finally turning south across the Coovetty river.</p>	
<p>South.—The Coovetty river from the above-mentioned T.S. No. 1857 westward up to T.S. No. 1855.</p>	
<p>West.—A line drawn from the south-eastern corner of T.S. No. 1025 southward up to T.S. No. 1640 mentioned in the northern boundary.</p>	
<p>III Ward.—North.—The Coleroon river from south-western corner of T.S. No. 1 eastward up to north-east of T.S. No. 2417.</p>	2
<p>South.—A line drawn southward from the above T.S. No. 2417 along the eastern row of the Madras Trunk road up to the north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 2103.</p>	
<p>East.—A line drawn from the above-mentioned corner running north-westerly direction till it meets T.S. No. 1795 proceeding thence northwards till it meets T.S. No. 1658 then turning westward till it meets north-western corner of T.S. No. 1069 then proceeds southwards along the fourth wall of the temple and continuing southwards till it meets the north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 1972.</p>	
<p>West.—The eastern boundary of the first ward.</p>	
<p>IV Ward.—North.—The northern boundary of the third ward.</p>	3
<p>East.—A line drawn from the north-eastern extremity of T. S. No. 2190 along the eastern row of the Madras Trunk road and meets the Coovetty river at the south-eastern corner of T.S. No. 2105.</p>	
<p>South.—The Coovetty river from the above T.S. No. 2095 till it meets T.S. No. 1857 of the second ward.</p>	
<p>West.—The eastern boundary of the second ward.</p>	
<p>V Ward.—North.—The Coleroon river from the north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 3 till it meets the north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 285.</p>	1
<p>East.—A line drawn southward from the above-mentioned point till north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 855 and then turning south up to south-eastern corner of T.S. No. 721.</p>	
<p>South.—A line drawn from the above point westward up to north-western corner of T.S. No. 1305 turning southwards till the south-eastern corner of T.S. No. 1113 and then proceeding westward till it meets south-western corner of T.S. No. 1059.</p>	
<p>West.—A line drawn from the above point northwards up to north-western corner of T.S. No. 25 then proceeding in the north-westerly direction meets the Coleroon river at the north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 2.</p>	
<p>VI Ward.—North.—The Coleroon river from the north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 2417 up to north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 3 and the northern boundary of ward No. V.</p>	2
<p>East.—The western boundary of ward No. V and a line drawn from the north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 721 southwards up to north-western corner of T.S. No. 2919 then turning east up to north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 2918 and proceeds southward till it meets the Coovetty river at the north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 2662.</p>	
<p>South.—The Coovetty river from the above-mentioned point westward up to T.S. No. 2665.</p>	
<p>West.—The eastern boundaries of wards Nos. IV and III.</p>	

Total .. 12

Para. 12.—Under sub-section (b) of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 225 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and in modification of notification No. 813 published on page 437 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 8th August 1916, the Government in Council directs that with effect from 1st February 1920, the Town Municipalities shall be divided into twelve wards and that the election seats shall be redistributed as shown in the following schedule.

SCHEDULE		Number of electors etc.
Ward number and boundaries.		
FIRST WARD—North.—Municipal limit	.. .. .	1
East.— Medina and Berthara Mahabata Railway line.		
South.—Municipal limit.		
West.—Municipal limit.		
SECOND WARD—North.—Municipal limit	.. .. .	1
East.—East side channel.		
South.—Municipal limit.		
West.— Medina and Berthara Mahabata Railway line.		
THIRD WARD—North.—Yarak-Narakshar main road		1
East.— Panchamukha Anjneya street, up to the point where it meets the Aradhana street.		
South.— Aradhana street, up to the point at which it meets the Kogalavari street, Kogalavari street, up to the point where it meets the Akhavan street and the Akhavan street.		
West.— East side channel.		
FOURTH WARD—North.—Aradhana street, up to the point where it meets Panchamukha Anjneya street.		1
East.— Panchamukha Anjneya street, up to Lampooni channel, Lampooni channel, and China River road.		
South.— China River Poleman.		
West.— East side channel up to the point where it meets the Akhavan street, Akhavan street up to the point where it meets the Kogalavari street and Kogalavari street up to the point where it meets Aradhana street.		
FIFTH WARD—North.—Yarak-Narakshar road	.. .. .	1
East.— China River road.		
South.— Lampooni channel.		
West.— Panchamukha Anjneya street up to Lampooni channel.		
SIXTH WARD—North.—Yarak-Narakshar road	.. .. .	1
East.— District Munsif's Court street.		
South.— Bhagantolavari street.		
West.— China River road.		
SEVENTH WARD—North.—Bhagantolavari street up to the point where it meets the District Munsif's Court street.		1
East.— District Munsif's Court street up to the point where it meets the field channel by the side of D. Nos. 155, 156, 157 and 158 up to the point where it meets the eastern boundary of the municipality, and the eastern boundary of the municipality.		
South.— Municipal limit.		
West.— East side channel up to the point where it meets the China River Poleman, China River Poleman up to the point where it meets the China River road and China River road up to the point where the Bhagantolavari street meets it.		
EIGHTH WARD—North.—Yarak-Narakshar road until it reaches the eastern municipal limit.		1
East.— Municipal limit.		
South.— Municipal limit up to the point where it meets the field channel, and the field channel by the side of D. Nos. 155, 156, 157 and 158.		
West.— District Munsif's Court street.		
NINTH WARD—North.—Polled channel up to the point where it meets the Bhagantolavari road.		1
East.— Bhagantolavari road up to the point where it meets the washerman tank, washerman tank, Bhagantolavari street up to the point where it meets the Bhagantolavari street, Bhagantolavari street up to the point where it meets the Post Office road, and the Post Office road.		
South.— Yarak-Narakshar main road.		
West.— East side channel.		
TENTH WARD—North.—Washerman tank and Bhagantolavari road up to the point where it meets the Bhagantolavari road, Bhagantolavari road up to the point where it meets the washerman tank, the washerman tank up to the point where it meets the Vigraha street, Vigraha street channelled up to Polled channel and the Polled channel.		1
East.— Municipal limit.		
South.— Yarak-Narakshar road.		
West.— The Post Office road up to the point where it meets the Bhagantolavari street, the Bhagantolavari street up to the point where it meets the Bhagantolavari street and the Bhagantolavari street.		
ELEVENTH WARD—North.—Municipal limit up to the point where it meets the Bhagantolavari street.		1
East.— Aradhana street up to the point where it meets the Yarak-Narakshar street, the Yarak-Narakshar street up to the point where it meets the Bhagantolavari main road, and the Bhagantolavari main road.		
South.— Polled channel.		
West.— East side channel and municipal limit.		

West corner and boundaries.	Number section map.
TWELFTH WARD—North—Municipal Road	1
East—Municipal Road	
South—Telford Street	
West—It then runs up to the point where it meets the Venugopalaswami street, Venugopalaswami street up to the point where it meets the Annabathavan street, and the Annabathavan street.	10

No. 35.—The following by-laws framed by the Madras Corporation for the registration of births and deaths and for the enforcement of sanitary measures in the city under clauses (23) and (24) respectively of section 243 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, and sanctioned by Government under section 122 are published for general information:—

By-laws under Section 319 (23) of the Madras City Municipal Act, No. IV of 1919, for the registration of births and deaths.

The Commissioner shall keep in the Municipal Office a register of all births and deaths and for this purpose shall divide the city into districts of registration and shall appoint a person to be Registrar of Births and Deaths within every such district.

3. The father or mother of a child born in the city, or in the absence or default of the father or mother, the midwife attending at the birth or the occupier of the building in which the child was born, shall, within one week after the day of such birth, give information according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief of the requisite particulars according to the forms appended to these by-laws touching every such birth to the Registrar of the district. Provided that a person not required to give information in the first instance but only in default of some other person shall not be bound to give such information if he had reasonable cause to suppose that the same had been or would be duly given by such other person. Provided also that in the case of an illegitimate child a shall in the first instance be the duty of the mother to give information and that no person shall, as the father, be required to give information concerning the birth of such child.

Provided also that in the case of an illegitimate child the Registrar shall not enter in the register maintained by him the name of any person as the father of the child, except at the joint request of the mother and of the person acknowledging himself to be the father and unless such person acknowledges the register.

4. If any person is born in any hospital, the Medical Officer in charge thereof shall forthwith send to the Registrar a report of such birth in the Form A appended to these by-laws or if the birth be of an illegitimate child in the Form B appended.

5. The nearest relative present at the death or in attendance during the last illness of any person dying in the city or in case of the death, illness, inability or default of such relative every other person present at the death or in attendance of such relative or other person as aforesaid the occupier of the building in which the death occurs or (d) with respect to the person who has died) some person living in the building in which the death occurred, shall, within thirty-six hours after the death, give information to the Registrar of the district, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the several particulars prescribed in Form C appended to these by-laws.

Provided as follows:—

(a) If any one of the aforesaid persons gives the required information as other person shall be bound to give it.

(b) If the death occurs in a hospital or in the case of the aforesaid person shall be bound to give information, but it shall be the duty of the Medical Officer in charge of the hospital, within twelve hours after the death, to send to the Health Officer a written notice containing particulars prescribed in Form C.

Provided that a person not required to give information in the first instance but only in default of some other person shall not be bound to give information if he had reasonable cause to suppose that such information had been or would be duly given by any other person.

6. Any person who performs the funeral ceremonies of a person dying within the city shall within three days of his becoming aware of the death of such person send a notice to the Health Officer in Form C appended to these by-laws.

7. Any person who performs the funeral ceremonies of a person dying within the city shall, whenever required, furnish to the Registrar such information as he possesses of the particulars required for registration.

7. (a) Any person who gives information as required to a birth or death as provided in by-law 3, by-law 4 or the last preceding by-law, as the case may be, shall sign his name in the register maintained by the Registrar and shall also enter his occupation and residence.

(b) The Registrar shall, on application give to such person, free of charge, an authenticated extract from the register.

(c) If a person is born or dies in any hospital, the registration of the birth or death shall be deemed to be completed by the entry in the register of the particulars specified in the report prescribed in by-laws 3 and 4.

8. Any person bringing a corpse to be buried or buried shall be required to sign at the burial-ground a declaration in the form prescribed by the Commissioner as to the cause of death and as to the cause of the medical case, if any, who attended the deceased, within 72 hours of death.

9. Any person offending against any of these by-laws shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees and in the case of a continuing breach with fine which may extend to five rupees for every day during which the breach continues after conviction for the first breach.

Form "A."

19 Births in the _____ Registration District of the _____ City of Madras.

When born.	Nationality or race.	Name, if any.	Sex.	Name of father.	Profession of father.	Residence of father or mother.	Informant's			When registered.	Division.	Signature of Registrar.
							Signature.	Description.	Residence.			

Form "B"

16 Illegitimate Births in the _____ Registration District of the _____ City of Madras.

When born.	Nationality or race.	Name, if any.	Sex.	Name of mother.	Residence of mother.	Informant's			When registered.	Division.	Signature of Registrar.
						Signature.	Description.	Residence.			

Form "C"

17 Deaths in the _____ Registration District of the _____ City of Madras.

When died.	Nationality or race.	Name.	Sex.	Age.			Profession.	Cause of death.	Time taken at the time of death.	Residence previous to last illness.	Informant's			When registered.	Division.	Signature of Registrar.
				Years.	Months.	Days.					Signature.	Description.	Residence.			

Jan 9, 1901

PORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

*By-laws under Section 267 (25) of the Madras City Municipal Act, No. 1 P of 1919,
for the enforcement of compulsory vaccination.*

1. In these by-laws—

Parent means the father or mother of a legitimate child and the mother of an illegitimate child.

Guardian means any person to whom the care, nurture, or custody, of any child falls by law or by natural right or recognised usage or who has accepted or assumed the care, nurture or custody of any child, or to whom the care or custody of any child has been entrusted by any authority lawfully constituted in that behalf.

Vaccinator means any medical practitioner registered under the Madras Registration Act, 1914, or any vaccinator appointed by the Commissioner or any person who holds the written permission of the Commissioner to vaccinate within the city.

Child means a boy under 15 years of age or a girl under 13 years of age.

Vaccinated child means a child who has not been protected from smallpox by having had that disease either naturally or by inoculation or by having been successfully vaccinated, and who has not been certified in the manner hereinafter provided to be incapable of vaccination.

Private Street means a place or building whereby disservice of the Corporation public provision vaccination is performed.

2. The parent or guardian of an unvaccinated child whose residence is changed from the city to a place either within or without the city, or from any place outside the city to a place within the city, shall, within three days of such change, notify the same to the Health Officer or any other officer authorised by him in that behalf, furnishing full particulars as to the address of the child at the new residence.

3. The parent or guardian of any unvaccinated child who is more than six months old and who has resided within the limits of the city for one month shall take or cause the child to be taken to a vaccine depot for vaccination or shall procure his vaccination by a vaccinator.

4. The Commissioner may direct the vaccination of any child under six months of age when it is exposed to infection in consequence of residence in a house infected by smallpox.

5. The vaccinator to whom a child is taken for vaccination shall, if he finds that such child is not in a state to be vaccinated, deliver to the child's parent or guardian a certificate to the effect that the child is then in a state unfit for vaccination. This said certificate shall remain in force for the time specified therein not exceeding three months and may be renewed, if necessary. The cause of disqualification shall be distinctly specified in the certificate.

6. If the vaccinator is of opinion that the child is in a state fit for vaccination, he shall forthwith vaccinate the child and deliver to his parent or guardian a memorandum stating the date on which the vaccination has been performed and that on which the child is to be inspected in order to ascertain the result of the operation.

7. (a) On the date of inspection given in the memorandum and at the time appointed by the Health Officer the parent or guardian of every child, who has been vaccinated under the last preceding by-law, shall take or cause him to be taken to a vaccinator for inspection.

(b) If the vaccinator finds on inspection that the vaccination has been successful he shall give to the parent or guardian a certificate to that effect.

(c) In the event of the vaccination being unsuccessful such parent or guardian shall, if the vaccinator so directs, cause the child to be forthwith vaccinated and subsequently inspected as on the previous occasion.

8. If the vaccinator is of opinion that a child who has been three times unsuccessfully vaccinated is incapable of vaccination he shall deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a certificate to that effect.

9. Any parent or guardian who procures the vaccination of an unvaccinated child by a vaccinator not employed by the Corporation shall forward a certificate of successful vaccination to the Commissioner or Health Officer or any person authorised by the Commissioner within fifteen days from the date of vaccination.

10. The Commissioner may cancel any certificate given under these by-laws, if it be proved to his satisfaction that such certificate has been improperly given or obtained on behalf of any unvaccinated child, and thereupon such certificate shall no longer be valid and notice of such cancellation shall forthwith be given to the party concerned.

11. (a) No fee or remuneration shall be accepted by a Municipal vaccinator for any vaccination performed or certificate given under these by-laws. If any parent or guardian is desirous that a child should be vaccinated in his own house, the Commissioner or Health Officer or any person duly authorised by the Commissioner in this behalf may, upon application by such person and upon payment by him of a fee which shall be charged at the rate of Rs. 2 for every single case and Rs. 4 for every additional case in the same house, direct a vaccinator to perform the vaccination, as hereinafter provided, at the residence of such person.

(b) If any child, or the parent or guardian of a child, in respect of whom the application above referred to is made is a female, who, according to the customs of the country, does not appear in public, the Commissioner or the Health Officer or any person duly authorised by the Commissioner in that behalf shall direct a female vaccinator to visit the house of the said parent or guardian and perform the vaccination in the same manner, as if the child had been presented for vaccination at a vaccine depot; but no fee shall be charged in respect of any application made under this clause.



22. If the Commissioner or the Health Officer or any person authorized by the Commissioner in that behalf has reason to believe that there is an unprotected child (a boy below the age of sixteen years) the parent or guardian of any child in the house or other person having custody of the child there is prone to infection between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. at the station, in the house or under his care, and taking their age, percentage and place of birth and the duration of their residence in the city, and he shall if on such requisition the parent or guardian or other person having custody of the child refuse to produce such children for inspection, or if, after inspection, the fact is proved to the satisfaction that any child is unprotected and fit for vaccination, failure to seek parent or guardian, or cause to be affixed to his house, a notice requiring that the child be vaccinated within 72 hours at a time and place to be specified in the said notice. The person to whom the notice shall be affixed shall be bound to comply with it, unless he can produce a certificate stating that the child has already been successfully vaccinated or is either unfit or is susceptible of vaccination.

23. (1) Any person, who, in contravention of the provisions of these by-laws,

(a) neglects without reasonable excuse to notify the change of residence or arrival of an unprotected child as required by by-law 2,

(b) neglects without reasonable excuse to take or cause a child to be vaccinated, or offer vaccination to be injected on the date to be prescribed by the vaccinator,

(c) neglects to forward a certificate of successful vaccination under by-law 9,

(d) refuses to give information, or wilfully gives false information required by by-law 12, regarding an unprotected child or neglects to comply with the notice under the same by-law,

(e) any Municipal vaccinator, who receives any remuneration for vaccinating a child or for granting a certificate,

shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees and in the case of continuing breach with a fine which may extend to fifteen rupees for every day the breach continues after conviction for the first breach or with fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day during which the breach continues after receipt of notice from the Commissioner to discontinue such breach.

No. 17.—Under section 49 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, the Governor in Council ordains that, from the date of this ordinance, the land specified below and situated in the Kaveri-kan area of the Namerdly district shall be excluded from the operation of the Act:—

Kaveri-kan villages.

Subdivision, 100 40 square feet including the C. S. S. Canal, bounded on the north by the Kaveri Canal, and	Area.
By C.M.S. Canal, south and west by Kaveri Canal	100 40
By C.M.S. Canal, south and west by Kaveri Canal	100 40

No. 18.—Under section 49 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, the Governor in Council ordains that, from the date of this ordinance, the land specified below and situated in the Kaveri-kan area of the Namerdly district shall be excluded from the operation of the Act:—

Land Parcel, generally, S. No. 100-1, bounded on the north by S. No. 100-1, and by S. No. 100-1, south	Area.
By S. No. 100-1, south and by S. No. 100-1 and 100-1	100 40

No. 19.—Under section 49 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, the Governor in Council ordains that, from the date of this ordinance, the land specified below and situated in the Kaveri-kan area of the Namerdly district shall be excluded from the operation of the Act:—

Namerdly District, Kaveri-kan taluk, Alwarthirupur villages.

Survey No. 100 and parcels (part No. 100, bounded on the north and west by road No. 1 (Survey No. 100), south by Kaveri Canal, and by road No. 1 (Survey No. 100))	Area.
Survey No. 100, and parcels (part No. 100, bounded on the north by Kaveri Canal, and by road No. 1 (Survey No. 100), south and west by road No. 1 (Survey No. 100), and by Kaveri Canal, and by road No. 1 (Survey No. 100))	100 40

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

No. 20.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 511 acres, being more or less, is required for a public purpose, to wit, for a Madras State land-gravel in the Kaveri municipality, and, under sections 2 and 7, the Revenue Department, Kaveri, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take steps for the acquisition of the land in it. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Department, Kaveri, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

(Medical.)

APPOINTMENT.

Port St. George, December 31, 1919.

MR. J.—Major G. W. Macdonald, I.M.S., to be duty in the Government General Hospital, and to be Medical Officer, the Presidency, Madras, from date of taking charge to 31st January 1920.

F. J. RICHARDS,

Acting Deputy to Chief Secy.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1894, M.R.Sy. Thanthaneni Thevaras Mudaliyar has been declared to have been duly elected as a member of the Tirunelveli District Board in the district of Chingleput.

Chingleput Collector's Office,
22nd December 1919.

H. B. WARD,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1894, M.R.Sy. Deggrish Venkata Rao's Padmanabha Das Gura has been duly elected as a municipal councillor for the second ward of the Coimbatore municipality.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1894, M.R.Sy. Chavali Bhatnagar, Rajahmundry, has been duly elected as a municipal councillor for the fifth ward of the Coimbatore municipality.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1894, M.R.Sy. Perum Arundha Rajaguru Gura has been duly elected as a municipal councillor for the eighth ward of the Coimbatore municipality.

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
21st December 1919.

G. T. M. SHACKEN,
Acting Collector.

M.R.Sy. Yengal Subramanya Parai Subramanya Aggar Arangal, K.A. Taluk, has been duly elected as a member of the Salem Municipal Council by the voters of the eighth ward today clause 10 of rule 28 of the election rules.

M.R.Sy. Arayappa Chettiar Agayappa Chettiar Arangal has been duly elected as a member of the Salem Municipal Council by the voters of the sixth ward under clause 10 of rule 28 of the election rules.

K. A. DAVES,
Collector.

20th December 1919.

Under section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1894 (IV of 1894), M.R.Sy. Vaidyanatha Perambalur Subramanyam Pillai Arangal has been duly elected as a councillor of the Chidambaram Municipality (for first ward) in the district of South Arcot.

South Arcot Collector's Office,
21st December 1919.

J. K. LASCARRE,
Acting Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M.R.Sy. Kottarar Baghambaram Ralliah Arangal has been duly elected as a member of the Mangalore Taluk Board, South Kanara district, for the Group Circle.

South Kanara Collector's Office,
22nd December 1919.

B. H. KELLS,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1894, M.R.Sy. Subramanya Aggar Subramanyam Aggar Arangal has been duly elected as a member of Mayavaram Taluk Board (Rajahmundry circle) in the district of Yengal.

Yengal Collector's Office,
20th December 1919.

J. R. HUBBINS,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M.R.Sy. Subramanyam Pillai Arangal has been duly elected as a member of the Kulpatti Taluk Board to represent the Vandavasi circle.

Tamil Nadu Collector's Office,
16th December 1919.

A. R. COX,
Acting Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M.R.Sy. Subramanyam Chinnappa Arangal has been duly elected as a member of the Tanjore Taluk Board for the Kankarai circle.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
18th December 1919.

A. R. COX,
Acting Collector.

Under section 21 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1894 M.R.Ey. K. Venkateswara Chetty of Kallidumudi has been duly elected as a member of the Annapuram District Board by the Government Taluk Board.

Under section 22 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1894 M.R.Ey. P. Hanumantha Reddi Gura of Mahalingapuram has been duly elected as a member of the Annapuram District Board by the Government Taluk Board.

Annapuram District Board's Office,
21st December 1928.

T. RAGHAVAYYA,
President.

The President, District Board, Bellary, in exercise of the power delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, hereby appoints M.R.Ey. T. Ramachandra Ayyar Aravagal, s.a., Talukdar of Hasepet, to be a member of the Hasepet Taluk Board.

Bellary District Board's Office,
19th December 1928.

The President, District Board, Bellary, in exercise of the power delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, hereby appoints M.R.Ey. K. Aravappa Reddi Gura, s.a., to be a member of the Satei Taluk Board.

Bellary District Board's Office,
20th December 1928.

M. LAKSHMANA JAO,
President.

Under the powers delegated to him by G.O. No. 273, dated 29th March 1928, the President, District Board, Chingleput, is pleased to appoint M.R.Ey. G. K. Venkappa Mudaliyar Aravagal, M.A., Ahmed Nurulla Sahib Bahadur, s.a., and M.R.Ey. P. V. Subrahmanyam Pillai Aravagal to be members of the Chingleput Taluk Board.

Chingleput District Board's Office,
16th December 1928.

M. VENKATARAMAIAH REDDIYAR,
President.

Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M.R.Ey. M. Chinnappa Pillai's Gura, Talukdar, Hosuram, has been appointed by election, as Vice-President of the Hosur Taluk Board.

Hosur District Board's Office,
23rd December 1928.

O. B. OUTTIEREJI,
President.

Under section 21 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M.R.Ey. Kasi Sankaranarayana Ayyar Aravagal has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Salem District Board by the Salem Taluk Board.

2nd January 1929.

R. A. DAYIA,
President.

In the exercise of the powers conferred on him by G.O. No. 272 L., dated the 29th March 1928, the President of the Tanjore District Board appoints M.R.Ey. Palayyandi Mudaliyar Aravanga Mudaliyar Aravagal, Mahalingapuram, Talukdar, to be a member of the Tanjore Taluk Board.

Tanjore District Board's Office, -
22nd December 1928.

J. B. HUGGINS,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 24 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1894, the President, District Board, Vengaloor, hereby appoints M.R.Ey. Kallidumudi Chetty Sankaranarayana Pillai's Gura, to be a member of the Namangalam Taluk Board.

Vengaloor District Board's Office,
22nd December 1928.

J. W. G. I. MEYER,
President.

ERRATUM

Erratum to the Notification regarding the election of a member for the Chingleput Taluk Board published in the Port St. George Gazette, dated 2nd December 1928, at page 418, Part I & A.

For "M.R.Ey. Kanda Reddi of Jakkhanam" read "M.R.Ey. Kanda Reddi of Jakkhanam."

24th December 1928.

P. C. DUTY,
Collector.

described in the schedule hereto shall be paid from the date of the publication of this notification up to the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the purposes subject to the Government of Madras (subject to the said Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, and to any rules which may from time to time be framed thereunder by the Government-General of India in Council) upon the trusts and for the purposes and subject to the conditions set forth in a scheme under section 5 of the said Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, for the administration of the said "The Lady Festivals Presentation Fund Endowment Fund" at Madras.

The schedule aforesaid referred to.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Fine per cent war bonds of 1920-1917 bearing Nos. 519348			
and 519350, each of face value of Rs. 1,000	2,000	0	0
Cash on hand (if any)	85	10	6
Total	2,085	10	6

No. 6.—IN THE MATTER OF THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890, AND IN THE MATTER OF "THE LADY FESTIVALS PRESENTATION FUND ENDOWMENT FUND" AT MADRAS.

It is hereby notified that the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, has settled the scheme set forth in the schedule hereto for the administration of the securities and money vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by Notification No. 3, dated the fifteenth day of December 1919, and that such scheme shall come into operation on the 15th day of January 1920.

The schedule aforesaid referred to.

1. The securities and money shall be administered by the Principal for the time being of the Queen Mary's College for Women at Madras.

2. From and out of the interest accruing on the said securities and money shall be expended annually a prize which shall be in the form of books and the prize shall be called "The Lady Festivals Presentation Prize".

3. The said prize will be awarded irrespective of race or religion to a student who is residing in the highest class of the said Queen Mary's College for Women at Madras and is preparing for a University degree and who in the opinion of the said administrator and the senior member for the time being of the staff of the said College is considered to stand highest in general academic proficiency.

4. The said prize will be awarded in February of each year.

5. Any interest that may not be required for the award of the said prize shall be added to the corpus of the said fund.

No. 7.—The following rules framed under section 20 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1925, as amended, are published for general information:—

RULES.

1. On any, or, if necessary, a further copy or copies not exceeding two, of every book printed or lithographed within the Presidency of Fort St. George, shall, as required in section 9 of the Act, be delivered to the Registrar of Books at his office, Madras.

2. At the same time the printer or lithographer shall furnish the Registrar with a memorandum duly filled and signed by himself and countersigned by the publisher and containing the following particulars:—

- (1) The title of the book and the contents of the title page.
- (2) The language in which the book is written.
- (3) The name of—
 - (a) the author,
 - (b) the translator, and
 - (c) the editor of the book or any part thereof.
- (4) The subject of the book.
- (5) (a) The place of printing, and
- (b) the place of publication.
- (6) (a) The name or firm of the printer, and
- (b) the name or firm of the publisher.
- (7) The date of delivery from the press and of the publication.
- (8) The number of sheets, leaves, or pages.
- (9) The size.
- (10) The number of the edition.
- (11) The number of copies of which the edition consists.
- (12) Whether the book is printed or lithographed.
- (13) The price at which the book is sold to the public.
- (14) The name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any part thereof.

3. The receipt referred to in section 20 of the Act shall be in the following form:—

"I, A B, Registrar of Books, Madras, do hereby acknowledge to have received from O. D., printer (or lithographer, as the case may be), a copy of _____ with a memorandum of the particulars specified in paragraph 2 of the rules published under Notification dated _____."

4. The Registrar of Books shall deposit all books received under section 9 (4) of the Act in a separate library which shall be maintained a reference library.

5. Every keeper of a printing press shall, within ten days after the last day of January, the first day of April, the first day of July and the first day of October of each year, forward to the District Magistrate, or if the press is situated within the limits of the town of Madras to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, a return in the appended form of all books printed at his press in the quarter preceding the said date, or if no books have been printed at his press, a statement to that effect.

Quarterly return of books and pamphlets issued from the

Press.

Full title of each (contents of title page).	Printer and place of publication.	Date of delivery from the press and of the publication.

6. The catalogues of books printed within the Presidency of Port St. George and referred to in section 29 of the Act shall be kept by the Registrar of Books.

7. The Registrar of Books shall forward to the Secretary to Government, Home (Madras) Department, through the Director of Public Instruction, at the end of each quarter, an extract from the catalogue of the books registered during the quarter. Similar extracts shall be forwarded quarterly to each District Magistrate and the Chief Presidency Magistrate for the books printed within their jurisdictions.

8. Nothing in the foregoing rules shall apply to—

(1) an edition of a book in which an addition or alteration, either in the text or in the maps, prints or other appendages, belonging to the edition last preceding, have been made, provided that a copy of the first or latest edition of the book was delivered;

(2) any periodical work published in conformity with section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1908.

Port St. George, January 5, 1929.

No. 2.—Under the Indian Universities Act, 1904, section 12, the Chancellor of the University of Madras is pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be an Ordinary Fellow at the Madras University:—

M. R. S. Kodumangudi Srinivas Appayya Aravali, B.A., M.A.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Director is pleased to grant privileges leave on half salary from 17th to 26th November inclusive to M. R. S. S. Appayya Aravali, Assistant Professor, Presidency College, and acting Lecturer, Teachers' College, Madras.

The Director is pleased to grant privileges leave for two months from 11th September 1918 to 11th October 1918 to M. R. S. V. Narayanaiah, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Ponnalur range, acting at Coimbatore, and to appoint K. Srinivasaya, sub. for in Supervision of Elementary Schools, Bangalore (Hawke's Range), to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore range, in the probationary class, during the absence of the former on leave or until further orders.

Madras, 18th December 1918.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant privileges leave for three months from the date of his leaving himself off to Mr. A. G. W. de Souza, Headmaster, Government Higher Elementary Training School, Villupuram, under orders of transfer acting Assistant Inspector of Schools, Madras Division.

Madras, 21st December 1918.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Miss C. D'Souza, Headmistress, Government Training School for Madras, Bangalore, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector, Kasim Girls' range (Temporary), in the third class of the scale of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools. To file as soon as possible.

Madras, 1st January 1919.

NOTIFICATION.

A charge allowance of Rs. 35 per month is sanctioned on behalf of Mahomed Abdul Hach Sahib, acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Korkut Mahomednabad range, for the period he was in charge of the office of Headmaster, Government Kulkarni Training School, Solapur, viz., from 1st July 1918 to 24th October 1918.

Madras, 26th December 1918.

TEXT-BOOKS AND COURSES OF STUDY FOR EUROPEAN SCHOOLS AND
SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION, 1916.

HIGHER SCHOOL AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.

English.

- (1) Shakespeare—*The Tempest*.
(2) Say two of the following—
Scott—The Foresters of Hapel.
Swift—Kare.
John Ruskin—Northanger Abbey.
Cambridge Readings in Literature, Book 3 (Cambridge University Press).
(3) Goldsmith—*Selected Essays* (F. W. Fyvie).

Meaning—*History of England—Chapter III.*
Notes.—On (2) and (3) questions of a general and not of a detailed nature will be set.

Latin.

Virgil—*Aeneid VI*.

and

Terp.—*V.*, 1-45.

French.

French Reader by R. F. James (University Tutorial Press, London).

Scott.

Children of Great Loch—*Japan and China*—by O. R. Narayana Khandekar (H. G. Gonsky—
venerat Nagda & Sons).

Telugu.

The King's Tale (Longman's Indian Stories for School Reading).

Malayalam.

Seventh Standard Reader by Mervin (containing the poetry) (Macmillan & Co.).

Urdu.

Second Urdu Reader, pages 1 to 111, Lahore Series (Nisab Singh & Sons, Lahore).

Special periods in English and Indian History.

English History—1715 to 1807.

or

History of the British Empire—A.D. 1658 to 1764.

or

Outline of Modern European History, A.D. 1648 to A.D. 1875, with questions on the most
important events in the periods 1789 to 1815 and 1875 to 1915.
Indian History—A.D. 1765 to the Death of 1818.

HIGHER SCHOOL AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.

English.

- (1) Scott—*Lays of the Last Minstrel*.
(2) Say two of the following, on which questions of a general and not of a detailed nature will
be set—
Dickens—Christmas Carol.
Northrop—Tales from the Forest.
Goswami—Parables from the Forest.
Scott—Greenacre Hall.

Latin.

Cicero—*De officiis*, VI, 1 to 26.

French.

Seventeenth—*Contes* and other stories (Oxford University Press).

Scott.

Rich Tales—Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 13 and 15 by G. Somershaug (Pitkin (Macmillan &
Co.)).

Telugu.

Little Lady of the Sun (Longman's Indian Stories for School Reading).

Malayalam.

Fourth Standard Reader by Mervin (containing the poetry) (Macmillan & Co.).

Urdu.

Fourth Urdu Reader, pages 1 to 86, 111 to 116 and 167 to 175, Lahore Series (Nisab Singh
and Sons, Lahore).

PRINCIPAL SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.

Scott.

Latest Prince No. 3 by R. G. Douglas (Christians Literature Society) same as 1915.

Kaduna, 24 December 1916.

SUB-ASSISTANT INSPECTORS TEST, 1920.

The Director of Public Instruction hereby notifies that the Sub-Assistant Test prescribed in Government notification of the 20th May 1919 and in the notification of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 20th June 1919, will be held on the 23rd April 1920 and the following day at the station noted below:—

Assamptot.	Caldagah.	Rajshamery.
Bakary.	Gurno.	Raim.
Bachamp.	Madras.	Tanpet.
Phyendaband.	Madras.	Tanpet.
Chow.	Mangalore.	Vingapam.
Chiloon.	Morona.	
Dumbaroon.	Nellera.	

2. The examination which will consist of two parts is open to—

(1) Probationary Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Sub-Assistant Inspectresses, Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Sub-Assistant Inspectresses in temporary ranks and teachers in Government Training Schools in the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectors.

(2) Teachers, Superintendents of Schools in the service of Government and teachers in recognized institutions: provided (1) that, if men, they have passed the First Examination in Arts at the University Examination of the University of Madras and, if women, the Bachelorship or the Intermediate Examination; or held a Secondary School Leaving Certificate of the standard laid down in G.O. No. 60, dated 2nd February 1919; (2) that either they have passed the Elementary Technical Examination in Freehand Drawing or held a certificate of proficiency in Drawing awarded by the Imperial, Teachers' College, Bangalore, to the teachers under training at the end of their training course; and (3) that they are recommended by an Inspector or Inspectress of Schools at the head of a recognized college.

(3) All others not included in classes (1) and (2) of this rule, but possessing qualifications not inferior to those prescribed in clause (1), provided that they are specially permitted to appear by the Director of Public Instruction.

The examination in the first part is also open to candidates for clerkships in Rs. 60 and upwards in the Educational Department.

3. Subjects of Examination.—The subjects of examination shall be as follows:—

PART I.

(1) The Madras Inspection Code with special reference to the status and general duties of Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Superintendents of Elementary Schools.

(2) The Madras Educational Rules, important Government notifications relating to Education and the sections of Madras Acts IV and V of 1919, relating to Education and the by-laws and regulations passed thereunder.

(3) The Government Code.

(4) Educational statistics of the district in which the candidate serves or wishes to serve and adjacent.

NOTE.—The following are the subjects for Accounts under clause (4):—

(a) Civil Account Code, Volume I, General edition, Chapter I.—General Principles and Rules, Chapter II.—General Rules regarding salaries and allowances including article 41 regarding Exchange Commission Allowance and its sub-sections, Chapter V.—Establishment, Chapter VI.—Contingencies always including articles 55, 56 and 57.

(b) The Civil Service Regulations, Fifth edition.—Chapters III, V (section 1 only), IX, XI (sections 1 and 2 only), XII (sections 1 and 2 only), XIV (sections 1 and 2 only), XV (section 1 only), XVI (section 1), articles 226, 227-A, 232 and 234 only and (section 1) (articles 235 and 236 only).

PART II.

(1) Linguistic Test is a vernacular language of the district in which the candidate is serving or wishes to serve.

NOTE.—The vernacular shall not be the same as the second language taken up by the candidate in the highest general education test passed by him. There shall be a written examination in the prescribed tests in modern prose and simple poetry, translation, composition and grammar of the standard for each language laid down under G.O. in the scheme for the secondary school-leaving certificate.

4. Order of time and subject.—The examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the following table and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified:—

Day.	Time.	Subjects.	Maximum number of marks.
Friday 23rd April 1920. ..	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	1. Madras Inspection Code ..	100
	1 p.m. to 2 p.m. ..	2. Madras Educational Rules ..	100
	2 p.m. to 3 p.m. ..	3. Government Code ..	100
Saturday, 24th April 1920.	10 a.m. to 12.15 p.m. ..	4. Accounts ..	250
	2.15 p.m. to 3.45 p.m. ..	5. Vernacular Test ..	100

Candidates must appear for all the subjects of the first part of the exam. They may appear for the second part either along with the first part or separately at their option.

5. The fee for admission to the examination is Rs. 10 for the first part and Rs. 1 for the second part. But departmental candidates who appear for these tests for the first time are not required to pay the fee. Each candidate should note in their applications whether they appear for these tests for the first time or not.

6. All applications which must be on printed forms should be sent direct to the Inspector of Schools, South Circle, post-paid, superseded and addressed as follows:—

[Application for admission to the Sub-divisional Inspector's Test.]

To

The Inspector of Schools, South Circle,
Cathedral Fort, Madras, S.W.

and should be despatched so as to reach him not later than the 1st February 1910. A candidate wishing to know whether his application has been received should enclose a post-card addressed to himself with his application. Copies insufficiently stamped will not be received.

Printed forms of application may be had at the office of the Inspectors.

7. The fee should be paid into a Government Treasury and the Treasury Officer's receipt must accompany the application. No fee will be returned in this office.

8. The fee paid will in no case whatever be refunded.

9. The results of the examination will be published in the Port St. George Gazette, but no separate certificates of success will be issued.

NOTE.—Candidates are informed that they need not appear for the paper on accounts in the creative paper on Educational candidates and vice versa if they have already passed the previous account test or the old account test higher and lower. The list of those having passed the account test examination should be clearly stated in the application with the number, date and page of the Port St. George Gazette concerning their success.

SUPERVISORS TEST, 1910.

The Director of Public Instruction hereby notifies that the Supervisors' Test prescribed in Government notification of the 6th October 1908 will be held on the 22nd April 1910 and the following day at the various centres below:—

Ambapet.	Cuddapah.	Krishnaswamy.
Bellary.	Guntur.	Palani.
Bellur.	Madurai.	Tanjore.
Chidambaram.	Madurai.	Tiruchirappalli.
Chennai.	Madurai.	Tirunelveli.
Chittoor.	Madurai.	Tirupattur.
Cuddapah.	Madurai.	Tirupur.

2. The examination is open to teachers of at least two years' standing holding valid teachers' certificates of the secondary and higher grades, to all supervisors holding permanent appointments and to others who may be specially exempted by the Director.

3. The following is the order of time and subjects according to which the examination will be conducted:—

Day.	Time.	Subject.
Friday, 21st April 1910 ..	10 a.m. to 12 noon ..	English Language (Latin).
Saturday, 22nd April 1910 ..	10 a.m. to 12 noon ..	English Language (Sanskrit).
		The Grammar and Code.

Candidates must appear for all the subjects at the same time.

4. The fee for admission to the examination is Rs. 8. All departmental candidates who appear for the test for the first time are not required to pay the fee. Such candidates should note in their applications whether they appear for the test for the first time or not.

5. All applications which must be on printed forms should be sent direct to the Inspector of Schools, South Circle, post-paid, superseded and addressed as follows:—

[Application for admission to the Supervisors' Test.]

To

The Inspector of Schools, South Circle,
Cathedral Fort, Madras, S.W.

and should be despatched so as to reach him not later than the 1st February 1910. A candidate wishing to know whether his application has been received should enclose a post-card addressed to himself with his application. Copies insufficiently stamped will not be received.

Printed forms of application may be had at the office of the Inspectors.

6. The fee should be paid into a Government Treasury and Treasury Officer's receipt must accompany the application. No fee will be returned in this office.

7. Fee should not be paid by candidates who may apply to the Director of Public Instruction for special exemption before each exemption is granted.

8. The fee paid will in no case whatever be refunded.

9. The results of examination will be published in the Port St. George Gazette, but no separate certificates of success will be issued.

Madras, 18th December 1910.

R. LITTLEHARLEY,
Director of Public Instruction.

LEAVE.

The privilege leave for fourteen days mentioned on behalf of Mrs. Mary, wife, *per se*, Mrs. Sub-Commissioner of Schools, South Africa-Schools' leave, will also from 1st January 1920 to run concurrently with Christmas holidays.

M. C. Y. KAHNEY,

Inspector of Girls' Schools, Natal and Cape.

Tritonopolis, 26th December 1919.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

The Inspector of Schools, First Grade, is pleased to grant privilege leave for six weeks in contemplation of Christmas holidays to M.R.Sy. J. Saravasthnam, *per se*, Mrs. Saravasthnam, Government Training School, Chinnai, and to place M.R.Sy. K. L. Saravasthnam, Additional Temporary Assistant, in charge of the school in addition to his own duties during the privilege leave period of M.R.Sy. J. Saravasthnam.

H. A. HART,

Inspector of Schools, First Grade.

Vinegar, 26th December 1919.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS, APRIL 1920.

NOTICE CONCERNING EXAMINATIONS TO APPEAR.

It is hereby notified that the following candidates for the Technical Examinations to be held in April next are not required to submit the previous permission of the Commission to apply for admission to the examinations:—

I. For the Elementary Grade—

(1) Candidates who have studied up to the Seventh Standard of an elementary school and qualified for an Elementary School-leaving Certificate.

(2) Candidates who have passed the late Middle School Examination or the compulsory portion of the late Lower Secondary Examination.

(3) Candidates who have not qualified or passed as above but are residing in the Fourth or any higher class in a recognized high school, or who have completed, as pupils or scholars, the course of instruction prescribed for the Third or any higher form; provided that, in the former case, they submit along with their applications for admission to the examination a certificate* in the effect that they are pupils of the Fourth or Fifth or Sixth Form from the headmaster of the school in which they belong, and in the latter case, a certificate* from the head of a recognized school or high school as from its inspecting officer of the Educational Department not being the case of Sub-divisional Inspector to the effect that these qualifications are up to or above the Third Form Standard. In the case of candidates, however, who having completed the Third Form course as pupils of a recognized Secondary School with the Certificate the highest form were found fit, after a careful examination, for promotion to the Fourth Form, a certificate* to that effect from the headmaster of the school concerned will be accepted.

II. For the Intermediate Grade—

(1) Candidates who hold completed Secondary School-leaving Certificate.

(2) Candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination or the compulsory portion of the late Upper Secondary Examination.

(3) Candidates who have not qualified or passed as above but have passed the Elementary Examination in the particular subject for which they wish to appear.

III. For the Advanced Grade—

(1) Candidates who hold completed Secondary School-leaving Certificate.

(2) Candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination or the compulsory portion of the late Upper Secondary Examination.

[*Note*.—Candidates for the Advanced Examination in any subject who have not qualified or passed the late specified class should apply for the necessary previous permission even though they may have passed the Intermediate Examination in that subject.]

IV. For any grade—Elementary, Intermediate or Advanced—

(1) Examinations under Government, Local Boards, Municipal Councils, Non-Grants Funds, etc., who do not possess the required General Education qualifications but are required to pass in any of the subjects included in the examination, provided they submit along with their applications for admission to the examination a certificate* from the head of the office in which they are employed to the effect that they are required to pass in that subject, the grade being specified in the certificate.

(2) Candidates who do not possess the required General Education qualifications but were appeared and failed in a particular subject for a particular grade, or were once permitted to enter up for a particular subject and for a particular grade, provided that they are appearing in the same subject and for the same grade, and that in the former case, they quote in their applications for admission a declaration that the year in which they failed and examination centre at which they appeared, and in the latter case, the number and date of the order of the Commissioner granting them permission.

(3) Pupils of a recognized Technical school or class, provided—

(a) they are certified by the head of the institution to which they belong to have completed the prescribed course in the subject and for the grade, and

(b) the school or class is recognized by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, for that subject and grade.

5. All other candidates who do not come under any of the above heads should obtain the previous permission of the Commissioner and should accordingly submit their applications for permission on or before the 15th January next in the usual form, submitting along with such application a

certificate* from the head of a recognized college or high school, or an Inspecting officer of the Educational Department not below the rank of Sub-Assistant Inspector as regards their general educational attainments and another certificate* from a competent person to the effect that their knowledge of the particular technical subject value up to the standard of the grade for which they wish to appear. The applications should be made out clearly in English. No printed copies of the form are available.

Form of application for permission to appear for the Government Technical Examinations.

1. Name of applicant.		
2. Competence or profession of applicant, or appointment held by him.		
3. Age.		
4. General education (if) passed, if any, with date and page of the Gazette.		
5. Technical subjects (with grades) already passed on, if any, with date and page of the Gazette.	(11) (12) (13)	From Serial, Grade.
6. Highest form of which applicant was pupil, and name of school.	(11) (12) (13)	Subject.
7. Technical subjects (with grades) for which permission is sought.	(11) (12) (13)	
8. Address in full.		
Signature _____		Signature applicant.
Date _____		

(1) *(Form of certificate to be signed by the head of a recognized college or high school or an Inspecting officer of the Educational Department not below the rank of Sub-Assistant Inspector.)*

I hereby certify that the general education attainments of the applicant are up to the standard of the _____
Form.
Serial _____
Date _____
Signature _____
Designation (if any) _____

(2) *(Form of certificate to be signed by a competent person, that is, by one who is professionally qualified or has made a special study of technical subjects and is accordingly by his knowledge and attainments competent.)*

I hereby certify that the knowledge possessed by the applicant of the technical subject specified in column 7 runs up to the standard of the grade for which permission is sought.
Signature _____
Date _____

(1) Designation (if any) _____
(2) General and special qualifications, examinations passed, etc.
(3) Date Technical subjects (with grades) passed on with date and page of the Gazette should be entered.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS.

TYPE-WRITERS.

With reference to the notice to the applicants in the Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced Examinations in Type-writing, it is hereby notified that the *Monarch* Type-writers may be used by candidates at the Government Technical Examinations.

Office of the Comptroller for Govt. Examinations,
Colombo, 12th December 1919.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION UNDER THE SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE BOARD FOR THE GRADUATE OF EXAMINATIONS WHO HAVE FAILED IN THE MATRICULATION OF THE UPPER SECONDARY EXAMINATION AND ARE DESIROUS OF BEING ADMITTED FOR SECONDARY GRADE (MILITARY)—MARCH 1920.

It is hereby notified that the next Special Examination mentioned above will be held on Monday, the 22nd March 1920, and succeeding days.

2. The examination will be held at the same time and the questions papers will be the same as those of the public examination held under the secondary school-leaving certificate scheme. A timetable will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette in February next.

3. The examination will be held at all secondary schools in the Presidency at which the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examinations will be held.

4. The following are the subjects of the examination:—
[Candidates who come up for the first time must take all the subjects of Group A and at least two subjects from Group B.]

Group A.	
Eleментарный, Mathematics. English.	Vernacular Composition and Translation, including a paper on Text-books.
Group C.	
<p>Languages—</p> <p>(a) Chinese— Mandarin. Cantonese.</p> <p>(b) Indian Vernaculars— Urdu (Hindustani). Kannada. Tamil. Telugu. Malayalam. Gujarati.</p>	<p>History of England and British India. History of India. Geography. Astronomy and Cosmology. Physical Mathematics. Botany. Physiology. Chemistry.</p>

Notes.—Candidates who take Sanskrit or Arabic under Group C may not take Vernacular Composition and Translation under Group A.

4. (b) For information as to the text-books prescribed in English and other languages and as to the special periods in which the History of England and of British India, candidates are referred to the notices published by this office in the *Port St. George Gazette* in May and June last.

(c) The examination in History of India and Geography will be conducted in accordance with the syllabus prescribed for the Madras University Examination of the Madras University and published at pages 113 and 121 of vol. of Volume I of the Madras University Calendar for 1923, the Madras India being the special period prescribed for the examination of March 1924.

Notes.—Applicants with the History of India in outline is also required; the examination in other subjects will be conducted in accordance with the courses of study prescribed for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate course.

5. The examination is open only to free school teachers who have failed in the Matriculation or the Upper Secondary examination and are desirous of being admitted for secondary grade teaching.

6. The fee prescribed for admission to the examination is Rs. 10 which must be paid in every case into a Government Treasury, or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras on or before the 20th January next, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras, attached to the application. On no account will this fee be refunded to any candidate whether sent in such or by Post or otherwise.

7. The fee paid will, in no case whatsoever, be refunded, nor will it be reserved for a subsequent examination. Neither will any excess fee that may have been inadvertently paid be returned.

8. Candidates should apply for application forms to the office and not to Treasury or Sub-Treasury Offices.

9. Candidates should submit their applications for admission to the examination sufficiently early to the Chief Inspector or Inspectors of Schools concerned so that they may complete and forward the same to the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations on or before the 20th January next.

10. Candidates should submit not later than the 20th January a statement furnishing particulars as regards their educational and teaching career under the different boards in the prescribed form, in view of the particulars being necessary to be issued to each candidate. The statement should be submitted through the Assistant Inspector or Inspector of Schools concerned according to the candidate is a teacher of Elementary or Secondary school. The form prescribed for this purpose will be sent to the candidates along with the application forms.

11. For any further information that may be required, candidates are referred to the Notification and Examination rules regarding Secondary School-Leaving Certificate, copies of which may be had on payment at the Government Branch Press, Mount Road, Madras. No copies can be had from this office.

12. Any candidate who does not behave properly towards the chief and assistant superintendents of the examination or is convicted of having had assistance or collusion of any kind is liable to have his examination voided and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations.

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 15th December 1923.

D. A. HOSDAV,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.

FOURTH EXAMINATION, MARCH 1924.

PAYMENT OF FEE.

The fee to be paid by each pupil appearing for the Public Examination for the first time is Rs. 15, the fee for re-examination in a subject or subjects in which a candidate has already been examined by the Board, is also Rs. 15, but a candidate who merely presents himself each year will have to pay a fee of Rs. 5 for each, provided that no one will have to pay more than Rs. 15 on any occasion.

2. The prescribed fee must be paid (by a Government Treasury, in the undesignated and into the Bank of Madras, at Madras. The fee will be received in the Commissioner's office.

The fee should be submitted by the headmaster and receive a receipt to the Treasury or to the Bank by the 20th February next together with a fee receipt form (G.O. 116) and a list of duplicate of the pupils who are finally to be presented for the examination—one copy of which will be retained at the Treasury or at the Bank, and the other signed and returned to the headmaster along with the fee receipt. This latter list together with the fee receipt should also be forwarded to the undersigned together with a list of duplicate of those who are incompetent to appear for the examination and whose names accordingly have to be entered from the undesignated and into the Bank of Madras at Madras, dated the 20th November 1915, G. No. 5136/15.

N.B.—Heads of Institutions are particularly requested to keep tabs on the fee receipts have been duly submitted and signed by the officers governing them.

Copies of forms for the receipts and lists will be sent to the headmasters from this office about the 21st February next.

3. The fee to be paid by private candidates is the same as that prescribed for pupil candidates for examinations and for additional subjects, the maximum amount being Rs. 10 in either case as mentioned in paragraph 1 supra. No person can appear for the Public Examination as a private candidate unless he has previously taken a supplementary course and appeared for the examination at the end of each session. The fee should be paid by private candidates on or before the 20th January next and the receipt of the Treasury Officer in the undesignated and of the Bank of Madras at Madras, should be attached to the applications of the candidates which have to reach this office not later than the 20th January next.

4. The fee paid will in no case whatever, be refunded, nor will it be returned for a subsequent examination. Neither will any credit for that may have been inadvertently paid be returned.

5. The fee receipt and the list of incompetent and eligible pupils should be forwarded together by the headmaster, duly to the undersigned, post-paid (preferably, registered) and addressed as follows, so that they may reach this office not later than the 1st March next.

To the Secretary to the School-Leaving Certificate Board,

Collected Post Office (Madras).

From the Headmaster, ————— High School, —————

Indefinitely stamped covers will not be received.

Headmasters desirous of ensuring themselves that the fee receipt, etc., sent by them have been received, should send an addressed post-card in the respective season. The post-card should bear the headmaster's address only, and no other writing. Such post-cards will be returned to them in due season with the 'Receipt' stamp of the office impressed upon them. Headmasters who do not receive the post-card within fourteen days of the dispatch of the fee receipt, etc., should address the undersigned.

(By order)

Office of the Officer, for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 20th December 1915.

D. A. MURRAY,
Secretary.

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE

FEES EXAMINATION-1916.

Notes.

1. The ensuing public examination is conducted by the Secondary School-Leaving Committee will be (a) on Monday the 21st March 1916 and succeeding days. A timetable will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette in February next.

2. A supply of forms for the preparation of the nominal roll will be sent to headmasters together with a copy of the instructions for its preparation direct from this office in the second week of January next—vide paragraphs 3 and 4 of the proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, G. No. 2048, dated the 20th November 1915.

3. A statement furnishing particulars as to (1) total number of pupils, (2) total number of those for each subject, etc., made out on the form supplied from this office for the purpose, should be sent along with the nominal roll.

4. The nominal roll and the statement referred to in paragraph 3 supra should be forwarded by the headmaster duly to the undersigned, post-paid (preferably, registered), registered and addressed as follows, so that they may reach this office not later than the 20th January next, after which date no nominal roll will be received.

(Mineral roll of pupils for admission to the Public Examination, Secondary School-Leaving Certificate—March 1909.)

To the Secretary to the School-Leaving Certificate Board,

Cathedral Court Office (Madras).

From the Headmaster, _____ High School,

Indefinitely stamped packets will not be received.

Headmasters desirous of securing themselves that the mineral rolls sent by them have been received should enclose an addressed postcard in the respective packets. The postcard should bear the headmaster's address only, and no other writing. Such post-cards will be returned to them in due course with the 'Reserved' stamp of the office impressed upon them. Headmasters who do not receive the post-cards within fourteen days of the dispatch of the mineral rolls should address the undersigned.

5. A notice as regards the payment of fees will be published in the *Port St. George Gazette*.

6. No person will be admitted to the examination as a 'private' candidate unless he has taken a supplementary course and appeared for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination at the end of such course.

7. No person who is eligible to appear for the examination as a 'private' candidate with reference to the above paragraph will be admitted as such if his name is on the rolls of a school; the application of private candidates should be accompanied by a 'Transfer certificate' obtained from the institution wherein they last studied or otherwise they will run the risk of being rejected.

8. Private candidates will have to sit for examination at one of the institutions which present pupils for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination. The institution selected should be the one nearest to the place where the candidate is employed or, if he is not employed, nearest to his place of residence.

9. Private candidates should apply for application forms to this office and not to Treasury or Sub-treasury offices.

10. Private candidates should send in their applications direct to this office not later than the 30th January next, after which date no applications will be received. The treasury receipt for the fee paid should be attached to the application. The fee is the same as for 'pupil' candidates.

11. Private candidates should attach their Secondary School-Leaving Certificate along with their applications.

12. Private candidates desirous of ensuring themselves that their applications have been received should follow the procedure laid down for headmasters in respect of mineral rolls in paragraph 4 above.

13. For information as to the text-books prescribed in English and other languages and as to the special periods to be studied in the history of England and of British India, candidates are referred to the notices published by this office in the *Port St. George Gazette*, in May and June last.

14. For any further information that may be required, candidates are referred to the Notification and Examination Notice regarding Secondary School-Leaving Certificate, copies of which are to be had on request at the Government Branch Press, Market Road, Madras. No copies can be had from this office.

15. Any candidate who does not behave properly towards the chief and assistant superintendents of the Examination or is suspected of having had recourse to malpractice of any kind is liable to have his candidature cancelled and also to be detained from appearing again for any of the examinations.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION AT THE END OF THE ADVANCED COURSE OF STUDIES IN BANARSI NOVEMBER—APRIL 1909.

It is hereby notified that the next Public Examination mentioned above will be held in April next.

5. A time-table will be published in the *Port St. George Gazette* in due course.

6. The following are the centres at which the examination will be held:—

Madras.	Bajkumuddy.	Pennock.
Pudicherry.	Kankesanallur.	Maralthur.
Venkatagaram.	Torurall.	Udipi.
Tiruch.	Kallakottai.	

8. The place of examination selected must be the place where the candidate ordinarily resides or should if not be a monk, the place nearest to it where the examination is held.

9. All the pupils coming up from the same institution must sit at the same centre, and the applications of all of them should be forwarded together (along with a covering letter stating the number of applications) by the head of that institution.

6. The examination shall consist in all six papers as mentioned in the scheme of the examination.
7. The work books presented will be bound published in the office notice published in Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette in its issues of the 15th, 20th and 25th October 1919.

8. Applications for admission to the examination made out in English in the form prescribed must be submitted so that they reach the Government's office on or before the 20th January 1920, after which date no application will be received.

Each application should be accompanied by a certificate in the Form A, if the candidate is a pupil and in the Form B, if the candidate is a private candidate.

9. Heads of institutions and private candidates should apply for application forms in due time and not in January or Feb-June 1920.

10. Applications should be sent direct to the undersigned, post-paid, registered and addressed as follows:-

[Application for admission to the Madras Entrance Examination]

To

The Secretary to the Commissioners for Government Examinations,
Cathedral Post Office (Madras).

N.B. - Candidates and private candidates anxious to secure themselves that the applications have been received should enclose an address postpaid in the application. The post-note should bear the candidate's address only and no other writing. Each post note will be returned to them in due course with the "Received" stamp of the office impressed upon them. No other form of acknowledgment except that required by the postal rules regarding registered covers can possibly be given, nor will any notice be taken of any letter from any candidate inquiring whether the application has been received. Intentionally stamped covers will be accepted.

11. The question whether a fee is to be paid by candidates is under consideration. Candidates will receive information in due course. The submission of the application is not to be delayed on this account.

12. For any further information that may be required heads of institutions and private candidates are referred to the scheme of the examination published in Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette in its issues of the 15th, 20th and 25th February 1919. No copies of the scheme can be furnished to candidates.

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 15th December 1919

D. A. HORDAY,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

THE SIR SUBRAMANIAM AYYAR LECTURE FOR 1920.

The above lecture will be delivered by H. E. R. Venkataswamy Ayyar, M.A., D.Litt., Principal, Government Economic College, Tirucherry, in the Anderson Hall attached to the Madras Christian College, on Friday the 20th January 1920 at 5-30 p.m.

The subject of the lecture will be *Ethnicity in Ancient India*.

Admission to the lecture will be by tickets only. Applications for tickets should be made to the Registrar, University of Madras, not later than Saturday, the 25th January 1920.

The Principals of Colleges are requested to forward not later than the morning of Monday, the 25th January 1920, a list of the members of the staff and of eligible students recommended for admission to the lecture. Applications from students in colleges received without the recommendation of the principals will not be entertained.

Secrets House, 25th December 1919

STUDENTS FOR EXAMINATION.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

English.

Selections in Poetry and Prose to be published by the University in June 1920. Further Selections in Prose will be submitted later.

French.

Keats's: *Olympionida III.*

Latin.

Caesar in Britain and Belgium by J. E. Slosser, M.A. (Cambridge University Press).

(Argumentation with the exercises as well as with the text is required.)

French.

Palmer Chénier, pages 38 to 44 from *La Fontaine* (Ed. B. L. A. Fortin—Edmond Arnold).
Rimbaud: *Un voyage*—Le bel.

1920.

Julien Verne: *Le tour du monde en quatrevingt jours* (ed. L. A. Barin, Guyonnet's French Elementary Series—Harcourt).

History.

History of Great Britain and Ireland: The Saxon and Post-Saxon Periods.
History of India: The Pre-Mahabharat India.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1928.

PART I-A.

*English.**Devoted study:*

Shakespeare: As You Like It.

Gray: Kirge.

Tennyson: Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington, Marie F. Arden.

M. Arnold: The Forsaken Merman, Rugby Chapel.

Johnson: Crossing Tapes (ed. O. H. Kyser, Grosvenor Press).

Keats: Essay on Criticism and Address.

Pre-allocated study:

Smith: Jonathan.

St. W. Butler: C. G. Gordon ("Men of Action" Series).

R. Wood: Famous Voyages of the Great Discoverers (Harrap & Co.).

PART I-B.

BOOKS PRESCRIBED FOR THE EXAMINATIONS.

Marathi.

Vijayadev Varkala Nibandha by V. K. Chitambar, B.A.

Marathi Aitihasya (The Marathas and the English) by M. G. Kulkarni, B.A., M.A.

Akshaya Bharyashya by L. G. Loh.

} *Kalyan-
Karnik,
Pune.*

Gujarati.

Prigati Niran: Shikshapatri.

Pragatishakti Niran: Pradipatit Pradipya or Kirtan-Kavya } (Vidya Sahitya Trust, Cuttack).

Urdu.

Majlis-e-Millat, by Akbar-ul-Haq.

Al-Burhan by Akbar-ul-Haq. } Al-Nadwi Book Agency, Lucknow.

Tamil.

Real Happiness of Gracious Good Women, the first six books, by Divya Mahadevi V. Krishnamo-
chidurai, to be published separately in four parts, Oxford University Press, Madras, E.

Real Personalized Verses by K. S. Ananthasubramanian Pillai, Adl & Co., Madras.

Telugu.

Tupadana Vignana by Datta Venkataranga Reddy. (M. R. Krishna Rao & Co., Madras).

Chaitanya Charita or Life of Babita by Chaitanyacharya Lalit. Varanasi, Rajshahyap.

Kannada.

Vidyavathi Kara Shiksha by M. Venkatarangaswamy. (Kalladappa, Mysore).

Real Mothers by E. Rama Rao, B.A., M.A. (Purna Press, Mangalore).

Kolapathi.

Krishna Kirtan's Vili by Sahitya Sahitya, V.C. Kulkarni (Mysore Press, Mysore).

Books from Tagore—First three volumes. F. Rama Rao (Varanasi Press, Varanasi).

PART II.

SCIENCE I AND II.

*Physics and Chemistry.**Books recommended:**Physics:*

Resnick, D.: Introduction to Practical Physics (Macmillan).

Wheeler, W.: Elementary Practical Physics (Longman).

Schuster and Laue: Intermediate Course of Practical Physics (Macmillan).

Halliday: Modern Physics: Light and Heat (Cambridge University Press).

Resnick: Magnetism and Electricity for Engineers (Macmillan).

Chemistry:

Smith: Experimental Inorganic Chemistry (Bell).

Johnson: Elements of Inorganic Chemistry (Arnold).

Reference:Smith: *Introduction to Inorganic Chemistry* (Zell).**General.****Physics.**Thomson: *Textbook for Senior Students* (Cambridge University Press).P. F. Tipler: *Physics for India*.K. R. Sanghvi: *Manual of Elementary Physics for India*.**Biology and Physiology.**B. C. Bhowm: *Comparative Anatomy of animals*, 1st volume.Huxley (revised by Huxley): *Lectures on Elementary Physiology*.**General.****Logic.**As a further indication of the scope and standard of the International Examination, Grayson's *International Logic*, Parts I and II, is recommended as a suitable text-book.**Calculus.**Datta: *Differential Calculus*, 2nd edition (Wiley & Sons, Bombay).Khanna: *Differential Calculus*, 1st, 2nd, 3rd.Datta: *Differential Calculus*.**English.**Wason: *Key and Vocabulary* (Wiley & Sons, Bombay).Khanna: *Key and Vocabulary*.Wason: *Key and Vocabulary*.Khanna: *Key and Vocabulary*.Wason: *Key and Vocabulary*.Khanna: *Key and Vocabulary*.**Drugs.**Gottstein: *Drugs* (Wiley & Sons, Bombay).Gottstein: *Drugs* (Wiley & Sons, Bombay).Gottstein: *Drugs* (Wiley & Sons, Bombay).Gottstein: *Drugs* (Wiley & Sons, Bombay).Gottstein: *Drugs* (Wiley & Sons, Bombay).Gottstein: *Drugs* (Wiley & Sons, Bombay).**Drugs.**Gottstein: *Drugs* (Wiley & Sons, Bombay).Gottstein: *Drugs* (Wiley & Sons, Bombay).**Latin.**Vogel: *Latin Book V I*.Vogel: *Latin Book I*.Vogel: *Latin Book I*.Vogel: *Latin Book I*.**French.**B.L.A. De France: *French for the first 12 years* (Ellis & Arnold).B.L.A. De France: *French for the first 12 years* (Ellis & Arnold).B.L.A. De France: *French for the first 12 years* (Ellis & Arnold).B.L.A. De France: *French for the first 12 years* (Ellis & Arnold).**German.**

Text Books will be prescribed when required.

Hebrew.Kings, House, *Hebrew* (J. P. O.E. Dyer, Varanasi, Madras).**Arabic.**Khalil: *Arabic* by Al-Khalil, to the end of the

Umayyad Dynasty.

Umayyad Dynasty.

Umayyad Dynasty.

Persian.Dewan: *Persian* to the end of Nadir Shah

Nadir Shah.

All India Book Agency, Lucknow.

* Various other languages are included in the International Examination of both years 1922 and 1923.

- (9) *Cutler's Four-De's Life of Johnson*.
M. Arnold: Discourses in America visiting Lectures on "Newland".
Harvard: Literary Selections 1-8 (Longmans).

PART II.

GROUP (II A).

*Physical Science.**Books recommended:**Physics:*

- Tutor: Intermediate Course in Mechanics (Marry).*
Wagstaff: Properties of Matter (Clive).
Eden: General Physics (Macmillan).
Forrest and Thomson: Sound (Gordon).
Crookall: Sound (Clive).
Foster: Heat (Macmillan).
Eden: Light (Macmillan).
Bell: Electricity and Magnetism (Macmillan).
Macmillan: Electricity and Magnetism (Cambridge University Press).
Schuster and Laue: Practical Physics (Cambridge University Press).
Macmillan and Shaw: Practical Physics (Longmans).

Reference:

- Smith: Experimental Electricity (Cambridge University Press).*
Forrest and Thomson: Heat (Gordon).
Eden: Practical Physics (Longmans).

Chemistry:

- Smith: Introduction to Inorganic Chemistry (Bell).*
Holliman: A Text-book of Inorganic Chemistry (Wiley).
Forrest: Outline of Physical Chemistry (Macmillan).
Forrest: Systematic Qualitative Analysis (Macmillan).
Forrest: Volumetric Analysis (Cambridge University Press).

Reference:

- Forrest: The Principles of Inorganic Chemistry (Macmillan).*
Lowry: Systematic Introduction to Chemistry (Macmillan).

GROUP (I-C)

Chemistry:

- Forrest: Modern Inorganic Chemistry (Longmans).*
Forrest: Outline of Physical Chemistry (Macmillan).
Forrest: Systematic Qualitative Analysis (Macmillan).
Forrest and Laue: Quantitative Chemical Analysis (Marry and Jackson).
Forrest: History of Chemistry, Vols. I and II.
Forrest: The Principles of Inorganic Chemistry (Macmillan).
Forrest and Laue: Organic Chemistry (Clive).
Forrest and Laue: Systematic Inorganic Chemistry (Macmillan).

Physics:

- Wagstaff: Properties of Matter (Clive).* (Quoting Chapters IX, X, XII and XIV.)
Eden: Heat (Macmillan).
Eden: Light (Macmillan).
Macmillan: Electricity and Magnetism (Cambridge University Press).
Schuster and Laue: Practical Physics (Cambridge University Press).
Eden and Moore: Text-book of Practical Physics (Macmillan).

GROUP (IV)

*Logic, Psychology and Ethics.**Text-books recommended:*

- (1) *Forrest's "Introductory Logic" (especially Part III) and Beaupre's "Elements of Logic".*
 (2) *Forrest's "Psychology".*
 (3) *Macmillan's "Manual of Ethics".*

Philosophical work prescribed:

- (4) *Descartes: "Meditations".*

GROUP (IV), (V) & (VI).

*Languages other than English.**Scripture.*

GROUP (IV) 1822 and 1823.

*Exposé de la Philosophie.**Chimie Organique—Alchimie, VII.*

GROUP (V) 1822 and 1823.

*A. A. Macmillan: Yoda studies, I to VIII.**Forrest: Philosophy, VIII, 1822-1823.**Macmillan: Philosophy, Vols. IV and V.*

Uth-Saur-i-Rahani. The whole.
Guzar-i-Uth.
Uth-i-Saur-i-Tayyabi.
Hayat-i-Bah.

Guzar (v).

Related subject.

The Arab Conquest of and Rule in Syria.

Revised Edition (1950 and 1951).

R.A. Course of the Faculty of Education, 1918, the whole (Jaffer Ali, Bodhwar, Chur Murat, Hyderabad).

R.A.

Guzar (v).

Al-Muham by Shah.
Dard Akhbar by Karamat Hussain. } (Aligarh College Book Depot, Aligarh).
Dard-i-Mir Taj Mir. First Edition.
Mansur-i-Akbar. Part I (P.P.G.S. Depot, Madras).

Guzar (v).

Hayat-i-Dard by Shah.
Dard-i-Taj. The whole.

Guzar (v).

Dard-i-Ghalib. The whole.
Dard-i-Jah. (P.P.G.S. Depot, Madras).
Al-Hayat by Shah. The whole.
Hayat-i-Ghalib Hay. The whole.

Related subject.

The Mughal Empire, 1556 to 1857.

R.A.

Guzar (v).

Fifty: Selections published by the University: Vol. I—

1. Panchajanya (19-21), pp. 121-129.
2. Trishakti (Chap. 19-21), pp. 172-194.
3. Kanchanacharya, Shakti, pages 1-25.

Fifty:

1. Tani Palava Chaitany: by A. Karmacharya Palava, Chaitany, Jaffa, Ceylon.
2. Shakti: by N. M. Vachaspathy Natar, S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.

Guzar (v).

Same as the Group (v).

Guzar (v).

Fifty: Selections published by the University: Vol. I—

1. Anantacharya, pages 11-12.
2. Panchajanya (19-21), pages 121-129.
3. Trishakti (Chap. 19-21), pages 172-194.
4. Shakti, pages 201-210.
5. Kanchanacharya, pages 270-278.

Vol. II—

3. Kanchanacharya, Shakti, pages 1-25.

Fifty:

1. Tani Palava Chaitany: by A. Karmacharya Palava, Chaitany, Jaffa, Ceylon.
2. Shakti: by N. M. Vachaspathy Natar, S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.

Guzar:

Tolstoyism, Tolstoyism, Maypythian and Chaitany (Longman, Green & Co., London Road, Madras).

Tolstoy.

Guzar (v).

Fifty: Selections published by the University: Vol. I—19, 21, 22, 23. Vol. II—24, 25, 26.

Fifty: Yamaichi Yamaichi: by Yamaichi Yamaichi Kanda. Author Yamaichi Yamaichi Yamaichi.

Guzar (v).

Same as the Group (v).

Guzar (v).

Fifty: Selections published by the University: Vol. I—19, 21, 22, 23. Vol. II—24, 25, 26. Yamaichi Yamaichi Yamaichi, Canto IV.

Fifty: Yamaichi Yamaichi: by Yamaichi Yamaichi Kanda. (Y. Yamaichi & Sons, Madras).

Fifty: Yamaichi Yamaichi: by Yamaichi Yamaichi Kanda.

Fifty: Yamaichi Yamaichi: by Yamaichi Yamaichi Kanda.

Fifty: Yamaichi Yamaichi: by Yamaichi Yamaichi Kanda.

Fifty: Yamaichi Yamaichi: by Yamaichi Yamaichi Kanda.

Guzar.

Guzar (v).

1. Selections in Yamaichi, Part I, published by the University, pages 121 to 129.

2. Yamaichi Yamaichi, by Yamaichi Yamaichi Kanda (Yamaichi Yamaichi Yamaichi, Madras).

GROUP (V).

Books as for Group (IV)

GROUP (VI).

1. *Reflections in Kanyasulk*, Part I, published by the University, pages 1 to 114.
2. *Emblematic Poems*, Chapters I to 10 (includes) (Kanyasulk Kavya Kallidhosi Gita, Mysore).
3. *Upanishads*, by Swamiji Sastri (Vaidika, Upanishads, Mysore).
4. *Kanyasulk Kavya*, pages 1 to 114, by Sri Dhanur J. A. Narayana Chari, M.A., Bangalore.

Biology.

GROUP (V).

- Unpublished: Chait. H. S. Parameswara Ayyar, M.A., B.L., Trivandrum.
 Anubhava Chaitanya: by Anant Thirumal Thangarasa (S. D. Reddy & Co., Quilon).
 Prabhavamsikavyasa: Nishkanta: Sri Anant (S. A. Ramayya Sastri), Mysore. Press,
 Kottayam.
- Vinayak Paul: Y. K. Rama Rao M.A., B.L., Lakshmi Kasi Office, Trichur.

GROUP (V).

Books as Group (IV) and

- Unpublished: Chait. H. S. Parameswara Ayyar, M.A., B.L., Trivandrum.
 Anubhava Chaitanya: by Anant Thirumal Thangarasa (S. D. Reddy & Co., Quilon).
 Anubhava Chaitanya: by Y. K. Rama Rao, M.A., B.L., Lakshmi Kasi Office, Trichur.
 Kanyasulk Kavya (Chaitanya), Part I, Kashi Kuttar Thangarasa, Mysore. Press.

GROUP (VI).

- Unpublished: Pottanna H. S. (includes) (S. Parameswara Ayyar, B. V. Rock Depot, Trivandrum).
 Kanyasulk Kavya: by Anant Thirumal Thangarasa (S. D. Reddy & Co., Quilon).
 Unpublished: Chait. H. S. Parameswara Ayyar, M.A., B.L., Trivandrum.
 Anubhava Chaitanya: by Anant Thirumal Thangarasa (S. D. Reddy & Co., Quilon).
 Kanyasulk Kavya: by Anant Thirumal Thangarasa (S. D. Reddy & Co., Quilon).
 Unpublished: Chait. H. S. Parameswara Ayyar, M.A., B.L., Trivandrum.

Vinayak Paul (Y. K. Rama Rao, Lakshmi Kasi Office, Trichur)

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Kanyasulk: Unpublished, and Kanyasulk, under IV and VI.

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PART I.

BOOKS.

(1) 1905 Group from.

- Unpublished: Chait. H. S. Parameswara Ayyar, M.A., B.L., Trivandrum.
 Anubhava Chaitanya: by Anant Thirumal Thangarasa (S. D. Reddy & Co., Quilon).
 Anubhava Chaitanya: by Y. K. Rama Rao, M.A., B.L., Lakshmi Kasi Office, Trichur.
 Kanyasulk Kavya: by Anant Thirumal Thangarasa (S. D. Reddy & Co., Quilon).
 Unpublished: Chait. H. S. Parameswara Ayyar, M.A., B.L., Trivandrum.

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Unpublished: Chait. H. S. Parameswara Ayyar, M.A., B.L., Trivandrum.

- Lamb : *Alternate Currents* (Cambridge University Press).
 Marling : *Electricity and Magnetism* (Longmans).
 Barnes : *Analytical Mechanics* (Longmans).
Zeitschriften :
 Smith : *Experimental Electricity* (Cambridge University Press).
 Wilson : *Practical Physics* (Longmans).
 Gray : *A Treatise on Physics*, Vol. I. (Cambridge).
 Smith : *Dynamical Theory of Sound* (Arnold).
 Schuster : *Theory of Optics* (Arnold).
 Wood : *Physical Optics* (Macmillan).
 Ray : *Optics* (Longmans).
 Whittaker : *Theory of Atoms* (Cambridge University Press).
 Leitch : *Electro-Chemistry*, Part I (Longmans).
 Jones : *Chemistry and Magnetism* (Cambridge University Press).
Chemistry :
 Smith : *Introduction to General Chemistry* (Bell).
 Hollman : *Organic Chemistry* (Wiley).
 Walker : *Introduction to Physical Chemistry* (Macmillan—Six Edition) including Chapters XII, XV, XVI, XVII, XXII, XXVI, XXVII, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV, and XXXV.
 Leitchburg, Jr. Dobbin : *History of Chemistry*, Chapters I—VI (Shapell).
 Fenton : *Notes on Qualitative Chemical Analysis* (Cambridge University Press).
 Bailey : *Elements of Quantitative Analysis*, Chapters I—V and VII—X (Macmillan).
Agencies :
 Rosen and Scherrenner : *Treatise on Chemistry*, Vols. I and II (Macmillan).
BRANCH II-B.
Physical Science.
Chemistry :
 Archibald, Jr. Fenn : *Theories of Chemistry* (Longmans).
 General and Perkins : *Exercises in Chemical Calculations* (Arnold).
 Green and Laidlaw : *Structural Organic Chemistry* (Arnold).
 Ostwald, Dr. M. G. : *Scientific Foundations of Analytical Chemistry* (Macmillan).
 Perkins and Noyes : *Organic Chemistry* (Macmillan).
 Baumbach, Dr. E. : *Organic Chemistry* (Macmillan).
 Thomas : *History of Chemical Chemistry* (Macmillan).
 Brundage and Hall : *Qualitative Analysis* (Wiley).
 Green : *Practical Qualitative Analysis* (Holt).
 Rosenwald and Scherrenner : *Treatise on Chemistry*, Vols. I and II (Macmillan).
 Fischer, Dr. S. : *Organic Chemistry* (Kaplan Press).
 Leitchburg, Jr. Dobbin : *History of Chemistry*, Chapter VII—XIII (Shapell).
 Merritt, Dr. T. S. : *Theoretical Chemistry* (Macmillan).
 Leitchburg, Jr. : *Elements of Physical Chemistry* (Macmillan).
 Fennell : *Physical Chemistry* (Longmans).
 Miller : *Chemical Kinetics and Dynamics* (Longmans).
 Young : *Physical Chemistry* (Longmans).
 Fenn : *Minerals and how to study them* (Wiley).
 Williams : *Elements of Crystallography* (Macmillan).
 Smith, Dr. Marshall : *Chemical Crystallography* (Harcourt).
 Leitchburg : *Longmans Chemical Propositions* (Macmillan).
 Baumbach, Dr. S. : *Methods of Gas Analysis* (Macmillan).
 Fennell : *Physical Physical Chemistry* (Longmans).
Agencies :
 Rosen and Scherrenner : *Treatise on Chemistry*, Vols. I and II (Macmillan).
 American Chemical Association.
 Trevelyan and Hall : *Qualitative Analysis* (Wiley).
 Merritt, Dr. T. S. : *Principles of Chemistry* (Longmans).
 Cohen : *Organic Chemistry for Advanced Students* (Arnold).
 Monographs on Bio-Chemistry (Longmans).
 Van't Hoff, Dr. L. : *Lectures on Theoretical and Physical Chemistry* (Arnold).
 Rosenwald : *Physical Chemistry* (Longmans).
 Fennell, Dr. S. : *Physical Chemistry and Chemistry* (Wiley).
 Fennell : *Relationships between Chemical Constitution and some Physical Properties* (Longmans).
 Fennell : *Outline of Chemistry*, Part I (Cambridge University Press).
 Merritt : *Introduction to the Scientific Study of Minerals* (Macmillan).
 Perkins : *Practical Methods of Electro-Chemistry* (Longmans).
 Rosenwald : *Experimental Course of Physical Chemistry* (Bell).
 Fennell, Dr. S. : *Introduction to Chemical Propositions* (Wiley).
 Fennell, Dr. S. : *Introduction to Preparation of Organic Compounds* (Macmillan and [Hogarth]).
 Rosenwald, Dr. S. : *Methods of Practical Organic Chemistry* (Macmillan).
 Cohen : *Practical Organic Chemistry for Advanced Students* (Macmillan).
 Low : *Technical Methods of Organic Analysis* (Wiley).
 Lange : *Technical Chemical Handbook* (Harcourt).
Physics :
 Wagnell : *Preparation of Matter* (Holt), including Chapters IX, X, XII and XIV.
 Merritt : *Heat* (Macmillan).
 Merritt : *Light* (Macmillan).
 Glasstone : *Electricity and Magnetism* (Cambridge University Press).
 Schuster and Jones : *Practical Physics* (Cambridge University Press).

BOOKS IV.

Moral and Moral Science

(7) *Syllabus of Logic and Theory of Knowledge:*

(A) Knowledge and Thought:

1. Psychology of knowledge, logical and material. Relation between logical theory and historical psychology, including a detailed consideration of the outstanding conditions, forms and content of judgments. Unity and multiplicity in intellectual life.
2. The central function of the knowledge-process. Image, idea and meaning as factors in logical thought. Thought and language. Names and their import. Extension and intension of terms and the doctrine of their various relations.
3. Nature of judgment. The various theories of judgment. Unity of judgment. Varieties of judgment and their relations. Negation and disjunction.
4. Nature of inference. The various theories of inference. Induction. Enumerative statistics and analogy.
5. Scientific induction by perceptive analysis. Value of Mill's Experimental Methods as models of proof.
6. Scientific induction by hypothesis. Different forms of explanation.
7. The question of deductive inference. Relation between induction and deduction. Classification of the sciences. Fallacies.
8. Necessity in knowledge.

(B) Knowledge and Reality:

Relation of knowledge to truth and reality. The criterion of truth. Error. Theories of the relativity of knowledge. The conception of degrees of truth and reality. The ideal of knowledge.

(8) (a) *Syllabus of Psychology:*

1. Definition, scope and methods of Psychology. Relation to other sciences. Analysis of mental processes.
2. The scientific system in its relation to psychological studies. Psychophysiology.
3. Consciousness and sub-consciousness. Hypnotism. Phases of personality.
4. The Senses. Sensation. Perception.
5. Imagination. Association and suggestion. Mental synthesis. Memory.
6. Thought. Belief. Psychology of language. Mental development. Influence of society.
7. Affective side of consciousness. Its expression. Pleasure and pain. Instinct. Emotions and their classification.
8. Mental activity. Attention. Desire. Voluntary action. Habit. Higher forms of action.

(9) (b) *Syllabus of Ethics:*

1. Scope and method of Ethics. Relation to other sciences.
2. The beginning and growth of morality—custom; conscience; systematic reflection.
3. Moral development of the individual—Childhood; adolescence; 'maturity'; 'superstition'; basis of character. The moral and the religious life.
4. Psychology of Ethics—Analysis of the moral judgment: the situation which provides it, the source it follows, the nature of moral action. Motive; intention; character.
5. Constructive theory—Good and moral good. Obligation. Casuistry. The moral ideal. Degrees of the principal virtues. The moral significance of institutions: the family; the state; property and rights; punishment.
6. Critical study of ethical thought—General characteristics of Indian, Greek and European morality. Ethical systems—Aristotle, Stoicism, Epicureanism, idealism.
7. Metaphysics of Ethics—The ultimate validity of moral judgment. Free will and responsibility. Morality and religion.

(10) *Syllabus of European Philosophy:*

1. Pre-Socratic Philosophy (1).
2. The Sophists and Socrates (4).
3. Socratic schools (5).
4. Plato (8).
5. Aristotle (6).
6. Stoic, Epicurean and Skeptic (10).
7. Neo-Platonism (3).
8. The Philosophy of the Middle Ages (1).
9. Philosophical Systems of the Renaissance (4).
10. Descartes (7).
11. Treatise on System (1).
12. Spinoza (7).
13. Leibniz (1).
14. Locke (4).
15. Berkeley (2).
16. Hume (5).
17. Kant (10).
18. Treatise on Hegel (4).
19. Hegel (14).
20. Philosophy after Hegel (2).

NOTE.—The figures in brackets are given as an approximate indication of the number of days which, in a course extending over 12½ hours, might suitably be given to the respective portions included in the above programme.

Temple, Sir R. - *James Thompson*.

Hay, E. G. - *Land Revenue Administration in India*.

Dutt, R. C. - *Economic History of India*, Chaps. 1, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13.

Dutt, R. C. - *India in the Victorian Age*, Book I, Chaps. 2, 3, 4, 5; Book II, Chaps. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8; Book III, Chaps. 4, 5, 6, 7.

R. Mulholland - *Madras Appointments: Progress of Madras Presidency*.

Joshi, P. D. - *Early Revenue History of Bengal and the Public Report*.

Salis Parnell, R. H. - *Short account of the Land Revenue and its administration*
Character of Land Revenue in Bombay Presidency (Selection from the records of the Bombay Government).

For reference.

Salis Parnell, R. H. - *The Land Systems of British India*.

The Fifth Report of the Select Committee on the affairs of the East India Company.
Life and Correspondence of Lord Cornwallis.

(5) PASTORAL—THE CHURCH.

Amos, John - *Politic* (as edited by Newman; as translated by Waddell).

De Condorcet - *The Ancient City State* (translated by Smith 1916).

Twiss - *The City State of the Greeks and Romans*.

Frederick - *History of Federal Government in Greece and Italy*.

Hammend - *British Politics and State Government*.

Greenidge - *Greek Constitutional History*.

Greenidge - *Roman Public Life*.

Pollock - *The Development of European Policy*.

Waddell - *Greek Organisms*.

Twiss - *Politic*.

Twiss - *The Landed Community*.

Twiss - *The Venetian Republic* (Vol. II).

Twiss - *The Italian Republics of the Middle Ages* (revised by Haskins).

Twiss - *History of Florence*.

Twiss - *The Italian Towns*.

(6) HISTORY—THE FRENCH REVOLUTION (no more than the French Revolution).

Haskins - *The French Revolution*.

Greenidge - *Modern History*, Vol. VII.

H. H. Stephenson - *A History of the French Revolution* (Vols. I and II).

J. H. Hall - *Revolutions of the French Revolution and Napoleon's Era*.

Lord Acton - *Lectures on the French Revolution*.

Haskins - *The French Revolution* (Vol. I).

de Tocqueville - *L'Ancien Régime* (Vol. I).

Voltaire - *The Ancien Régime* (Vol. I).

Voltaire - *The Revolution* (Vol. I).

Voltaire - *The French Revolution*.

Voltaire - *The French Revolution*.

For consultation.

Two - *Chapman: The French Revolution* (as edited by J. H. Hall, Rev. ed., O. R. L. F. F. F.).

Reynolds - *The Social Contract* (Vol. I).

H. H. Stephenson - *Revolutions of the French Revolution*.

Lord Acton - *Lectures on the French Revolution*.

Arthur Young - *Tour in France*.

Lord Acton - *History of England during the 18th Century*.

Lord Acton - *History of England during the 18th Century*.

Lord Acton - *History of England during the 18th Century*.

Lord Acton - *History of England during the 18th Century*.

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Lord Acton - *History of England during the 18th Century*.

Lord Acton - *History of England during the 18th Century*.

- F. Deussen: *The Philosophy of the Upanishads*, translated by Rev. A. F. Gouda (S.V. Clark & Co.).
- P. Deussen: *Outline of the Vedānta System*, translated by G. Johnston (Srisa & Co.).
- K. L. Hume: *The Hindu Rules of Interpretation* (Tayara Law Library, Theosophical Society, Calcutta).
- Shankaracharya's Commentary on the Advaita-paribhāṣā (Vachaspathi Sanskrit Press, Benares).
- Books recommended for consultation:—
- Śaṅkara: *Śaṅkara-Śāstra-Śūbhāṭya*.
- Mādhvāchārya: *Parvatasāra*, Bangalore.
- Śrīharidāsa: *Śaṅkara's Vedānta*.
- Vaṅkara: *Śaṅkara*.
- Advaitaśāstra: *Śaṅkaraśāstra*.
- Agastyaśāstra: *Śaṅkaraśāstra*.
- Madhvāchārya: *Śaṅkaraśāstra*.
- The Tīkā on Madhvāchārya's *Śaṅkaraśāstra*.
- Vishvanātha: *Śaṅkaraśāstra*.
- Vaṅkara: *Śaṅkaraśāstra*.
- Uphoff: *The Vedānta-Sūtra*, with commentary by Śaṅkaraśāstra; Introduction.
- W. Jones: *Paganism*.
- F. H. Bradley: *Appearance and Reality*.
- J. Royce: *The World and the Individual*, First Series, Lecture IV.
- R. Peck: *Theory and Interpretation of Vedānta*.
- L. E. Hume: *Śaṅkara*, Book IX, Chapter IV, 1000, by G. Hume and G. G. Jones.
- H. E. Hume: *Theory of Knowledge*.
- A. E. Hume: *A brief Introduction of Modern Philosophy*.

REMARKS.

Arabic Language and Literature.

General Part—

1. The Commentary of al-Bukhārī, Series I & II.
2. *Al-Bukhārī*.
3. *Al-Bukhārī*, Series I & II.
4. *Al-Bukhārī's* *Al-Bukhārī*, Vols. I & II.
5. *Al-Bukhārī's* *Al-Bukhārī*, Vol. I (Uphoff's Commentary).
6. *Al-Bukhārī's* *Al-Bukhārī* and *Al-Bukhārī's* *Al-Bukhārī*.
7. *Al-Bukhārī's* *Al-Bukhārī*, 1000.

Specimens, Poetry and Prose—

8. *Al-Bukhārī's* *Al-Bukhārī* } by Abū al-Kābir Jarjū.
9. *Al-Bukhārī's* *Al-Bukhārī* }
10. Wright's *Arabic Grammar*, Vols. I & II.
11. Wright's *Comparative Grammar of the Arabic Languages*.
12. Nicholson's *Literary History of the Arabs*.

Special Part—

1. *Life of Muhammad* (The Prophet).
2. *Qur'ān* (The Holy Book).
3. *Qur'ān* (The Holy Book).
4. *Qur'ān* (The Holy Book).

A selection with Special Part—*Arabic Language and Literature*—S.A. (Hume) *Qur'ān* Examination the selection of students is invited in the following books, though it must be distinctly understood that they are not prepared at last books:

1. *Arabic recommended for study with reference to the General Part:*
1. *The History of Muhammad* (Ed. by Wright).
2. *Qur'ān* (The Holy Book).
3. *Qur'ān* (The Holy Book).
4. *Qur'ān* (The Holy Book).
5. *Qur'ān* (The Holy Book).
6. *Qur'ān* (The Holy Book).
7. *Qur'ān* (The Holy Book).
8. *Qur'ān* (The Holy Book).
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III. *2nd Examin. in Poetry and Prose.*Poetry: *Ratnavan; Bhojasa Parvam;* } Teachant Kothandaram.*Abhigyanam, Paddham.*

Specimens of Early Malayalam. Part I, the first seven poems (By

U. S. Somanavara Appan, Bhatkara Prasa, Tiruvendral).

Konda Varma Kishoreyana—Sankarabharanam.

Kathakal—Krisnan Vaidika (Narayana Vaidikar).

Kannappala from the beginning to the end of Randa malyam and the later

portion to the work (P. H. Narayana Pillai, Kanyam).

Catal: *Tripuravallabham.*

Kishoreyana by Kothangal Kandi Kanna Thepparam.

Nipkum:—(c) *Rajavallabham* (Kandi Kanna Thepparam, Trichur).(d) *Uthamavallabham*, by Chathakam Kanyasay, Trichur.

Kanyasay, the first three stanzas by K. G. Kanna Pillai, (as to last of M. Narayana Pillai, Tiruvendral).

Kanyasay: *Adhyaya 7-18* both instances (Kathakam Kanyasay, ed. N. Narayana Pillai, Trichur).Kanyasay: *Adhyaya 7-18* both instances (Kathakam Kanyasay, ed. N. Narayana Pillai, Trichur).Kanyasay: *Adhyaya 7-18* both instances (Kathakam Kanyasay, ed. N. Narayana Pillai, Trichur).Kanyasay: *Adhyaya 7-18* both instances (Kathakam Kanyasay, ed. N. Narayana Pillai, Trichur).Kanyasay: *Adhyaya 7-18* both instances (Kathakam Kanyasay, ed. N. Narayana Pillai, Trichur).Kanyasay: *Adhyaya 7-18* both instances (Kathakam Kanyasay, ed. N. Narayana Pillai, Trichur).Kanyasay: *Adhyaya 7-18* both instances (Kathakam Kanyasay, ed. N. Narayana Pillai, Trichur).Kanyasay: *Adhyaya 7-18* both instances (Kathakam Kanyasay, ed. N. Narayana Pillai, Trichur).Kanyasay: *Adhyaya 7-18* both instances (Kathakam Kanyasay, ed. N. Narayana Pillai, Trichur).Kanyasay: *Adhyaya 7-18* both instances (Kathakam Kanyasay, ed. N. Narayana Pillai, Trichur).Kanyasay: *Adhyaya 7-18* both instances (Kathakam Kanyasay, ed. N. 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EXAMINATIONS IN LAW.

(UNDER THE PROVISIONAL ORDINANCE.)

Note.—(1) The Graduate has purposely abstained from prescribing any special text books in the case of Arts of the Indian Legislature, but students will be expected to have a mastery of the matter which is usually contained in the best commentaries as well as a knowledge of the bare text of the Act.

(2) Text-books have been prescribed where necessary with a view to indicating the general scope of each subject, but questions will not be confined to the books prescribed.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN LAW.

1. *Jurisprudence*.—*Atkinson's Jurisprudence*, volume I, containing Lectures II, III and IV.
J. W. Salmond's *Jurisprudence*.
Maitland's *History of Law*.
2. *Roman Law*.—J. B. Moyle's *Institute of Justinian*, except Book (III, Title I to XII (inclusive), and Institutes I and X, and the Latin Text thereof; but including the Author's English translation.
- 3 & 4. *Contracts*.—*Atkinson's Law of Contracts*.
5. *Real Property*.—*Atkinson's Law of Real Property*.
6. *Indian Constitutional Law*.—*Constitutional Courts and Legislative Authorities in India*.
Atkinson's Government of India except chapters III (the Digest of Statutory enactments relating to the Government of India).

H.L. DIPLOMA EXAMINATION.

1. *The Law of Property with special reference to the Transfer of Property Act, the Indian Trusts Act and the Sale of Goods Act*.—*Williams' Principles of the Law of Real Property*.
Underhill's Principles of Real Property.
Freese's Elements of Indian Law.
2. *Indian Law*.—*Moyle's Indian Law and Usage*.
3. *Indian Law*.—*Moyle's Indian Law and Usage*.
4. *General Law*.—*Moyle's Indian Law and Usage*.
5. *The Law of Real Property*.—*Moyle's Indian Law and Usage*.
6. *Land Tenure in the Madras Presidency*.—*Moyle's Indian Law and Usage*.

M.L. DIPLOMA EXAMINATION.

The following text-books are recommended for the guidance of candidates reading for the above examination; but it must be distinctly understood that questions will not exclusively be confined to the books specified:—

BRANCH 1.

THE SCIENCE AND HISTORY OF LAW.

- Jurisprudence*.—*Atkinson's Jurisprudence*.

Maitland's Ancient Law: Early History of Institutions: Early Law and Customs.

Radcliffe Powell's Land Systems of British India: Indian Village Community.

Lightfoot's Factors of Positive Law (Hosmer, Macmillan & Co.).

Keble's Philosophy of Law (Translated by Harlan) (1887) T. and T. Clark, 22, George St., Edinburgh.

Reich's System of Modern Law { Volume 1 (Translated by Hefewy) (1887)—Mr. J. Heggelbach, Madras.
Volume II, *Legal Institutions* (Translated by Reich) (1889)—Messrs. Wiley and Sons, Laurie's Row, Abchurch Lane, London.

Michael's Common Law.

Roman Law (General).—

Myer's Historical Introduction to Roman Law.

Salkewitz's Institute and History of Roman Law.

Voet's Institutes of Law.

Blackstone's Studies in Roman Law (latest edition 1911 published by William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London).

Roman Law (The Digest).—

Reich's Introduction to the study of the Digest.

(Digest IX (1). The Law Aqueducts Arises to Property. By Gruchet.

(Digest XLIII (1). De Hered. By Gruchet.

(Digest XLIII (2). Locum Conditio. By Moore.

(Digest XLIII (3). Aqueduct. By Bryan Walker.

(Digest XLIII (4) and (5). De aqueductis non Armentis. De aqueductis Pecuorum. By Bryan Walker.

(Digest XLIII (6). De Aqueductis. By Reich.

(Digest XLIII (7) and (8) to (10). De Constitutionibus.

(Digest XLIII (11) to (12). De Constitutionibus. By Bryan Walker.

Legislation.—

Blackstone's Principles of Home and Legislation.

Blackstone's Elements of Politics.

Blackstone's On the Interpretation of Statutes.

Public International Law.—

Reich's International Law.

Wheaton's International Law. Edited by Reed.

Wheaton's Leading Cases and Opinions on International Law.

Private International Law.—

Reich's Conflict of Laws.

Reich's Private International Law.

Reich's Selected Cases on Private International Law.

Constitutional Law and History.—

Reich's Constitutional History.

Reich's Constitutional History.

Reich's History of Government History.

Legal History.—

Reich's Law and Customs of the Constitution.

Reich's Law of the Constitution.

Reich's History of the Criminal Law of England.

FRANCHISES IN 1911.

It is not deemed necessary to recommend any particular text-books in these branches.

BRANCH IV.

Contemporary British Law relating to Land Tenure in India.

Maitland's Ancient Law.

Reich's Early History of Institutions: Early Law and Customs (Village Community in the East and the West).

Radcliffe Powell's Indian Village Community: Land Systems of British India.

Reich's Land and Tenure.

For other parts of the branch it is not deemed necessary to recommend any particular text-books.

B.R.S. SPECIAL EXAMINATION

Practical Chemistry and Bacteriology.—

1. A. W. Fournier—A Manual of Practical Chemistry for Public Health students.

2. David MacCall—Public Health Chemistry and Bacteriology.

3. Fyfe and Irvine—Manual of Bacteriology.

Physics.—

Grant's Natural Philosophy.

General Hygiene.—

1. Norris and Forth—Theory and Practice of Hygiene.

2. Simeon—Chemistry and Weather of India, Burma and Ceylon.

3. Fournier—Bacteriology in India.

* It is hereby noted that one of the four papers included will be presented purely in relation with reference to the subjects in the list of subjects included in the first six papers, dated the 10th September 1911.

TIME-VALUE RELATING TO THE HALF-YEARLY FLAMINATION IS VERSACULAR TO BE
SOLD IN JANUARY 1921.

[illegible]

5. The course is for one year from January to December.
6. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his school and education certificates. The originals will have to be produced on admission.
7. All applications for admission from students other than those of the college and not class must be countersigned by managers or headmasters of schools in which they are employed or are to be employed.
8. The institution will work from 8.55 to 11 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m. on all days other than Sundays and other authorised college holidays.
9. The students admitted will have to reside in the college and regulations for the conduct of the work which will be separately framed and notified.
10. All applications for admission should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th January 1929; applications received afterwards will be rejected. The applications should furnish the following particulars:—
 - (1) Name; (2) age; (3) caste; (4) highest educational qualifications; (5) preference, if any; and (6) every regulation of manager or headmaster.
11. No printed forms of applications are available.

Government College, Rajahmundry,
15th December 1918.

F. RAJAGOPALA AYYAR,
Director in charge.

TRAINING COLLEGE, RAJAHMUNDRY.

1. Applications are invited from teachers residing in the Taluqa area who seek admission into the College (Examiners) (J.C. Section).
2. State of students.—The ordinary rate of pecuniary stipend is Rs. 15 per mensem.
3. In addition to the pecuniary stipend, the Principal will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from local, municipal or private funds, and also candidates on free stipends.
4. Applications should invariably be countersigned by the managers of a recognised institution.
5. The term fee to be paid by students coming from outside the Madras Presidency is Rs. 40.
6. Students will not ordinarily be admitted except on condition of residence in the Training College Hostel.
7. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his school certificates and of his B.A. Diploma, the originals will have to be produced when he is admitted.
8. Every student will be on probation for fifty working days.
9. Applications for admission should reach the undersigned not later than 15th February 1929 and must be made on forms which can be obtained from the Principal.

SECONDARY TRAINING SCHOOL, RAJAHMUNDRY.

1. Applications are invited from teachers residing in the Northern Circars and Ceded Districts (Madrasa excepted). No teacher of less than one year's experience need apply.
2. The Managers or the School Leaving Certificate Examination in the Government general education qualification required for admission into the Secondary Department. Holders of Secondary School Leaving Certificate should attach to their applications copies of their school and public examination records.
3. Course of Training.—The secondary training course will be of two years' duration with effect from June 1925. In the case of students who have passed the F.A., or the Intermediate examination the period of training will, however, be only one year.
4. State of students.—The ordinary rate of pecuniary stipend is Rs. 15 per mensem.
5. In addition to the pecuniary stipend, the Principal will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from local, municipal or private funds, and also candidates on free stipends. Local and Municipal applicants should also state in their applications whether they held permanent, sub-junior, or acting appointments.
6. Applications must be countersigned by managers of schools and Inspectors of the district in which the applicant resides.
7. The term fee to be paid by students coming from outside the Madras Presidency is Rs. 20.
8. Students will not ordinarily be admitted except on condition of residence in the Training College Hostel.
9. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his school and general educational certificates; the originals will have to be produced when he is admitted.
10. Every student will be on probation for fifty working days.
11. Applications for admission should reach the undersigned not later than 15th February 1929, and must be made on forms which can be obtained from the Principal.

Government Training College, Rajahmundry,
15th December 1918.

T. V. SIVAKUMARA SASTRI,
Acting Principal.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Consignees to the office of the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tanjore district, being in absence for one year with effect from the 15th December 1928 all communications intended for the above office are to be addressed to the Inspector of Schools, VIII Circle, Tanjore.

Tanjore, 12th December 1928.

ALBERT YAR,
District Inspector of Schools.

Managers of schools and inspecting officers in the Madras district are hereby informed that all money levied from Government sanctioned schools should hereafter be advanced to the Inspector of Schools, Tamil Nadu, Madras, as the district has become part of the new South Circle comprising the administration of circles mentioned by Government with effect from the 15th instant.

Managers, heads of institutions and inspecting officers in the Tanjore district are hereby informed that the Inspector of Schools, Tamil Nadu, will hereafter be designated as "Inspector of Schools, English Circle" and all communications intended for him should be addressed as such.

Tanjore, 18th December 1919.

P. RADHAKRISHNA,
Acting Inspector of Schools, English Circle.

Consequent on the transfer of the entire control of Training schools to the Inspectors of Training and of the medium of the Teachers' Certificate Examinations, the completion of training, etc., to the Comptroller for Government Examinations, the Inspector of European and Training Schools has been designated "Inspector of European Schools, Madras." All letters, etc., intended for him should be future be addressed as follows:—

"Inspector of European Schools,
Old College, Mangalore,
Coastal P.O., Madras, S.W."

Madras, 18th December 1919.

R. M. STATHAM,
Acting Inspector of European Schools.

NOTIFICATION.

The elementary school-leaving certificate No. 45142 is missing in the office of the Sub-divisional Inspector of Schools, Kollegal range. The officers of the department are requested not to attach any value to this certificate if it is presented to them by anybody.

Kollegal, 18th December 1919.

H. RAMANATHA SASTRI,
Sub-divisional Inspector of Schools.

FORMATION OF A NEW SECOND CIRCLE WITH HEAD-QUARTERS AT RAJAHMUNDRY.

It is hereby notified for the information of the Headmasters of High, Middle and Training Schools, the Sub-Inspector of Schools, Teachers of Local Schools and Comptroller of Agency Schools in the Godavari district, that the new Second Circle (Godavari) formed with effect from 15th December 1919 comprises the following Regions of Sub-Inspector of Schools, and is under the immediate charge of the Inspector of Schools, Second Circle, with headquarters at Rajahmundry, to whom all communications should in future be addressed:—

First-circle and range	Headquarters	Extent
1. Comacanda ..	Comacanda ..	Comacanda taluk and municipality
2. Yati ..	Yati ..	Toti and Pithapuram divisions and Pithapur division of Pithapur taluk.
3. Rajahmundry ..	Rajahmundry ..	Rajahmundry taluk.
4. Pithapur ..	Pithapur ..	Pithapur taluk (excluding Pithapur divisions) and Pithapur municipality and Chintamani and Pithapur divisions.
5. Bhadrachalam ..	Bhadrachalam ..	Pithapur division, Bhadrachalam and Nagar taluk.
6. Rajahmundry ..	Rajahmundry ..	Rajahmundry municipality and taluk.
7. Baital ..	Baital ..	Baital taluk.
8. Anaparthi ..	Anaparthi ..	Anaparthi taluk.

Rajahmundry, 18th December 1919.

K. GURUSWAMI REDDI,
Inspector of Schools, Second Circle.

It is hereby notified for the kind information of Presidents of District and Taluk Boards, Chairman of Municipal Councils, Managers of Colleges, Secondary and Training Schools and Inspecting Officers in the districts of Madras, Tanjore and Coimbatore that, with effect from the 15th December 1919, the Tanjore district which was within the jurisdiction of the office of the Inspector of Schools, Madras Circle, Madras, has been separated and formed into a new circle under the "Office of the Inspector of Schools, Tamil Nadu, Madras, English Circle, headquarters, Madras," and the Madras district has been added to the Madras district and formed into a circle under the "Office of the Inspector of Schools, Tamil Nadu, Madras, English Circle, headquarters, Madras." All communications from these districts may therefore be kindly addressed hereafter to the Inspectors of Schools of the respective circles.

Madras, 18th December 1919.

H. P. SAUNDERS,
Inspector of Schools, Tamil Nadu.

Letters from Madras students to the Educational Adviser in London or to other Educational authorities in Great Britain are forwarded to the Madras Secretary for disposal and much delay will therefore be saved by direct correspondence with the latter.

There is a library attached to the Secretary's office at the Law College consisting of the prospectuses, syllabuses and standards of the various educational institutions and universities in Great Britain and elsewhere. A further acquisition will be allowed the cost of the library at all week days except Saturdays and holidays between 10 a.m. and 8 p.m.

A. DATTA,

Secretary, Madras Students' Advisory Committee.

VACANCIES.

WARRIOR COMMISSIONER No. 4, ex. Dec. contractor to the Government Victoria College, Palghat. Salary Rs. 10 a month plus 25 c. local allowance.

Applications should state age and full particulars as regards qualifications, and should be accompanied with copies of testimonials.

The appointment is temporary and will last up to 31st March 1926.

Palghat, 18th December 1925.

P. SANKARAN,

Principal, Government Victoria College, Palghat.

WARRIOR & MAHARAJAS or Chief or trained mistries with a good knowledge of Hindustani for the Mahomedan Girls' School, General. Pay Rs. 12. Applications should be sent to the undersigned before January 15, 1926.

Travendy, 21st December 1925.

FADIS GANAPATI,

Chairman, Municipal Council.

Applications are invited from candidates duly qualified under the examination rules for the clerk's post in the office of the Sub-Inspector of Schools, Bangalore Mahomedan Boys' and Ladyschools at Bangalore, on Rs. 50 + 6 (local allowance). Candidates who have offered experience and have Hindustani knowledge and Malayalam, will be preferred. Applications with copies of testimonials, and containing information regarding age, educational qualifications, remuneration desired, period of service, if any, should reach the undersigned before the 1st January 1926. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months. None but Mahomedans need apply.

Bangalore, 21st December 1925.

ITALS ALL,

Sub-Inspector of Schools,
Bangalore Mahomedan Boys' and Ladyschools.

Applications are invited from trained women Teachers of the secondary grade for the Assistant Mistress's post in the Higher Secondary School at the Government Training School for Educators, Bangalore, on a salary of Rs. 400-0-0.

Applications should contain information on the following points and copies of certificates of education and character should be submitted:—

(1) Name in full; (2) date; (3) age; (4) particulars of appointment held previously, if any; (5) where trained; (6) 6 months.

Venugopal, 21st December 1925.

A. DATTA,

Deputy Inspector of Girls' Schools,
Travendy Circle.

Applications are invited from persons qualified under the Public Service Commission and who are under 35 years of age, and as they are already in Government service, for the post of *Sub-Master* in the College on a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem.

1. The post is temporary and will last for a period of two years from the date of appointment.

2. Applications stating qualifications should reach the undersigned on or before the 1st February 1926.

Ceded District College, A. Anantapur,
21st December 1925.

A. ASULANANTHAM,

Principal.

Applications from Secondary School Leaving Certificate holders are invited for the second clerk's post in the office on Rs. 50 with a local allowance of Rs. 3 per mensem. Applications should reach this office not later than the 15th January 1926 along the following particulars:—

(1) Age; (2) caste; (3) present employment; (4) qualifications.

Preference will be given to men with office experience. Latest testimonials should accompany the applications. The applications should be in the candidate's own handwriting.

Camp Balem,
2nd January 1926.

K. SUBRAMANIAM,

Sub-Inspector of Schools,
Camp Balem Circle, Bangalore.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE HONORARY BULLETIN.

The Presidency College Honorary Bulletin consists of illustrations with descriptions of various flowering plants of Madras.

No. 1040 a paper number available for Rs. 2.

No. 40-50 bound 1906-19 with a volume for Rs. 2.

No. 75-100 are being issued at Rs. 2 payable in advance.

Applications for the same accompanied by a money order for the necessary amount should be made to Mr. P. F. Fyfe, Professor of Botany, Presidency College, Madras.

TELUGU SHOSTHARD MANUAL.

Copies of this publication by H. Srikrishna Rao, which has been recommended for the use of students taking vernacular shorthand as an optional subject, are available for sale at the Government Press, Street Road Madras, at Rs. 2-6-6 a copy.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND HORTICULTURE INSTITUTE, CHENNAI. Calendar for 1915-16. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 22 (1 s.).

EXAMINATIONS—CALENDAR FOR 1916-18. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 22 (1 s.).

EXAMINATIONS—JOURNAL OF THE RULES RELATING TO PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS AT THE HIGHER EXAMINATIONS, continued up to 31st March 1917. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 4 (1 s.).

GRASS AND DUNGONES. South Indian Insects of —. By Hon. Subbā R. Krishna Rao, M.A., D.Sc. Royal 8vo. cloth gilt. Rs. 2-4-6 or Rs. 5s. (5 s.).

HINDI. KATA. Illustrated and described by A. H. LINGGERS. Rs. 2 or Rs. 4s. 6 d. (1 s.).

KANNADA COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR 1916-18. Demy 8vo. Paper cover. As. 12 (1 s.).

MARATHI LAW COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR 1917-18. Royal 8vo. As. 12 (1 s. 6 d.).

MEDICAL COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR 1918-19. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 12 (1 s. 6 d.).

MANAGEMENT COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR 1917-18. Demy 8vo. Paper cover. As. 22 (1 s.).

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE HIGHER EXAMINATIONS, 1916. Royal 8vo. Bound. Rs. 5 (1 s.).

RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE HIGHER EXAMINATIONS, 1917. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 1 (1 s.).

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS CALENDAR FOR 1915-18. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 12 (1 s.).

SCOTLAND SCHOOL-GRANTS COMMISSION. REPORTS AND EXAMINATIONS FOR 1917-18. Royal 8vo. Bound. As. 4 (1 s.).



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 1.]

MARSH, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 6, 1920.

[Price, 4 pence.]

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS. SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS—OCTOBER 1919.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the Examinations under which their names appear:—

[Applications for certificates should be made in accordance with the notice that will be published in the Fort St. George and District Gazette in February 1920.]

[N.B.—Applicants from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the state of failure or for a re-examination of their answers should not be attended to.]

Number in order of preference or number in general register.	Name of candidate.	Place of actual residence.	Age.	Height given in previous test period.	Designation of office held.
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THE CIVIL JUDICIAL TEST.

First Class.

No.	1919.	N. R.	Residence.	City/County.	Age.	Education.	Office.
187	1873	1873	1873	1873	1873	1873	1873
188	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883
189	1893	1893	1893	1893	1893	1893	1893
190	1903	1903	1903	1903	1903	1903	1903
191	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913
192	1923	1923	1923	1923	1923	1923	1923
193	1933	1933	1933	1933	1933	1933	1933
194	1943	1943	1943	1943	1943	1943	1943
195	1953	1953	1953	1953	1953	1953	1953
196	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963
197	1973	1973	1973	1973	1973	1973	1973
198	1983	1983	1983	1983	1983	1983	1983
199	1993	1993	1993	1993	1993	1993	1993
200	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003
201	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013
202	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023
203	2033	2033	2033	2033	2033	2033	2033
204	2043	2043	2043	2043	2043	2043	2043
205	2053	2053	2053	2053	2053	2053	2053
206	2063	2063	2063	2063	2063	2063	2063
207	2073	2073	2073	2073	2073	2073	2073
208	2083	2083	2083	2083	2083	2083	2083
209	2093	2093	2093	2093	2093	2093	2093
210	2103	2103	2103	2103	2103	2103	2103
211	2113	2113	2113	2113	2113	2113	2113
212	2123	2123	2123	2123	2123	2123	2123
213	2133	2133	2133	2133	2133	2133	2133
214	2143	2143	2143	2143	2143	2143	2143
215	2153	2153	2153	2153	2153	2153	2153
216	2163	2163	2163	2163	2163	2163	2163
217	2173	2173	2173	2173	2173	2173	2173
218	2183	2183	2183	2183	2183	2183	2183
219	2193	2193	2193	2193	2193	2193	2193
220	2203	2203	2203	2203	2203	2203	2203
221	2213	2213	2213	2213	2213	2213	2213
222	2223	2223	2223	2223	2223	2223	2223
223	2233	2233	2233	2233	2233	2233	2233
224	2243	2243	2243	2243	2243	2243	2243
225	2253	2253	2253	2253	2253	2253	2253
226	2263	2263	2263	2263	2263	2263	2263
227	2273	2273	2273	2273	2273	2273	2273
228	2283	2283	2283	2283	2283	2283	2283
229	2293	2293	2293	2293	2293	2293	2293
230	2303	2303	2303	2303	2303	2303	2303
231	2313	2313	2313	2313	2313	2313	2313
232	2323	2323	2323	2323	2323	2323	2323
233	2333	2333	2333	2333	2333	2333	2333
234	2343	2343	2343	2343	2343	2343	2343
235	2353	2353	2353	2353	2353	2353	2353
236	2363	2363	2363	2363	2363	2363	2363
237	2373	2373	2373	2373	2373	2373	2373
238	2383	2383	2383	2383	2383	2383	2383
239	2393	2393	2393	2393	2393	2393	2393
240	2403	2403	2403	2403	2403	2403	2403
241	2413	2413	2413	2413	2413	2413	2413
242	2423	2423	2423	2423	2423	2423	2423
243	2433	2433	2433	2433	2433	2433	2433
244	2443	2443	2443	2443	2443	2443	2443
245	2453	2453	2453	2453	2453	2453	2453
246	2463	2463	2463	2463	2463	2463	2463
247	2473	2473	2473	2473	2473	2473	2473
248	2483	2483	2483	2483	2483	2483	2483
249	2493	2493	2493	2493	2493	2493	2493
250	2503	2503	2503	2503	2503	2503	2503
251	2513	2513	2513	2513	2513	2513	2513
252	2523	2523	2523	2523	2523	2523	2523
253	2533	2533	2533	2533	2533	2533	2533
254	2543	2543	2543	2543	2543	2543	2543
255	2553	2553	2553	2553	2553	2553	2553
256	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563	2563
257	2573	2573	2573	2573	2573	2573	2573
258	2583	2583	2583	2583	2583	2583	2583
259	2593	2593	2593	2593	2593	2593	2593
260	2603	2603	2603	2603	2603	2603	2603
261	2613	2613	2613	2613	2613	2613	2613
262	2623	2623	2623	2623	2623	2623	2623
263	2633	2633	2633	2633	2633	2633	2633
264	2643	2643	2643	2643	2643	2643	2643
265	2653	2653	2653	2653	2653	2653	2653
266	2663	2663	2663	2663	2663	2663	2663
267	2673	2673	2673	2673	2673	2673	2673
268	2683	2683	2683	2683	2683	2683	2683
269	2693	2693	2693	2693	2693	2693	2693
270	2703	2703	2703	2703	2703	2703	2703
271	2713	2713	2713	2713	2713	2713	2713
272	2723	2723	2723	2723	2723	2723	2723
273	2733	2733	2733	2733	2733	2733	2733
274	2743	2743	2743	2743	2743	2743	2743
275	2753	2753	2753	2753	2753	2753	2753
276	2763	2763	2763	2763	2763	2763	2763
277	2773	2773	2773	2773	2773	2773	2773
278	2783	2783	2783	2783	2783	2783	2783
279	2793	2793	2793	2793	2793	2793	2793
280	2803	2803	2803	2803	2803	2803	2803
281	2813	2813	2813	2813	2813	2813	2813
282	2823	2823	2823	2823	2823	2823	2823
283	2833	2833	2833	2833	2833	2833	2833
284	2843	2843	2843	2843	2843	2843	2843
285	2853	2853	2853	2853	2853	2853	2853
286	2863	2863	2863	2863	2863	2863	2863
287	2873	2873	2873	2873	2873	2873	2873
288	2883	2883	2883	2883	2883	2883	2883
289	2893	2893	2893	2893	2893	2893	2893
290	2903	2903	2903	2903	2903	2903	2903
291	2913	2913	2913	2913	2913	2913	2913
292	2923	2923	2923	2923	2923	2923	2923
293	2933	2933	2933	2933	2933	2933	2933
294	2943	2943	2943	2943	2943	2943	2943
295	2953	2953	2953	2953	2953	2953	2953
296	2963	2963	2963	2963	2963	2963	2963
297	2973	2973	2973	2973	2973	2973	2973
298	2983	2983	2983	2983	2983	2983	2983
299	2993	2993	2993	2993	2993	2993	2993
300	3003	3003	3003	3003	3003	3003	3003

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Number in series of specimens	Name of institution	Page of illustration	Page of general remarks and plates	Description of other lot
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THE CIVIL JUDICIAL TEST—*cont.*

Inventory Management.

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Number in order of preference of candidates in general register	Name of candidate	Place of residence	Age	Highest general education last passed	Designation of office held
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THE CIVIL JUDICIAL TEST—cont.

General Exam—cont.

1341	E. Tachibana	Colomb	34	Malacachina	Clerk, District Court, Honolulu.
1342	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Malacachina	Bartholomew, Walter, District Court, Honolulu.
1343	Samuel S. Faxon senior	Do	37	Malacachina	Acting Deputy Clerk, District Court, Honolulu.
1344	E. H. G. Kishida	Do	37	Do	Clerk, District Court, Honolulu.
1345	Apprentice S. Ben. Faxon	Do	35	F.A.	Clerk, District Court, Honolulu.
1346	E. Kishida	Do	36	Malacachina	Clerk, District Court, Honolulu.
1347	S. Kishida	Do	35	Do	Clerk, District Court, Honolulu.
1348	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1349	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1350	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1351	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1352	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1353	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1354	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1355	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1356	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1357	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1358	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1359	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1360	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1361	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1362	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1363	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1364	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1365	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1366	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1367	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1368	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1369	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1370	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1371	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1372	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1373	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1374	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1375	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1376	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1377	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1378	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1379	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1380	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1381	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1382	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1383	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1384	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1385	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1386	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1387	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1388	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1389	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1390	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1391	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1392	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1393	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1394	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1395	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1396	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1397	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1398	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1399	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do
1400	McIntyre S. Ben. McIntyre S. Ben.	Do	33	Do	Do

(By order)

Office of the Clerk, for Civil Examination,
Honolulu, S.C. December 1928.D. A. HODGKIN,
Secretary.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 1.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 6, 1920.

[Price, 5 annas.]

Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE, &c.

REGISTRATION.

Particulars.—The following postings of Sub-Registrars are ordered:—

M.R.Sy. Panchapandya Subrahmanyam Ayyar, on return from leave, to Tenkasi District.

M.R.Sy. Natchai Adinarayana Venkataswami Ayyar from Tiruvannamalai District to Coimbatore District.

M.R.Sy. Appalarani Muthukrishnaswami Ayyar, on return from leave, to Tiruvannamalai District.

Madrass, 23rd December 1919.

Extension of Leave.—M.R.Sy. T. K. Subrahmanyam Ayyar, Registrar of Registration offices, further extension of privilege leave up to the 10th January 1920 inclusive under article 216 of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 173, Financial, dated the 26th March 1919.

G. M. SCHMIDT,

Registrar-General of Registration.

Madrass, 1st January 1920.

JOINTS.

No. 123. Leave.—M.R.Sy. C. S. Narayana Ayyar, Registrar of Registration offices, District of Madurai, is granted privilege leave on full salary for ten days from the 1st to the 10th January 1920 (both days inclusive), under articles 211 and 214 of the Civil Service Regulations. It is provided that the privilege leave shall be taken on the day of the Festival of the God, and the privilege leave shall be taken on the day of the Festival of the God.

No. 205, Leave.—M.R. By. Annapoli Subordinate Rao Arangal, Additional District Magistrate of Serripettai, is granted privilege leave on half salary for two days for the 23rd and 24th December 1918, under article 27 of the Civil Service Regulations. He is permitted to profit during the 23rd December 1918, and 24th the Christmas holidays in his leave, subject to the conditions of article 29 of the Civil Service Regulations.

High Court of Madras, Madras,
22nd December 1918.

No. 128, Appointment and Posting.—M.R. By. Lakshminarasimhan, Valluvanath Swarnambalasi Ayer Arangal, S.A., S.D., Head Clerk, Correspondence Department, High Court, is appointed to act as District Magistrate, North grade, and is posted to Coimbatore. To join at the 1st January 1919.

High Court of Madras, Madras,
2nd January 1919.

No. 126, Appointment and Posting.—M.R. By. Marudore Sankaranarayanan, S.A., S.D., High Court, is appointed to act as District Magistrate, North grade, and is posted to Edappi (Poonk Kanara). To join on the 1st January 1919.

High Court of Madras, Madras,
26th December 1918.

G. S. WHITE,
Deputy Registrar, *deputio loco*.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

Leave.—Under article 225, Civil Service Regulations, and G.O. No. 171, Financial, dated 10th March 1918, the Board has granted privilege leave to M.R. By. E. Mallikarjuna Rao, Acting Deputy Collector, Pudukottai District, Madras division, for ten days from 1st January 1919 with permission to profit the Christmas holidays in the leave provided the conditions of article 29 of Civil Service Regulations, are fulfilled.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 25th December 1918.

H. D. PATE,
Secretary.

RAIL, ARMS AND CROWN DEPARTMENTS.

Posting.—Mr. Arthur Henry Harper, Inspector, on release from military service, to the Tada Circle.

Board of Revenue (Separate Services),
Madras 1st January 1919.

X. GRAHAM,
Secretary.

FOREST.

Leave.—M.R. By. B. V. Vidyaswamy Ayyar, Ranger as special duty, Nellore District, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from 1st January 1919.

Madras, 25th December 1918.

A. F. JACKSON,
Acting Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

Extension of Leave.—The privilege leave for two months under article 225 of the Civil Service Regulations granted in this case G. O. No. 121, dated 15th December 1918, to M.R. By. S. Raghava Rao, Ranger, T2 grade, Vengalpetam, from 15th October 1918 is extended by one month.

Madras, 15th December 1918.

O. M. HOBBSOON,
Acting Conservator of Forests, South Circle.

Appointments and Transfer.—(1) M.R. By. C. M. Rameshwar, Arangal, S.A., Ranger, Gun grade, in charge of Dindukhote Range, North Salem Division, is appointed Instructor, Yennasalai Training School, to be held in the same division during the Session 1919.

(2) T. Kowalia Papudu, Forester, first grade, South Salem Division, is appointed Assistant Instructor, Yennasalai Training School, to be held in North Salem Division during the Session 1919.

(3) M.R. By. A. M. Senthilnadar Nayudu, Ranger, sixth grade, Yennasalai District, is transferred to North Salem Division for the charge of Dindukhote Range. To join on or about 15th January 1919.

Salem, 25th December 1918.

H. A. LATHAP,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

FOREST WORKS.

Leave.—Under articles 225, 245 and 249 (1), Civil Service Regulations, and G.O. No. 171, Financial, dated the 10th March 1918, M.R. By. S. F. Gopalak. Saver, temporary Upper Subordinate in No. 46, is granted, with effect from the 2nd May 1918, combined leave for nine months, viz., privilege leave for six months and leave without allowance for the remaining period. The combined leave for four months and twenty-eight days granted to him in the notification published in Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 15th September 1918, is hereby extended.

1. The temporary Upper Subordinate should join the IV Circle on the expiry of the leave.

Madras, 15th December 1918.

Leave.—The privilege leave for four months and fourteen days granted to M.R. By. V. Sankarav Ayyar, Conservator, second grade, previously permitted in the notification published in Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 15th December 1918, is extended by one month.

Madras, 25th December 1918.

Transfer and promotion.—The retention of M.R. E. Valliyandil Ayer from engineer, 2nd grade, temporary rank, to engineer, second grade, permanent, notified in Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 2nd December 1913, is cancelled.

With effect from the 1st October 1913 to fill an existing vacancy.

M.R. E. K. Subrahmanya Ayer from engineer, second grade, permanent, to engineer, first grade, temporary rank.

With effect from 1st November 1913, in consequence of the retirement of Cecilator

James Whitaker, Sub-Engineer, fourth grade, from military duty.

M.R. E. K. Subrahmanya Ayer from engineer, first grade, temporary rank, to engineer, second grade, permanent.

With effect from the 1st November 1913 to fill existing vacancies.

M.R. E. S. Ram Rao Anagall from supervisor, second grade, provisionally permanent, and supervisor, first grade, temporary rank, to supervisor, second grade, permanent, and supervisor, first grade, temporary rank.

M.R. E. S. Kulkarni from engineer, first grade, provisionally permanent, to engineer, first grade, permanent.

M.R. E. G. Kulkarni from engineer, first grade, temporary rank, to engineer, first grade, provisionally permanent.

Mr. Saifur Rabi Hameed from engineer, second grade, provisionally permanent, to engineer, second grade, permanent.

M.R. E. S. Rajagopal from engineer, second grade, temporary rank, to engineer, second grade, provisionally permanent.

M.R. E. S. V. Ramaswami Ayer from engineer, third grade, provisionally permanent and engineer, second grade, temporary rank, to engineer, third grade, permanent and engineer, second grade, temporary rank.

With effect from the 1st November 1913 to fill existing vacancies.

M.R. E. P. V. Krishna Ayer from engineer, first grade, provisionally permanent, to engineer, first grade, permanent.

Mr. A. G. King from engineer, first grade, temporary rank (suspended), to engineer, first grade, provisionally permanent (suspended).

M.R. E. D. S. Ramaswami, from engineer, first grade, temporary rank to engineer, first grade, provisionally permanent.

M.R. E. S. S. Rajagopal Rao from engineer, second grade, provisionally permanent, to engineer, second grade, permanent.

M.R. E. K. Rajagopal Ayer from engineer, second grade, temporary rank, to engineer, second grade, provisionally permanent.

M.R. E. T. V. Ramaswami Ayer, from engineer, third grade, provisionally permanent and engineer, second grade, temporary rank, to engineer, third grade, permanent, and engineer, second grade, temporary rank.

With effect from the 1st November 1913 in consequence of the return of M.R. E.

S. Subhadri Ayer, engineer, first grade, from leave on medical certificate.

M.R. E. S. Subhadri Ayer from engineer, first grade, permanent, to engineer, second grade, temporary rank.

M.R. E. A. Mura Saad Fali from supervisor, second grade, temporary rank, to engineer, first grade, permanent.

M.R. E. S. Vaidyanatha Ayer from engineer, first grade, temporary rank, to engineer, second grade, permanent.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,

Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (General and Permanent).

Madras, 2nd December 1913.

Leave.—M.R. E. V. S. Srinivasan Ayer, Temporary Sub-Engineer on Rs. 210, is granted privilege leave for twenty-three days with effect from 1st December 1913 with permission to take the Christmas holidays in his leave.

22nd December 1913.

Transfer.—M.R. E. D. S. Ramaswami, Engineer, first grade, posted to this circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 1104-C of 17th December 1913, as reported to the Madras Division.

M. R. KRANEHAT,

Superintendent Engineer, J. Circle.

22nd December 1913.

Pay.—M.R. E. V. S. Rajagopal Subh, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 20 per annum, transferred to this Circle in Chief Engineer's memorandum No. 1125-B/13-13, dated 17th December 1913, is reported to the Madras Division.

Madras, 22nd December 1913.

Transfer and Posting.—M.R.Sy. N. Thangaswami's Madhavpur Ammal, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Bellary to the Cuddalore division for the charge of the Cuddalore sub-division in relief of Mr. David transferred to the Bellary division. To join at Cuddalore before the 20th December 1919.

M.R.Sy. A. Srinivasan Ayyar, Ammal, Sub-Engineer, is transferred to the charge of the Bellary sub-division in relief of M.R.Sy. N. Thangaswami Madhavpur Ammal.

M.R.Sy. K. Palanappan Pillai, Engineer, is posted to the charge of the Tamil Nacarasam Scheme Investigation sub-division, Bellary, in relief of M.R.Sy. A. Srinivasan Ayyar Ammal. To join at Bellary.

This month his transfer to the Karsaul division.

23rd December 1919.

Transfer.—M.R.Sy. M. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, Overman, is transferred from the Drawing section of the office of the Superintending Engineer, III Circle, Bellary, to the Karsaul division, for the charge of the Survey section in relief of M.R.Sy. P. Krishna Ayyar, granted leave on medical certificate.

To join at Bellary on the 3rd January 1920.

Bellary, 24th December 1919.

L. D. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Leave.—M.R.Sy. C. A. Rajagopal Ayyangar Ammal, Temporary Sub-Engineer, VI grade, is under article 195, Civil Service Regulations, granted forty-five days' privilege leave from the 2nd position or date of relief.

Transfer.—The following transfers are ordered by the Superintending Engineer, IV Circle:—

M.R.Sy. V. Sundaram Ayyar Ammal, Sub-Engineer, 5th grade, from Civil section, to Tamil Nacarasam Scheme division for charge of Trenching and sub-division.

M.R.Sy. U. Vaskata Rao Ammal, Temporary Assistant Engineer, on relief by Mr. C. P. Pillai of the charge of the West Coast division to be Forward Assistant to the Superintending Engineer.

Calcutta, 23rd December 1919.

S. K. ANANTANWAMI MUDALIYAR,
Off. Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Leave.—In partial modification of the Civil Service Rules No. 1915, dated 3rd December 1918, M.R.Sy. V. Venkataswami Ayyar, Temporary Engineer Subordinate to the 2nd No. 30, is granted, under article 195, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for twenty-five days with effect from 20th November 1919 inasmuch as permission to allow Christmas holidays to his leave.

Triplicarthy, 15th December 1919.

W. G. MOLESWORTH,
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

Leave.—M.R.Sy. K. K. Sankaran Ayyar, Overman, third grade, Talukdar Project Division, is granted privilege leave for twenty-seven days from the 4th January 1920 or date of relief.

Madras, 23rd December 1919.

Transfer.—Mr. S. D. Sheriff, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Tenali to the Canvey division for charge of the Madras sub-division on the expiry of the privilege leave for two months granted to him from the 20th October 1919.

Madras, 26th December 1919.

A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

AGRICULTURE.

Leave.—M.R.Sy. O. Sankarapillai Ayyar, Chemical Assistant, is granted privilege leave from the 2nd to 23rd January both days inclusive.

Madras, 16th December 1919.

B. G. WOOD,
Director of Agriculture.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE OF THE PATENT OFFICE, 1 COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

PURGE WORK, FROM 11 A.M. TO 4 P.M.; SATURDAY, 13 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

All communications relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in satisfaction of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (VI of 1902) must be made in English and addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1 Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed and a full address given to all communications.

1. Descriptions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Patent Office Handbook (price one rupee) which contains the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1913, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1913, together with various regulations and instructions. These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advers*—The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs or on their advantages; (2) to make searches in respect of information available to the public; (3) to examine any particular Agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Models are not required unless specially asked for. Drawings must be on tracing cloth and the Rules and Instrument for the preparation of drawings as given in the Handbook should be strictly followed. A provisional patent must be secured under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

4. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. For information regarding patents in countries other than India, applications should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

5. *Fees* are payable in cash and must be received at the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Act. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of such as the cheques; any cheque not payable in Cash, is subject to enclosures for which due allowance should be made. It goes where it is not possible to have the fees handed to at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Cheques will not be received in payment of fees.

6. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and models are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of law in British India for their registration. Models may, however, be secured with patents, photographs, etc., for which copyright is obtainable under the Indian Copyright Act, 1914.

7. *Printed specifications of applications*, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after completion has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 5 annas per copy; and may be sent free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

Almshals—Public Library.

Bombay—Public Library.

Bombay—Indian Institute of Education.

Bombay—Hawar Office.

Calcutta—Victoria Technical Institute, Bally.

Calcutta—The Dumbey Textile and Engineering Association, No. 14, Sudder Road, Fort.

Calcutta—Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.

Calcutta—Civil Engineering College, Gopole.

Calcutta—Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.

Calcutta—Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.

Calcutta—Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.

Calcutta—Office of the District Board, Dacca.

Calcutta—Office of the Deputy Commissioner.

Calcutta—Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.

Calcutta—Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.

Calcutta—Office of the City Deputy Collector.

Calcutta—Public Library.

Calcutta—The Patent Office, 21 Southampton Buildings, W.B.

Calcutta—Second Office, Egmore.

Calcutta—College of Engineering.

Calcutta—Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.

Calcutta—Victoria Technical Institute.

Calcutta—College of Engineering.

Calcutta—Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.

Calcutta—Lawrence College.

Calcutta—Office of the Collector.

Washington U.S.A.—The Patent Office.

8. *Specifications of inventions* which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Patents and Designs Act (V of 1911) are not printed, but copies may be requested on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1 Council House Street, Calcutta; the Patent Office, Nagpur, Madras; the Second Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Bangalore; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Calcutta. Specifications and other publications of the United Kingdom Patent Office can also be seen in the Patent Office, Calcutta, in the Second Office, Bombay, and in the Commissioner's Library, Madras.

9. *Publications on sale at the Patent Office:—*

	Price.
(a) Patent Office Handbook (Acts, Rules, and Instrument)	Rs. 1 0
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911	0 10
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (Hindi and Urdu)	0 5
(d) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1911	0 5
(e) Weekly Notifications (Extracts from the <i>Gazette of India</i>)	0 1
(f) Annual subscription with postage	0 5
(g) Inventions (unpublished subject-matter) under 1906-1908 and 1909-1911	0 5
(h) Inventions (unpublished subject-matter) under 1906-1911	0 5
(i) Inventions (unpublished subject-matter) under 1906-1911	0 5
(j) Patent Office Journals (issued quarterly)	each 0 5
(k) Patent Office Journals, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908	each 1 0
(l) Printed specifications of inventions under 1911	each 0 5

T. EDGEM.

Controller of Patents and Designs.

PATENTS.

The following printed specifications of applications for patents, which have been accepted under section 8 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911, have been published and can be inspected free of charge at the Indian Patent Office, Egmont. Copies of these specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Grand Square Street, Calcutta, at the price of eight annas per copy.

Directions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (page 33 ante), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (page 2 ante). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs.

2183. A. Aronsonman. Improvements in a water and dust tightly closed dynamo generator and electromotor.
2186. A. Anagnostou. Improvements in electro-presses submergible into liquid.
2187. General Electric Co. Improvements in and relating to methods of producing alloys.
2022. J. E. Cooper. Improvements in and relating to machines or radiant types.
2020. Standard Ice Company of New York. Freezing and packing apparatus.
2129. G. B. Du-Met. Improvements in or relating to axle boxes for railway and like vehicles.
2117. G. B. Du-Met. Improvements in or relating to fast wheels for axle boxes for railway and like vehicles.
2121. T. P. Dunn. An improved process for extracting and purifying motor oil.
2123. John E. Evans, Ltd. Semi-portable locomotive.
2122. G. Hensley and G. Gifford. Improved concrete construction.
2121. E. J. R. Thorne, J. V. Gassard and L. I. Suggison. Improved apparatus for heating and drying railway machine parts and the like.
2120. E. Audema. Improvements in machine tools.
2114. F. L. Parkin. Improved pulleys.
2110. H. W. Crane and J. W. Walker. An improved fire-stick food and process for making, including the same.
2081. F. Puchner. Improved rolling mills for sheet-iron.
2071. D. E. Mair. Improvements in the manufacture of cement and steel.
2074. K. S. Lauer. Improvements in and relating to vacuum brake systems and apparatus for railway and like vehicles.
2013. D. S. Leard. Improved apparatus for testing vacuum brakes on railway trains and the like.
2016. D. S. Leard and V. F. Bowkings. Apparatus for testing vacuum systems such as those employed on railway locomotives for testing purposes.
2014. Reinhold Kautzsch. Improvements in and relating to the construction of tread-plates of three-track vehicles.
2012. R. S. Whaley. Improvements in or relating to the cylinder heads of internal combustion engines.
2002. F. R. Gohlke-Yaell. Improvements in work places for testing bodies.
2008. H. G. Jenkins. Improvements in electrolytic cells.
2006. Alkatholop Kouloumdian. Improved apparatus for the production of nitrate, phosphate.
2005. E. C. Houlden. Improved electromotor for the use of magnetic light or other latent plant-pots.
2002. Althorne Engine, Ltd. Improvements in or relating to internal combustion engines.
2001. Holt Manufacturing Co. Improvements in and relating to chain-truck trolleys.
2000. Holt Manufacturing Co. Improvements in and relating to chain-trucks for vehicles.
2000. F. A. H. Macey and Richard Macey Co., Ltd. Improvements in dynamic electric machines.
2007. F. J. J. Gibbons. Improvements in metal window frames and casings of the sliding window type.
2000. Electrolytic Zinc Co. of Australia Proprietary, Ltd. Improvements in the roasting of zinc sulphide ores preparatory to leaching.
1994. E. H. W. Wetherill. Improvement in roller bearings.
1993. Huls Steel Co., Ltd. Improved manufacture of steel.
1992. H. M. J. Brown. Improvements in and relating to projectors, house lights, signalling apparatus and the like.
1992. D. H. Ellis. Process for the manufacture of feed ingredients.
1991. J. A. Thom. Improvements in or relating to systems of electric pipes or elements and method of manufacturing the same and or devices and electric elements of the like.
1992. L. J. Bostin. Improved rail fastening.
1972. B. Andrews and W. G. Arnold, Jr. Process and apparatus for treating hydrocarbons.
1971. F. Hensley (Eng.). Apparatus for members of aircraft frames.
1970. W. A. Bruce and F. G. Wylie. Process for separating hydrocarbons and water.
1970. Dynam Bottle Co. Means for making bottles.
1970. J. M. Lewis. Improved process of steering fish.
1970. G. Bostin and J. Bostin. Improvements in or relating to the "brazing" or coloring of metallic surfaces.
1969. F. G. Jones. Improvements in and relating to metal cases.
1968. E. H. W. Wetherill. Improvements in roller cages for roller bearings with various alloys.
1968. F. A. Andrews, H. Deane, and K. F. W. Brady. Improvements in or relating to process for the manufacture of steel, alloys and other like substances.
1967. Bruce Ltd. and W. Chappard. Improvements in or relating to means or devices for supporting drawers, shelves and other sliding elements.
1967. T. Suggison. Improvements in pumps or devices of construction for irrigation purposes and the like.

4923, O. B. Midgwick. Improvements in collapsible cranes and hoists.
 4924, J. H. Birmingham. Improvements in or relating to portable cranes for children.
 4925, J. H. Birmingham and W. G. Highfield. Improvements in or relating to apparatus for transforming electrical energy.

Madras, 26th January 1936.

H. A. GUHANAM,
Attng. Chief Secretary.

COMMERCIAL LIBRARY.

SOURCES OF HANK STREET AND STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA.

Open to [WORKING DAYS AND SUNDAYS, FROM 10 A.M. TO 7 P.M.
 SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS, FROM 1 P.M. TO 5 P.M.

The Imperial Library is also a LECTURE LIBRARY. It is open to all foreign children. There is no subscription fee.

J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

EXAMINATION FOR THE GRANT OF CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY IN ELECTRIC WIRING.

Results of the examination for the grant of certificate of competency in electric wiring, held on the 21st November 1935 at the Government Technical School, Madras:—

Of the thirteen candidates that appeared for the examination, only one candidate—T. N. Kalavina Tigid of South Indian Railway Workshops, Bangalore—has passed; the rest have failed, but those that appeared for the first time and failed in this examination will be permitted to appear with the next examination to be held in May 1936 without payment of a further fee and the others will be charged half the usual fee—Rs. 2-6-0 for each candidate.

Examiners' Report.

Thirteen candidates appeared, all were not to make a 7-joint in this test as a result of this test eleven candidates were reported. As in the previous examination the majority had obviously received no training and was about the job in a slow and not unbusinesslike manner. The defects were:—

(1) Insufficient cutting back of leadings.

(2) Poor cleaning; some made an attempt at all to clean the leadins of the main cable to which the T-joint was attached.

(3) Twisting fairly well executed.

(4) Soldering was the *Prima Dolores* of the test.

The commonest fault was the burning of the insulation.

The majority is between spectacle of solder in the joint and which result in rustiness and leakage of insulator.

Several men did not know when to stop passing solder or perhaps failed to realize when the joint was soldered.

(5) Taping.—Only a few men put any taping on the rubber tape.

The majority did not cover the rubber tape over the ends of the insulation.

Many left gaps in the rubber tape and left the conductors not fully covered.

Generally laid on and untidily finished.

(6) The test.—The time taken was decidedly excessive making ample allowance for the fact that there were only two solder pots available.

Both the candidates who passed in jacking were given other tests; one was declared to have passed.

Madras, 15th December 1935.

M. J. B. GREENWOOD,
President of the Board of Examiners.

REMOVAL OF OFFICE.

Notice is hereby given that the office of the Chief Inspector of Fisheries, Madras Presidency, will be removed from the premises at present occupied by it, to Kensington Buildings, First Lane Beach, North Beach Road, Madras, from 1st January 1936.

All communications intended for the undersigned after 1st January next should be addressed to the address above mentioned.

Fishery Inspector, O.E.S., Madras,
 28th December 1935.

D. A. CARTERIDGE,
Chief Inspector of Fisheries, Madras Presidency.

OBJECTIONS TO DRAFT ELECTORAL ROLLS.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will hear objections on the date and in the place specified below, in regard to the copies in or submitted from, the draft Electoral rolls of the University District under Schedules VI and XII of the Institutions for elections to the Imperial Legislative Council and Schedule III to VI of those for elections to the Provincial Legislature.

General, published in the *Port St. George Gazette and the Triweekly District Gazette* on the 20th December 1919.—

Date—February 15th 1920, 12 noon.

Place—Collector's Office, Treasury.

24th December 1919.

A. R. COX,
Jefery Collector.

NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified that Commissioners have appointed a Business Manager for the Government Fisheries Company at Bangalore.

All communications and memoranda may therefore be addressed as below:—

To

The Manager,
Government Fisheries Company,
Chalappa (via Fardha), Kulsaba.

Melara, 19th December 1919.

F. HORNELL,
Director of Fisheries.

Under section 36 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1914, and with the approval of the Collector at Chittoor, the Chittoor District Board hereby notifies that, with effect from 1st April 1920, the following new toll-gate will be established in the Chittoor District at the place mentioned opposite thereto:—

Where and how to collect.	Name of toll-gate.	Position of the toll-gate.
1. Fishermen's toll, Venkata-golconda, division.	Yanthalingolconda toll-gate.	In the third mile of Nagappa-Palamar road at the junction with Yanthalingolconda-Gudayalasa road.

It is further notified that tolls at three-fourths the maximum rates specified in schedule B of the said Act will be levied on all cargoes, motor and animals at this gate.

Chittoor, 19th December 1919.

T. V. RAMA ACHARYAN,
President, District Board.

With the approval of the Collector of Bellary and in modification of the notification No. 338 published on page 318 of Part I-A of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 21st March 1919, the District Board of Bellary hereby notifies, under section 36 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1914, that the toll-gate situated at the 12th mile 5th furlong of the Adavi-Yanthalingolconda road be shifted to 12th mile 5th furlong on the same road.

With the approval of the Collector of Bellary and in modification of notification No. 38 published on page 4 of Part I-A of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 6th January 1920, it is so far as the two toll-gates in Raydang town are concerned and in agreement of the notification, No. 717 published on page 418 of Part I-A of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd July 1919, the District Board, Bellary, further that, from the 1st April 1920, the existing toll-gates at Raydang will be reversed, one to Nagappa Estate at 23rd mile on the Kalyandurg road and the other at the junction of the Yandilasa, with the abandoned Kader road, with two other gates set at the 1st mile of the Kader road and the other at the junction of the Gollapalli null tank with the Stricklandswode road respectively.

With the sanction of the Collector it is further declared, under the provisions of sub-section 4 of section 37 of the Act, that payment at any one of the above gates shall clear traffic at the other gates within a period of 24 hours from arrival at station.

Bellary, 19th December 1919.

A. F. G. MORGAN,
President, District Board.

TREASURY NOTE.

Notice is hereby given, under section 8 of the Indian Treasury Note Act VI of 1913, that the undersigned Treasury is reported to have been found on the 6th August 1919, at a depth of 4 feet from the ground level within the compound of the Teluk office buildings at Doodlagal.

All persons claiming the said treasure are requested to appear in person or by a duly authorized agent before the Collector of Madras at his office at Madras at 11 a.m. on the 15th January 1920, in view of their claims being required to be and disposed of according to law.

One-ounce image of Pallava.

Size—

Length

Weight

Thickness

Value

Estimated at

Finders.

1

1

2

3

4

5

Melara, Collector's Office,
20th August 1914.

H. T. KELLY,
Collector.

Under section 4 of the Indigo Treasure Trove Act, 1874, notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of February 1901 a copper 2nd of Tuluk was found at the 120 was first located under earth in the bed of the tank of Madagavayal in the Toppattur taluk by one, Manayam, son of Suman, a landowner, residing at the Paluravalluvillage on the Toppattur taluk, while he was digging there for earth with some others. All persons claiming the said treasure are hereby required to appear before the Collector of Revenue either in person or by an agent duly authorized by law on 24th April 1901 in the Revenue Collector's office at Madurai, in 24 hours in order that the matter may be inquired into and determined according to law.

Madurai, 18th October 1900.

M. M. MOGAI,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 4 of Act VI of 1874 that the undistributed treasure of treasure were found by (1) Guruswami Pillai, son of Veng Pillai, residing at Polangur village, Pudukottai taluk, and (2) Suresh Pillai, son of Guruswami Pillai of the same village, both treasure working under a mortgage, while they were digging a pit in S. No. 51/IV. claimed as village-pot wells in the above village on 12th February 1901:-

Name of articles		Description of the treasure.				Approximate value.		Name of articles		Approximate value.		Name of articles		Approximate value.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	Rs. 5 0 0	18.	Tulsi	..	..	..	..	Rs. 5 0 0	33.	Do.
2.	Suman	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	19.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	34.	Do.
3.	Do.	..	..	..	..	4 0 0	20.	A set of silver beads	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	35.	Do.
4.	Guruswami	..	..	..	..	8 10 0	21.	Silver chain	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	36.	Do.
5.	Do.	..	..	..	..	1 10 0	22.	Silver chain	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	37.	Do.
6.	Do.	..	..	..	..	8 10 0	23.	Silver chain	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	38.	Do.
7.	A. S. Suman	..	..	..	..	4 0 0	24.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	39.	Do.
8.	Do.	..	..	..	..	3 0 0	25.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	40.	Do.
9.	Do.	..	..	..	..	1 0 0	26.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	41.	Do.
10.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	27.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	42.	Do.
11.	Suman	..	..	..	..	3 0 0	28.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	43.	Do.
12.	Do.	..	..	..	..	1 0 0	29.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	44.	Do.
13.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	30.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	45.	Do.
14.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	31.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	46.	Do.
15.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	32.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	47.	Do.
16.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	33.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	48.	Do.
17.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	34.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	49.	Do.
18.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	35.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	50.	Do.
19.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	36.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	51.	Do.
20.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	37.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	52.	Do.
21.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	38.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	53.	Do.
22.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	39.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	54.	Do.
23.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	40.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	55.	Do.
24.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	41.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	56.	Do.
25.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	42.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	57.	Do.
26.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	43.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	58.	Do.
27.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	44.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	59.	Do.
28.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	45.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	60.	Do.
29.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	46.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	61.	Do.
30.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	47.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	62.	Do.
31.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	48.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	63.	Do.
32.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	49.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	64.	Do.
33.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	50.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	65.	Do.
34.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	51.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	66.	Do.
35.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	52.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	67.	Do.
36.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	53.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	68.	Do.
37.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	54.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	69.	Do.
38.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	55.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	70.	Do.
39.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	56.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	71.	Do.
40.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	57.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	72.	Do.
41.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	58.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	73.	Do.
42.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	59.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	74.	Do.
43.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	60.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	75.	Do.
44.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	61.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	76.	Do.
45.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	62.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	77.	Do.
46.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	63.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	78.	Do.
47.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	64.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	79.	Do.
48.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	65.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	80.	Do.
49.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	66.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	81.	Do.
50.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	67.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	82.	Do.
51.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	68.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	83.	Do.
52.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	69.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	84.	Do.
53.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	70.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	85.	Do.
54.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	71.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	86.	Do.
55.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	72.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	87.	Do.
56.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	73.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	88.	Do.
57.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	74.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	89.	Do.
58.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	75.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	90.	Do.
59.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	76.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	91.	Do.
60.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	77.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	92.	Do.
61.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	78.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	93.	Do.
62.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	79.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	94.	Do.
63.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	80.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	95.	Do.
64.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	81.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	96.	Do.
65.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	82.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	97.	Do.
66.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	83.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	98.	Do.
67.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	84.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	99.	Do.
68.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	85.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	100.	Do.
69.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	86.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	101.	Do.
70.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	87.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	102.	Do.
71.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	88.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	103.	Do.
72.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	89.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	104.	Do.
73.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	90.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	105.	Do.
74.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	91.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	106.	Do.
75.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	92.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	107.	Do.
76.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	93.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	108.	Do.
77.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	94.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	109.	Do.
78.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	95.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	110.	Do.
79.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	96.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	111.	Do.
80.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	97.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	112.	Do.
81.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	98.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	113.	Do.
82.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	99.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	114.	Do.
83.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	100.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	115.	Do.
84.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	101.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	116.	Do.
85.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	102.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	117.	Do.
86.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	103.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	118.	Do.
87.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	104.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	119.	Do.
88.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	105.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	120.	Do.
89.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	106.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	121.	Do.
90.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	107.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	122.	Do.
91.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	108.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	123.	Do.
92.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	109.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	124.	Do.
93.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	110.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	125.	Do.
94.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	111.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	126.	Do.
95.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	112.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	127.	Do.
96.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	113.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	128.	Do.
97.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	114.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	129.	Do.
98.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	115.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	130.	Do.
99.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	116.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	131.	Do.
100.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	117.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	132.	Do.
101.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	118.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	133.	Do.
102.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	119.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	134.	Do.
103.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	120.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	135.	Do.
104.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	121.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	136.	Do.
105.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	122.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	137.	Do.
106.	Suman	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	123.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	138.	Do.
107.	Parthasarathi	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	124.	Do.	..	..	..	..	2 10 0		

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, MADRAS

Return showing the inland consumption and exports of raw cotton in the Madras Presidency for the week ending 25th November 1910.

(Notes.—A) System was in place at 1997th, south.)

[illegible]

(4) Returns have been supplied in the corresponding week of previous years for further info.

[illegible]

(d) Results by test to current work on—Future Life, Detention, RAMP, Canada, etc.; Collect all

(4) *Exposure to the Bombay Peninsula*—Is placed on the Great India Peninsula Line 184,000, is shown on the Mysore and Madras Railway and 19,410, is shown on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Line 1,810; exposure to (1) Bangalore 13,000, (2) Coimbatore 7,810, (3) Mysore 7,600, (4) Central India 200, and (5) Tanjavur 4,000; Columbia 400.

[4] Imports by place in the Eastern Presidency on the South Indian Railway line—from the Bombay Presidency 10,412; from the Madras Presidency 2,214; imports to those in the Eastern Presidency on the Madras and Eastern Madras Railway lines—from the Bombay Presidency 1,987; from the Madras Presidency 2,604; from Mysore 10; imports into the Madras Presidency from the Madras Presidency 1,987 and 2,604 (as reported) as reported by the Madras Government. East Indian 2,214.

Here — the *Agave leucostachya* (II) and (II) do not relate to the movements of water in July, August, September and October along the drainage into Southern Bay of the Red Sea. The, several *Agave* from which have not yet been received.

Quantity of cotton pressed in the ginning factories and of expressed cotton received at spinning mills in the Madras Presidency during the week ending 29th September 1934.

[illegible]

[a] Derivative 44.8 (below) is reported in [19].

SANITARY COMMISSIONER

Extended closing: Plastic Addition and Storage is each district of the Madison Freedomway from August 2016 to 30 January 2018.

[1] see Definition 1, [6] see References.

[illegible]

Under section 15 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1872, as amended by section 2 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1906, and further amended by the District Courts Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to appoint M. R. M. N. Narayanaiah, formerly Magistrate, District Muzaffar, Tamil (Previously in the District Court, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such courts sitting within the local limits of his jurisdiction up to the amount of Rs. 100).

2. The powers given by this notification are personal and will be exercised by the District Muzaffar only so long as he continues to be District Muzaffar of the said court.

3. This notification will have effect from the date of its publication in the Port St. George Gazette.

High Court of Madras, Madras.

24th December 1929

NOTIFICATIONS.

His Excellency the Governor in Council having been pleased, by virtue of the authority vested in him by section 4 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, (II of 1872), to alter the number of District Muzaffar Courts in the Cuddalore district from 4 to 5 and of those in the Bellary district from 5 to 3 and to fix the number of District Muzaffar Courts in the Bangalore district at 3, the High Court hereby directs and orders under the provisions of sections 4 and 15 of the said Act that the following District Muzaffar Courts shall be located and shall have local jurisdiction as follows with effect from the 1st January 1930:—

I. CUDDALORE DISTRICT.

(1) Territorial jurisdiction of the Court of the District Muzaffar of Cuddalore to be held at Cuddalore—

(a) Cuddalore taluk,

(b) Pudukkottai taluk, and

(c) 20 selected taluk portions of the twenty-five villages included in Pudukkottai taluk.

(2) Territorial jurisdiction of the Court of the District Muzaffar of Pudukkottai to be held at Pudukkottai—

(a) Pudukkottai taluk,

(b) Jambhavanthpur taluk, and

(c) Kumbakonam taluk.

(3) Territorial jurisdiction of the Court of the District Muzaffar of Wandar to be held at Wandar—

(a) Pallanur taluk,

(b) Bellur taluk, and

(c) Bellur taluk, and

(d) the following twenty-five villages of Nagapattinam taluk—

1. Sattipatti.

2. Mutukudi.

3. Gumbakurthi.

4. Gungurupattinam.

5. Ponnampatti.

6. Subbapatti.

7. Duddupatti.

8. Chinnampatti (Shettipatti).

9. Dullampatti (Shettipatti).

10. Thandipatti.

11. Vaidipatti.

12. Pudukkottai.

13. Rayanur.

14. Tannampattinam.

15. Nagapattinam.

16. Varanampattinam.

17. Gumbakurthi.

18. Kollampatti.

19. Hattampatti.

20. Pudukkottai.

21. Akkappatti.

22. Ponnampatti (Shettipatti).

23. Chinnampatti (Shettipatti).

24. Subbapatti.

25. Duddupatti.

II. BELLARY DISTRICT.

(1) Territorial jurisdiction of the Court of the District Muzaffar of Bellary to be held at Bellary—

(a) Bellary taluk,

(b) Adoni taluk,

(c) Alur taluk, and

(d) Hattipatti and Tattikottai taluks in Srirangapatna taluk.

(2) Territorial jurisdiction of the Court of the District Muzaffar of Hospet to be held at Hospet—

(a) Hospet taluk,

(b) Hattipatti taluk,

(c) Hospet taluk, and

(d) Srirangapatna taluk of Srirangapatna taluk.

III. ANANTPUR DISTRICT.

(1) Territorial jurisdiction of the Court of the District Muzaffar of Gooty to be held at Gooty—

(a) Gooty taluk, and

(b) Tadipatri taluk.

(2) Territorial jurisdiction of the Court of the District Muzaffar of Penukonda to be held at Penukonda—

(a) Penukonda taluk,

(b) Hattipatti taluk,

(c) Hattipatti taluk,

(d) Hattipatti taluk,

(e) Hattipatti taluk,

(f) Anantpur taluk,

(g) Koppal taluk, and

(h) Dornampatti taluk.

High Court of Madras, Madras.

24th December 1929.

G. S. WHITE,

Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side.

No.	Number and year of Exemption		Number and year of Exemption		Number and year of Exemption		Number and year of Exemption	
	provisions		provisions		provisions		provisions	
1	101 of 1904	..	201 of 1904	..	271 of 1904	..	341 of 1904	..
2	102 of 1904	..	202 of 1904	..	272 of 1904	..	342 of 1904	..
3	103 of 1904	..	203 of 1904	..	273 of 1904	..	343 of 1904	..
4	104 of 1904	..	204 of 1904	..	274 of 1904	..	344 of 1904	..
5	105 of 1904	..	205 of 1904	..	275 of 1904	..	345 of 1904	..
6	106 of 1904	..	206 of 1904	..	276 of 1904	..	346 of 1904	..
7	107 of 1904	..	207 of 1904	..	277 of 1904	..	347 of 1904	..
8	108 of 1904	..	208 of 1904	..	278 of 1904	..	348 of 1904	..
9	109 of 1904	..	209 of 1904	..	279 of 1904	..	349 of 1904	..
10	110 of 1904	..	210 of 1904	..	280 of 1904	..	350 of 1904	..
11	111 of 1904	..	211 of 1904	..	281 of 1904	..	351 of 1904	..
12	112 of 1904	..	212 of 1904	..	282 of 1904	..	352 of 1904	..
13	113 of 1904	..	213 of 1904	..	283 of 1904	..	353 of 1904	..
14	114 of 1904	..	214 of 1904	..	284 of 1904	..	354 of 1904	..
15	115 of 1904	..	215 of 1904	..	285 of 1904	..	355 of 1904	..
16	116 of 1904	..	216 of 1904	..	286 of 1904	..	356 of 1904	..
17	117 of 1904	..	217 of 1904	..	287 of 1904	..	357 of 1904	..
18	118 of 1904	..	218 of 1904	..	288 of 1904	..	358 of 1904	..
19	119 of 1904	..	219 of 1904	..	289 of 1904	..	359 of 1904	..
20	120 of 1904	..	220 of 1904	..	290 of 1904	..	360 of 1904	..
21	121 of 1904	..	221 of 1904	..	291 of 1904	..	361 of 1904	..
22	122 of 1904	..	222 of 1904	..	292 of 1904	..	362 of 1904	..
23	123 of 1904	..	223 of 1904	..	293 of 1904	..	363 of 1904	..
24	124 of 1904	..	224 of 1904	..	294 of 1904	..	364 of 1904	..
25	125 of 1904	..	225 of 1904	..	295 of 1904	..	365 of 1904	..
26	126 of 1904	..	226 of 1904	..	296 of 1904	..	366 of 1904	..
27	127 of 1904	..	227 of 1904	..	297 of 1904	..	367 of 1904	..
28	128 of 1904	..	228 of 1904	..	298 of 1904	..	368 of 1904	..
29	129 of 1904	..	229 of 1904	..	299 of 1904	..	369 of 1904	..
30	130 of 1904	..	230 of 1904	..	300 of 1904	..	370 of 1904	..
31	131 of 1904	..	231 of 1904	..	301 of 1904	..	371 of 1904	..
32	132 of 1904	..	232 of 1904	..	302 of 1904	..	372 of 1904	..
33	133 of 1904	..	233 of 1904	..	303 of 1904	..	373 of 1904	..
34	134 of 1904	..	234 of 1904	..	304 of 1904	..	374 of 1904	..
35	135 of 1904	..	235 of 1904	..	305 of 1904	..	375 of 1904	..
36	136 of 1904	..	236 of 1904	..	306 of 1904	..	376 of 1904	..
37	137 of 1904	..	237 of 1904	..	307 of 1904	..	377 of 1904	..
38	138 of 1904	..	238 of 1904	..	308 of 1904	..	378 of 1904	..
39	139 of 1904	..	239 of 1904	..	309 of 1904	..	379 of 1904	..
40	140 of 1904	..	240 of 1904	..	310 of 1904	..	380 of 1904	..
41	141 of 1904	..	241 of 1904	..	311 of 1904	..	381 of 1904	..
42	142 of 1904	..	242 of 1904	..	312 of 1904	..	382 of 1904	..
43	143 of 1904	..	243 of 1904	..	313 of 1904	..	383 of 1904	..
44	144 of 1904	..	244 of 1904	..	314 of 1904	..	384 of 1904	..
45	145 of 1904	..	245 of 1904	..	315 of 1904	..	385 of 1904	..
46	146 of 1904	..	246 of 1904	..	316 of 1904	..	386 of 1904	..
47	147 of 1904	..	247 of 1904	..	317 of 1904	..	387 of 1904	..
48	148 of 1904	..	248 of 1904	..	318 of 1904	..	388 of 1904	..
49	149 of 1904	..	249 of 1904	..	319 of 1904	..	389 of 1904	..
50	150 of 1904	..	250 of 1904	..	320 of 1904	..	390 of 1904	..
51	151 of 1904	..	251 of 1904	..	321 of 1904	..	391 of 1904	..
52	152 of 1904	..	252 of 1904	..	322 of 1904	..	392 of 1904	..
53	153 of 1904	..	253 of 1904	..	323 of 1904	..	393 of 1904	..
54	154 of 1904	..	254 of 1904	..	324 of 1904	..	394 of 1904	..
55	155 of 1904	..	255 of 1904	..	325 of 1904	..	395 of 1904	..
56	156 of 1904	..	256 of 1904	..	326 of 1904	..	396 of 1904	..
57	157 of 1904	..	257 of 1904	..	327 of 1904	..	397 of 1904	..
58	158 of 1904	..	258 of 1904	..	328 of 1904	..	398 of 1904	..
59	159 of 1904	..	259 of 1904	..	329 of 1904	..	399 of 1904	..
60	160 of 1904	..	260 of 1904	..	330 of 1904	..	400 of 1904	..
61	161 of 1904	..	261 of 1904	..	331 of 1904	..	401 of 1904	..
62	162 of 1904	..	262 of 1904	..	332 of 1904	..	402 of 1904	..
63	163 of 1904	..	263 of 1904	..	333 of 1904	..	403 of 1904	..
64	164 of 1904	..	264 of 1904	..	334 of 1904	..	404 of 1904	..
65	165 of 1904	..	265 of 1904	..	335 of 1904	..	405 of 1904	..
66	166 of 1904	..	266 of 1904	..	336 of 1904	..	406 of 1904	..
67	167 of 1904	..	267 of 1904	..	337 of 1904	..	407 of 1904	..
68	168 of 1904	..	268 of 1904	..	338 of 1904	..	408 of 1904	..
69	169 of 1904	..	269 of 1904	..	339 of 1904	..	409 of 1904	..
70	170 of 1904	..	270 of 1904	..	340 of 1904	..	410 of 1904	..
71	171 of 1904	..	271 of 1904	..	341 of 1904	..	411 of 1904	..
72	172 of 1904	..	272 of 1904	..	342 of 1904	..	412 of 1904	..
73	173 of 1904	..	273 of 1904	..	343 of 1904	..	413 of 1904	..
74	174 of 1904	..	274 of 1904	..	344 of 1904	..	414 of 1904	..
75	175 of 1904	..	275 of 1904	..	345 of 1904	..	415 of 1904	..
76	176 of 1904	..	276 of 1904	..	346 of 1904	..	416 of 1904	..
77	177 of 1904	..	277 of 1904	..	347 of 1904	..	417 of 1904	..
78	178 of 1904	..	278 of 1904	..	348 of 1904	..	418 of 1904	..
79	179 of 1904	..	279 of 1904	..	349 of 1904	..	419 of 1904	..
80	180 of 1904	..	280 of 1904	..	350 of 1904	..	420 of 1904	..
81	181 of 1904	..	281 of 1904	..	351 of 1904	..	421 of 1904	..
82	182 of 1904	..	282 of 1904	..	352 of 1904	..	422 of 1904	..
83	183 of 1904	..	283 of 1904	..	353 of 1904	..	423 of 1904	..
84	184 of 1904	..	284 of 1904	..	354 of 1904	..	424 of 1904	..
85	185 of 1904	..	285 of 1904	..	355 of 1904	..	425 of 1904	..
86	186 of 1904	..	286 of 1904	..	356 of 1904	..	426 of 1904	..
87	187 of 1904	..	287 of 1904	..	357 of 1904	..	427 of 1904	..
88	188 of 1904	..	288 of 1904	..	358 of 1904	..	428 of 1904	..
89	189 of 1904	..	289 of 1904	..	359 of 1904	..	429 of 1904	..
90	190 of 1904	..	290 of 1904	..	360 of 1904	..	430 of 1904	..
91	191 of 1904	..	291 of 1904	..	361 of 1904	..	431 of 1904	..
92	192 of 1904	..	292 of 1904	..	362 of 1904	..	432 of 1904	..
93	193 of 1904	..	293 of 1904	..	363 of 1904	..	433 of 1904	..
94	194 of 1904	..	294 of 1904	..	364 of 1904	..	434 of 1904	..
95	195 of 1904	..	295 of 1904	..	365 of 1904	..	435 of 1904	..
96	196 of 1904	..	296 of 1904	..	366 of 1904	..	436 of 1904	..
97	197 of 1904	..	297 of 1904	..	367 of 1904	..	437 of 1904	..
98	198 of 1904	..	298 of 1904	..	368 of 1904	..	438 of 1904	..
99	199 of 1904	..	299 of 1904	..	369 of 1904	..	439 of 1904	..
100	200 of 1904	..	300 of 1904	..	370 of 1904	..	440 of 1904	..

City Civil Court.
Madras, 13th December 1918.

C. R. TIRUVENKATACHARYAR,
City Civil Judge.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 18 of 1918 in the Court of the District Judge, Madras.

Deceased late Krippe (Kandee)
Krippe Chetty and 21 others

.. .. .
.. .. .

Under section 14, clause 7, of Act 12 of 1907, it is hereby notified that the deceased Deceased late Krippe (Kandee) was adjudged as insolvent on the 10th day of December 1918 by this Court, and that a decree was given, by delivering to creditors by act in a registered letter to the court an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1907.

A. FOTHERINGHAM,
District Judge.

Madras, 26th December 1918.
13-2

No. 10 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge at South Kanara.

Bahadur Norada Karathi, son of	Yashoda Karathi, residing in	<i>Petitioner.</i>
Bahadur Caste, South Kanara district	.. .. .	<i>Respondent.</i>
Bagappa Khatke and others	.. .. .	<i>Defendants.</i>

Notice is hereby given that the order of this court, dated 19th July 1910, adjudging the above-named petitioner as insolvent has been recalled by this court by an order dated 12th December 1912.

Bangalore, 23rd December 1912.

A. NARAYANAN NAHUYAN,
Sitting District Judge.

No. 85 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge at Thane.

K. Kala Pilla	.. .. .	<i>Petitioner (debtor).</i>
Pooja Ram Naha Mappanar and twenty-three others	.. .. .	<i>Respondents (creditors).</i>

Notice is hereby given under clause 5 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that K. Kala Pilla, son of Kuvendras Pilla, residing at Ayaz Bungalow, Ambasamudram taluk, has applied to this court for being declared as insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 21st day of January 1913. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this court either in person or by valid on the said date.

Dated this 21st day of December 1912.

E. P. WALSH,
District Judge.

No. 4 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Kuvani.

Yous Kuvendras	.. .. .	<i>Petitioner.</i>
Kandathu Sahib and seventeen others	.. .. .	<i>Creditors.</i>

Under section 14, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that the above-named petitioner was adjudicated as insolvent by order of this Court dated 19th day of December 1912.

No. 5 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Kuvani.

Yous Vishakshacharya	.. .. .	<i>Petitioner.</i>
.. .. .	.. .. .	<i>Creditors.</i>

Notice is hereby given, under section 4, clause 1 of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Yous Vishakshacharya, son of Venkateswamy, son of this Court, has applied to this Court for an order of discharge and that the application is posted to the 25th day of January 1913 for hearing.

Kuvani, 23rd December 1912.

C. V. SAMPATH ATTANGAR,
District Judge.

No. 75 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Madras.

Elacian, son of Maruti Kuppatt at Lakshmaparan second street,		
Madras	.. .. .	<i>Petitioner.</i>
Wajid and fourteen others	.. .. .	<i>Creditors.</i>

Notice is hereby given, under section 17 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared as insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 15th January 1913 for hearing.

Madras, 2nd January 1913.

E. S. GOPALARATHAN ATTAR,
Principal District Judge.

No. 11 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Madras.

Badu Karayya, son of Thammaya of Ramapuram, Kallikonda taluk.	<i>Petitioner.</i>
Madura Vayya and seven other creditors	<i>Respondents.</i>

Notice is hereby given, under clause 5 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner named above has applied to this Court for being declared as insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 15th January 1913. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by valid on the said date.

23rd January 1913.

T. RAMA RAO,
District Judge.

No. 21 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Madras.

Ponnand Narayanasami, Traya and tender of Kallikonda, Madras	<i>Petitioner.</i>
Thiru Sathyaiah and others	<i>Creditors.</i>

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner above described has applied to this court for being adjudged as insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 15th January 1913 for hearing.

No. 22 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Madras.

Ponnand Narayanasami, Traya and tender of Kallikonda, Madras	<i>Petitioner.</i>
Thiru Sathyaiah and others	<i>Creditors.</i>

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner above described has applied to this court for being adjudged as insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 15th January 1913 for hearing.

No. 25 of 1925 of the COURT of the DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, PONDICHÉRY.

Shri Ali Bakh, son of Kheja Bakh, Mahomedan and holder of
Talukgallu, Avarakur taluk Prisoner.
Chello Sallu Suddi and others Civilian.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied in this court for being adjudged an insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 26th January 1926 for hearing.

No. 26 of 1925 of the COURT of the DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, NELLORE.

Shri Sathyanarayana, son of Palabetti of Pidda Kathapalle, Nellore
Taluk Prisoner.
Avarak Sathyanarayana and others Civilian.

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner above-named has applied in this court for being adjudged an insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 19th January 1926 for hearing.

Nellore, 27th December 1925.

P. KUMARASWAMI PILLAI,
Principal District Magistrate.

No. 1 of 1926 of the COURT of the DISTRICT MAGISTRATE at PONDICHÉRY.

Shri Sathyanarayana Prisoner.
Shri Sathu and seven others Civilian.

Notice is hereby given under section 14, clause 7 of Act III of 1917, that the above-named petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by this court on 24th September 1925, and that his creditors should prove their claims on or before 14th February 1926, by delivering or sending by post to a registered letter to the court, an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1925.

24th December 1925.

M. R. VESKATA RAO,
District Magistrate.

No. 2 of 1926 of the COURT of the DISTRICT MAGISTRATE at PONDICHÉRY.

Pondichéry Annael Chinnai and son and daughter of Ponnaiyappa Prisoner (female).
Appalaingayal and nine others Civilian.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner is adjudged insolvent by an order of this court, dated 26th December 1925, and that his creditors should prove their claims before the Official Receiver of South Malabar by filing an affidavit before him, either in person or by registered post in form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1925.

Pondichéry, 26th December 1925.

A. C. KUNHUSSEIN RAJAH,
District Magistrate.

No. 3 of 1926 of the JUDGE of the ANTI-DOWRY DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S COURT, SAKKAI.

Shri Sathu Prisoner (female).
Shri Sathu and four others Civilian.

Notice is hereby given that, by an order of this court, dated 26th December 1925, the above-named petitioner was adjudged an insolvent. Creditors of the above-named insolvent should prove their claims as soon as practicable by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1925.

No. 4 of 1926 of the JUDGE of the ANTI-DOWRY DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S COURT, SAKKAI.

J. M. Sathyanarayana Prisoner (female).
Sathyanarayana and four others Civilian.

Notice is hereby given that, by an order of this court, dated 26th December 1925, the above-named petitioner was adjudged an insolvent. Creditors of the above-named insolvent should prove their claims as soon as practicable by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1925.

Sakka, 26th December 1925.

A. ANANTHARAMA AYYAR,
District Magistrate.

No. 7 of 1926 of the COURT of the DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SATHANUR.

Shri Sathu Prisoner.
Shri Sathu and eight others Civilian.

Notice is hereby given, under clause (1) of section II of Act III of 1917, that Shri Sathu, son of Sathu Sathu, residing at Sathu Sathu, Taluk Sathu, District Sathu, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent, and that his application stands posted to 11th January 1926. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by a duly authorized pleader on the said date.

Sathu, 26th December 1925.

M. SUBRAMANIAM AYYAR,
District Magistrate.

No. 8 of 1926 of the COURT of the DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, TINGALPATTI.

Shri Sathu, son of Sathu Sathu, 40 years, Civilian, holder of
Talukgallu, Sathu Sathu Prisoner.

Notice is hereby given, under section 14, clause 7 of Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1917, that the above-named petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 26th December 1925, and that the creditors should prove their claims on or before the 14th day of January 1926.

District Magistrate's Court, Tingalpatnam,
26th December 1925.SATHU SATHU SATHU,
Acting District Magistrate.

No. 17 of 1919 in the COURT of the PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, CALCUTTA.

Pradipkanti Manna of Calcutta, India, Kachchikravasthala and

dooms Petitioner (Sole).

Notice is hereby given under section 13 (1) of Act III of 1907 that the abovesaid petitioner has applied to the Official Receiver on 17 Jan. at 10h January 1920.

Official Receiver's Court,

17th December 1919.

A. T. HALEKUNSHIHA MENON,

Official Receiver.

No. 216 of 1919 in the COURT of the CHIEF CLERK, KANAK, MAHARAJA.

Minerals Nagabharanam and Vaidyanath Rao of Miners Respondent (petitioner).

Kangayya Vaidyanath Rao, etc. Opponent.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovesaid petitioners have applied for being declared insolvent and that their application is posted for hearing on 20th January 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before the court either in person or by pleader at 2 p.m. on the said date.

No. 221 of 1919 in the COURT of the CHIEF CLERK, KANAK, MAHARAJA.

Adil Vaidyanath of Kanakapada Respondent (petitioner).

Kan Vaidyanath, etc. Opponent.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovesaid petitioner has applied for being declared insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on 20th January 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before the court either in person or by pleader at 2 p.m. on the said date.

No. 222 of 1919 in the COURT of the CHIEF CLERK, KANAK, MAHARAJA.

Vaidyanath Narayana and his wife, etc., of Kanakapada Respondent (petitioner).

Kan Vaidyanath, etc. Opponent.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovesaid petitioners have applied for being declared insolvent and that their application is posted for hearing on 20th January 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before the court either in person or by pleader at 2 p.m. on the said date.

Monday, 20th December 1919.

Em. SHIRAKULU PANTULU,

Chief Receiver.

No. 2 of 1919 (No. 77 of 1919 in the FILE of the TRIBUTARY FOR COURT, CALCUTTA).

IN the COURT of the DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KANAK.

Muruganarath Chellu, son of Sivanna Chellu, Kankapada.

dooms Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given, under section 13 (1) of Act III of 1907, that the abovesaid petitioner has applied to the Court for being declared insolvent and that his petition stands posted on 20th day of January 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 18 of 1919 (No. 78 of 1919 in the FILE of the TRIBUTARY COURT, KANAK).

IN the COURT of the DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KANAK.

Prasanna Pillai, son of Annabala Pillai, (Kankapada) Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given, under section 13 (1) of Act III of 1907 that the abovesaid petitioner has applied to the Court for being declared insolvent and that his petition stands posted on 20th day of January 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 30 of 1919 (No. 1 of 1919 in the FILE of the TRIBUTARY COURT, KANAK).

IN the COURT of the DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KANAK.

Vaidyanath, son of Subba Vaidyanath, Pillai, Vaidyanath Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given under section 13 (1) of Act III of 1907, that the abovesaid petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and that his petition stands posted on 20th day of January 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 31 of 1919 (No. 2 of 1919 in the FILE of the TRIBUTARY COURT, KANAK).

IN the COURT of the DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KANAK.

M. Vaidyanath, son of Thevar, (Kankapada), (Kankapada) Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given, under section 13 (1) of Act III of 1907, that the abovesaid petitioner has applied to the Court for being declared insolvent and that his petition stands posted on 20th day of January 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 75 of 1919 (No. 8 of 1919 in the FILE of the TRIBUTARY COURT, KANAK).

IN the COURT of the DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KANAK.

Pillai Vaidyanath, son of Subba Vaidyanath, Pillai, Vaidyanath Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given, under section 13 (1) of Act III of 1907, that the abovesaid petitioner has applied to the Court for being declared insolvent and that his petition stands posted on 20th day of January 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 72 of 1919 (No. 31 of 1919 of THE RULES of THE DISTRICT COURT of NORTH AFRICA)
OF THE COURT OF THE ORIGINAL RESIDENCE, NORTH AFRICA.

Kephawani Mafeli, son of Teyenwale Mafeli, Teyenwale. Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (1) of Act III of 1913, that the abovesaid petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 19th day of January 1923. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by vald on the said date.

No. 72 of 1919 (No. 31 of 1919 of THE RULES of THE DISTRICT COURT of NORTH AFRICA)
OF THE COURT OF THE ORIGINAL RESIDENCE, NORTH AFRICA.

Abdül Levl Sakib, son of Auzugan Had Abdül Kadir Sakib, Chov-
anagur, Vozipombali. Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (1) of Act III of 1913, that the abovesaid petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 19th day of January 1923. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by vald on the said date.

G. SRINIVASACHARI,
Official Receiver.

Clintree, 3rd January 1923.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1922.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	S.	D.	ASSETS.	Rs.	S.	D.
Capital paid up	15,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	1,81,24,100	0	0
Reserve Fund	6,00,000	0	0	Other certified investments	4,08,000	0	0
Public Deposits				Loans to Government and other	3,71,15,479	0	10
Fixed Deposits	44,84,341	0	0	Securities of mortgage Government and	1,61,12,100	0	0
Current Deposits	47,65,860	0	0	Other Government Securities	5,15,28,379	15	11
Other Deposits of				Loans with other banks	60,12,714	0	0
Reserve	30,50,00,000	12	0	Loans	9,700	0	0
Bank of India	14,41,000	0	0	Cash	10,00,000	0	0
Bank of Madras	7,24,500	0	0	Bank	20,000	0	0
				Fixed	8,00,000	0	0
					31,90,00,000	12	11
				Cash and Currency Notes in Hand Office	1,00,000	0	0
				and Reserve	1,00,000	0	0
Total	14,47,00,000	12	11	Total	14,47,00,000	12	11

* Includes 100 thousands on Rs. 5,000.

(By order of the Directors)

R. H. K. ROBINSON,
Chief Accountant.

H. M. MURRAY,
Joint Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Discount Loans, 8 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand, 20 per cent.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 15th January 1923.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED DUES.

The following amount is outstanding in the books of this office under deposit against the persons named below. They are informed that, unless they appear to receive payment within three weeks from the date of this advertisement, the amount due to them will be credited to Government.—

	Rs.	S.	D.
(1) V. Appiah, moidi, His pay	8	11	1
(2) Mahomed Kaya, watchman, inspection bungalow, Kandahar. Arrears	11	15	11
(3) Hossain Sahib, watchman, inspection bungalow, Kandahar. Arrears	0	0	0
(4) Hossain Sahib, watchman, inspection bungalow, Kandahar. Arrears	0	0	0
(5) Hossain Sahib, watchman, inspection bungalow, Kandahar. Arrears	0	0	0

G. H. S. ROBINSON,
Executive Engineer.

Madras, 16th December 1922.
H. S.

Statement showing the amounts due to the following classes of the work establishment whose whereabouts are not known and which will be included in Government of the parties do not put forth their claims within three months from the date of its publication in the gazette.

Draw number and date.	Total Rs. which the amount is due.	Amount due.
Marine work establishment.		
1. Employment	The days in April 1915	Rs. A. P. 2 4 4
Transportation establishment.		
2. Submarine	36 to 20th March 1915	2 9 18
3. Marine	August 1915 and before 12th September 1915	2 2 4
4. Marine	before 15th September 1915	2 11 4
5. Marine	20th to 15th February 1915	1 9 2
6. Marine	duration of war allowance	1 0 8
7. Marine	Do.	2 0 8
8. Marine	Do.	2 0 8
9. Marine	Do.	2 0 8
10. Marine	Do.	2 0 8
11. Marine	Do.	2 0 8
12. Marine	Do.	2 0 8
13. Marine	Do.	2 0 8
14. Marine	Do.	2 0 8
Tide work establishment.		
15. Marine	duration of war allowance for April 1915	1 8 0
16. Marine	duration of war allowance for March 1915	1 8 0
17. Marine	duration of war allowance for April 1915	2 0 8
18. Marine	duration of war allowance for 15 days in August 1915, 15 days in September 1915, and one day in October 1915	2 7 1
19. Marine	duration of war allowance for 30 days in May 1915	2 9 4
20. Marine	duration of war allowance from March 1915 to end of June 1915	4 0 8
21. Marine	duration of war allowance for four days in March 1915	2 0 8

Tanjore, 12th December 1915.

F. B. LUNDEN,
Executive Engineer, Tanjore Division.

Notice is hereby given that the following sums outstanding in the accounts of this division will be notified to Government if not claimed within three calendar months from the date of issue of this notice:—

Masjundar Masamatha Two	Rs. A. P. 2 14 4
Kanaravale Babba Rao	0 2 8
Total	2 17 2

(*) Compensation for temporary occupation of lands for repairs to good water channel for 1915-16.)

Kahadli Kotwara	Rs. A. P. 2 06 0
(*) Compensation for lands taken up for improvements in Pollachi channel for connecting Tondai-Jerampai channel into a drain.)	

Baramda, 12th December 1915.

G. B. CONNELL,
Executive Engineer, Baramda Division.

The undermentioned amounts are outstanding in the accounts of the Executive Engineer, South Arcot division, Public Works Department, to the credit of M. S. Lakshminarasappa Rao (for work done by him). If the amounts are not claimed within three months from the date of publication of this notice, they will be included in Government:—

(1) Earnest-money for repairs to Uthirapatti tank	Rs. A. P. 300 0 0
(2) As per final bill for repairs to Uthirapatti tank—Est. No. 2,240	432 8 8
(3) As per final bill for repairs to the breaches of Baker tank—Est. No. 1,252	32 8 0
Total	764 8 8

12th December 1915.

R. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR,
Officiating Executive Engineer, South Arcot Division.

REVENUE NOTIFICATION.

PROSPECTING LICENSES.

The undermentioned have been granted certificates of approval under the mining rules:—

Names of offices.	Date of order granting the certificate.	Area over which the person proposes to prospect or mine.
The Southern Mining Syndicate, Limited, Shearwater, Malacca.	16th December 1913	Malacca Presidency.
Mosses, Roe & Co., 3, Orchard Lane, Colombo.	16th December 1913	Do.
The Victoria Colliery Company, Limited, Alledra, Lahad Bunt, Peninsular, Ceylon.	16th December 1913	Do.
Mr. C. Middleton, Mining Engineer, Cantonment, Trincomalee.	Do.	Do.
Khan Sahibur Hymanjee Pateljee of Nagpur.	Do.	Do.
David de Kromm (Land Revenue), Madras, 22nd December 1913.		R. E. FATH, Secretary.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 46 of 1913.

The following is published for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
15th December 1913.

L. B. CLARKE,
Port Presidency Port Officer.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

CHENNAI-WARU COAST.

With reference to notices dated April 12, 1913, and June 19, 1913, notice is hereby given that from and after Monday, December 15, 1913, the Time Ball on the Master Amundsen's Office immediately behind the Signal Flagstaff will be dropped at 9 a.m., 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., local mean time equivalent to 4 hours and 26 minutes fast of Greenwich mean time, or under certain circumstances at other times of approximation as made to the Master Attendant. On Sundays and public holidays the ball will be dropped at 9 a.m. only.

1. The ball will be hoisted half way up at 5 minutes, and right up at 2 minutes before the hour of dropping.

2. In the event of a failure of current or any other cause preventing the ball falling at the time specified, a green flag will be hoisted at the masthead of the Colombo signal mast for 30 minutes.

3. The ball is liable to be moved for the purpose of cleaning and oiling prior to 5 a.m. on any day.

Master Attendant's Office,
Colombo, 16th December 1913.

G. R. STANLEY, Local Officer, S.S.,
Master Attendant.

EXITS OF VESSELS arrived at and departed from the Port of Madras from the 1st to the 27th December 1913.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	Arrived or called.	Vessel's name.	Time.	From.	Where from.	Both completed.
1913.						
December 21.	Arrived.	S.S. "Fergus."	1.30	2. A. J. Watkins.	Colombo.	Wardrop No. 4 and No. 3
" 21 "	Do.	S.S. "Glenisys."	3.27	3. T. L. Kelly.	Colombo.	No. 1.
" 21 "	Do.	S.S. "Tara."	4.40	2. P. L. Kelly.	Colombo.	Smith's ship and No. 1.
" 22 "	Do.	S.S. "Thalys."	3.70	3. S. R. Pettigrew.	London.	No. 2
" 22 "	Do.	S.S. "Daphne."	1.40	2. M. Corcoran.	Colombo.	Wardrop No. 2
" 24 "	Do.	S.S. "Blanche."	1.07	2. C. H. Gray.	Barbours.	Smith's ship and No. 3.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Arrived or sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tonn.	Agent.	Master.	From to.	Births completed.
1918.							
December 11 ..	Sailed ..	S.S. "Singapore" ..	1,410	R.	A. J. Walling ..	Singapore ..	West quay No. 3 and No. 2.
" 11 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Europe" ..	2,242	R.	G. W. T. Jones ..	Singapore ..	No. 1.
" 11 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Singapore" ..	2,217	R.	T. J. Wall ..	Colombo ..	No. 1.
" 11 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Europe" ..	2,242	R.	H. J. Walling ..	Do. ..	No. 1.
" 11 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Europe" ..	2,242	R.	H. J. Walling ..	Singapore ..	No. 1.
" 11 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Europe" ..	2,242	R.	H. J. Walling ..	Singapore ..	No. 1.
" 11 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Europe" ..	2,242	R.	H. J. Walling ..	Singapore ..	No. 1.
" 11 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Europe" ..	2,242	R.	H. J. Walling ..	Singapore ..	No. 1.
" 11 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Europe" ..	2,242	R.	H. J. Walling ..	Singapore ..	No. 1.
" 11 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Europe" ..	2,242	R.	H. J. Walling ..	Singapore ..	No. 1.

R = British.

F = French.

Harbour Office, Madras,
25th December 1918.G. H. FURNES, Collector, R.I.M.,
Deputy Commissioner of the Port.

Report of Vessels arrived at and departed from the Port of Madras from the 11th December 1918 to the 2nd January 1919.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Arrived or sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tonn.	Agent.	Master.	From to.	Births completed.
1918.							
December 14 ..	Arrived ..	S.S. "Europe" ..	2,242	R.	E. J. Jones ..	Gibraltar ..	No. 4.
" 14 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Europe" ..	2,242	R.	E. J. Jones ..	Gibraltar ..	No. 4.
" 14 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Europe" ..	2,242	R.	E. J. Jones ..	Gibraltar ..	No. 4.
" 14 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Europe" ..	2,242	R.	E. J. Jones ..	Gibraltar ..	No. 4.
" 14 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Europe" ..	2,242	R.	E. J. Jones ..	Gibraltar ..	No. 4.
" 14 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Europe" ..	2,242	R.	E. J. Jones ..	Gibraltar ..	No. 4.
" 14 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Europe" ..	2,242	R.	E. J. Jones ..	Gibraltar ..	No. 4.
" 14 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Europe" ..	2,242	R.	E. J. Jones ..	Gibraltar ..	No. 4.
" 14 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Europe" ..	2,242	R.	E. J. Jones ..	Gibraltar ..	No. 4.
" 14 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Europe" ..	2,242	R.	E. J. Jones ..	Gibraltar ..	No. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Arrived or sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tonn.	Agent.	Master.	From to.	Births completed.
1918.							
December 11 ..	Sailed ..	S.S. "Singapore" ..	1,410	R.	A. J. Walling ..	Singapore ..	West quay No. 3 and No. 2.
" 11 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Europe" ..	2,242	R.	G. W. T. Jones ..	Singapore ..	No. 1.
" 11 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Europe" ..	2,242	R.	G. W. T. Jones ..	Singapore ..	No. 1.
" 11 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Europe" ..	2,242	R.	G. W. T. Jones ..	Singapore ..	No. 1.
" 11 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Europe" ..	2,242	R.	G. W. T. Jones ..	Singapore ..	No. 1.
" 11 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Europe" ..	2,242	R.	G. W. T. Jones ..	Singapore ..	No. 1.
" 11 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Europe" ..	2,242	R.	G. W. T. Jones ..	Singapore ..	No. 1.
" 11 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Europe" ..	2,242	R.	G. W. T. Jones ..	Singapore ..	No. 1.
" 11 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Europe" ..	2,242	R.	G. W. T. Jones ..	Singapore ..	No. 1.
" 11 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Europe" ..	2,242	R.	G. W. T. Jones ..	Singapore ..	No. 1.

R = British.

F = French.

S = Swedish.

Harbour Office, Madras,
2nd January 1919.G. H. FURNES, Collector, R.I.M.,
Deputy Commissioner of the Port.

MILITARY NOTIFICATION.

REPORT OF DISSECTION.

Report of a dissection of a man without fever from the 2nd Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, dated at Madras, this 2nd day of December 1918.

Name, rank and age, 20717, Private Thomas J. age, 31 years 6 months; height, 5 feet 4 inches; colour of complexion, Irish; hair, fair; eyes, blue; teeth, sound; date of enlistment, 28th December 1915; place of enlistment, Barry, Ireland; date of desertion or absence, 28th December 1918; place of desertion or absence, British Military Prison Hospital ward; marks, four vaccination marks right arm, three vaccination marks left arm; under 17 years' service.

[Illegible]

Staff Officer in charge of Military Prison, Madras.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTIFICATION.

VISITATION.

Notice is hereby given that the Lord Bishop of Madras, in pursuance of the third visitation of his Diocese, has appointed Wednesday the 31st day of January 1929 for holding his visitation at St. George's Cathedral, Madras.

On the day above mentioned his services at the Cathedral will be as under:—

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

10 a.m.—Visitation and delivery of the Bishop's charge to the clergy.

The Rector, Minister and Chaplain who reside within a convenient distance of Madras and receive a summons to attend at the visitation will be expected to produce their letters of ordination from and Exemption with all licenses and other requisite notices to their official appointment.

(By order of the Lord Bishop of Madras.)

Thomas English, Undersecretary,
15th December 1928.

F. HOWLANDSON, M.A.,
Registrar of the Diocese of Madras.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDER FOR CONSTRUCTING A CALENDOLA IN THE OPEN CUT IN THE LEFT BANK OF POWDUR TANK SUPPLY CHANNEL.

Bidding tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 12th January 1929 for constructing a calendola in the open cut in the left bank of Powder tank supply channel Imperial No. 5 in Ponnai taluk.

5. Tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division, and should be accompanied by Ponnai for constructing a calendola in the open cut in the left bank of Powder tank supply channel, Imperial No. 5 in Ponnai taluk.

6. Each tender should be accompanied by an amount money of Rs. 100 in cash or currency notes which will be returned to the tenderer whose tender is not accepted.

7. The Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division, will reserve to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing.

8. The successful tenderer will also be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract.

9. Failure to comply with conditions 5 and 6 above will entail forfeiture of the earnest money.

10. The contract must not be sublet.

11. Other conditions of contract and the contract documents can be seen at any time between 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. in the Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division office from which blank forms of tender can also be obtained.

12. Date of commencement of work, 1st April 1929.

13. Date of completion, 1st November 1929.

SCHEDULE.

Quantity.	Description of work.	Rs.
2,400 cu ft.	Concrete broken stone in earth section	100 00
4,800 cu ft.	Gravel later to stone	100 00
3,000 cu ft.	Porting wall with	100 00
1,200 cu ft.	Gr. Soil with portland cement	100 00
1,000 cu ft.	Concrete work	100 00
4,000 cu ft.	Leaving stone dry packing	100 00
100 cu ft.	Gravel section	100 00
10,000 cu ft.	Backwork filling hard in hard earth and gravel	100 00
5,000 cu ft.	Backwork concrete in high levelled soil work	100 00
10,000 cu ft.	Back filling in site of up and down, leaving loose including building	100 00
No. 1	Porting and filling a hole stone	Each

B. SAKKINATHAN,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

Madras, 15th December 1928.

TENDER FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO PANAPAKKAM TANK.

Bidding tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 1st March on 14 February 1929 for improvements to Panapakkam tank Imp. No. 28 in Ponnai taluk.

5. Tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division, and should be accompanied by Ponnai for improvements to Panapakkam tank Imp. No. 28.

6. Each tender should be accompanied by an amount money of Rs. 500 in cash or currency notes which will be returned to the tenderer whose tender is not accepted.

7. The Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division, will reserve to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing.

8. The successful tenderer will be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract.

9. Failure to comply with conditions 5 above will entail forfeiture of the earnest money.

10. The contract must not be sublet.

8. Other employees of secretariat and the contact documents can be seen on any day between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. in the office of the Executive Engineer, Chandigarh division, from which blank forms of tender can also be obtained.

10. *Date of commencement of work*—Oct April 1930.

10. Date of completion of work—1st December 1967.

SUMMARY

[illegible]

20th December 1998.

R. SIVAKUMARAN,
Executive Engineer, District Industries

TENDERS FOR REMOVING SILT

Student leaders will be welcomed by the undersigned at his office up to 5 o'clock on 24 February 1970 for delivering the Nelson's medal by presenting it to us as is lower the beds throughout to 5:55 feet below the tide level, station No. 1385.

5. Bidders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, West Coast Division, and should be accompanied by "Tender for drawing with the Subcontractor."

8. Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs 20 in cash or currency notes which will be retained to the tenderee whose tender has not accepted.

4. The undersigned will reserve himself the right of repeating all or any of the lessons without assigning any reason for so doing.

6. As soon as the acceptance of the tender is notified, the successful tenders will be required to deposit a further sum of Rs. 54 which, with the amount already received, will be held as security for the due fulfillment of the contract.

8. The external medium will be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfillment of the contract.

7. Failure to comply with the conditions 1 and 4 will entail forfeiture of the earned money.

3. *Other conditions of contract and content documents are hereby incorporated by reference.*

26. The one distinctive feature of the system is that the same person can be seen at any time between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. in the Executive Engineer's office from which trunk forms also can be obtained.

19. The title should be specifically stated and written stating at many per cent loan or where the sufficient rate will not be accepted.

12. No separate charges will be given for boiling water, pitting, or ring band baskets, skilling, or any tools.

22. The contractor should use his own tools such as saws, shovels or any other tools.

18. The general type of soil mentioned in the schedule includes all description of "earth", with or loose, sand and vegetable matter required to be removed for lowering the bed of canal to the required depth. The rate mentioned should include charges for the load that may be carried in

12. The tenders should specify in their tenders that they abide by the conditions mentioned above.

SCHEDULE TO ACCOUNTANT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 1964 THE SPECIAL AGENT AT ELABORATE AND

RECORDS TO ACCOUNT FOR THE LOSS OF THE SUGAR'S CRYSTAL BY READING AND
AND FOLDING BOOKS.

[illegible]

1980s. *Staphylococcus aureus* 1981-8

W. VENKATA RAO,
Off. Foresty Engineer, Port Blair District.

TENDERS FOR CONSTRUCTING A MATERNITY WING OF 14 BEDS IN
PENLAND HOSPITAL AT VELLORE.

BRANDT will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 4 p.m. on Feb. 22, 1922, for consideration a substitute word of 18 beds in Portland Hospital at Victoria.

2. Teachers should be addressed as the Honorable Engineer and should be respectfully addressed as "Teacher" (e.g., "Honorable Engineer, I am writing to you regarding the school building project in the village of...").

3. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by a treasury receipt for the current money of the city which will be refunded in due course to successful tenderer.

5. The Superintending Engineer, VII Circle, will reserve to himself the right of referring all or any of the tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing.

1. As soon as the compliance of the tender is verified, the successful tenderer will be required to deposit a sufficient sum of his bond, which, with the nearest-money receipt, will be held as security for the due fulfillment of the contract. Vide paragraph 114 (a) and (b) of Public Works Department Code, 1905 edition.

4. The successful tenderer will also be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfillment of the contract.

7. Failure to comply with conditions 4 and 5 above will result forfeiture of the cash-in-money.

4. The contract will not be subject

3. Other conditions of contract and the contract documents can be viewed any time between 12 a.m. and 4 p.m., in the Executive Engineer's office from which blank forms of tender can also be obtained.

Germany (L.B.)

Chrysomela montana's song of 18 July is *Fossilized Hymn* at *Fallers*.

Quantity		Unit	Description of work.	Per
13-14	sq. ft.	1	Finish work on existing foundation.	1.000
15-16	sq. ft.	1	Fill in with sand.	1.000
17-18	sq. ft.	1	Finish in concrete with sand.	1.000
19-20	sq. ft.	1	Concrete finish up to existing finish.	1.000
21-22	sq. ft.	1	Finish in concrete with sand.	1.000
23-24	sq. ft.	1	Finish in concrete with sand.	1.000
25-26	sq. ft.	1	Finish in concrete with sand.	1.000
27-28	sq. ft.	1	Finish in concrete with sand.	1.000
29-30	sq. ft.	1	Finish in concrete with sand.	1.000
31-32	sq. ft.	1	Finish in concrete with sand.	1.000
33-34	sq. ft.	1	Finish in concrete with sand.	1.000
35-36	sq. ft.	1	Finish in concrete with sand.	1.000
37-38	sq. ft.	1	Finish in concrete with sand.	1.000
39-40	sq. ft.	1	Finish in concrete with sand.	1.000
41-42	sq. ft.	1	Finish in concrete with sand.	1.000
43-44	sq. ft.	1	Finish in concrete with sand.	1.000
45-46	sq. ft.	1	Finish in concrete with sand.	1.000
47-48	sq. ft.	1	Finish in concrete with sand.	1.000
49-50	sq. ft.	1	Finish in concrete with sand.	1.000
51-52	sq. ft.	1	Finish in concrete with sand.	1.000
53-54	sq. ft.	1	Finish in concrete with sand.	1.000
55-56	sq. ft.	1	Finish in concrete with sand.	1.000
57-58	sq. ft.	1	Finish in concrete with sand.	1.000
59-60	sq. ft.	1	Finish in concrete with sand.	1.000
61-62	sq. ft.	1	Finish in concrete with sand.	1.000
63-64	sq. ft.	1	Finish in concrete with sand.	1.000
65-66	sq. ft.	1	Finish in concrete with sand.	1.000
67-68	sq. ft.	1	Finish in concrete with sand.	1.000
69-70	sq. ft.	1	Finish in concrete with sand.	1.000
71-72	sq. ft.	1	Finish in concrete with sand.	1.000
73-74	sq. ft.	1	Finish in concrete with sand.	1.000
75-76	sq. ft.	1	Finish in concrete with sand.	1.000
77-78	sq. ft.	1	Finish in concrete with sand.	1.000
79-80	sq. ft.	1	Finish in concrete with sand.	1.000
81-82	sq. ft.	1	Finish in concrete with sand.	1.000
83-84	sq. ft.	1	Finish in concrete with sand.	1.000
85-86	sq. ft.	1	Finish in concrete with sand.	1.000
87-88	sq. ft.	1	Finish in concrete with sand.	1.000
89-90	sq. ft.	1	Finish in concrete with sand.	1.000
91-92	sq. ft.	1	Finish in concrete with sand.	1.000
93-94	sq. ft.	1	Finish in concrete with sand.	1.000
95-96	sq. ft.	1	Finish in concrete with sand.	1.000
97-98	sq. ft.	1	Finish in concrete with sand.	1.000
99-100	sq. ft.	1	Finish in concrete with sand.	1.000

Volume 3rd JANUARY 1978.

P. V. STODOL
Executive Engineer, South Area Station

TENDERS FOR COVERING SALT HEAPS

Incumbent teachers for the following weeks relating to the covering of the Madison Dept. of salt to be maintained during 1929 were in the future: (Katter, Vargen with model types and Karpell) monoton, Alford North with Thelma subconco, Annap, South and Tuller) of the Finance Circle will be covered by the Assistant Commissioner, at the office of the Inspector, Madison Dept. Civil, up to 5 p. m. on the 7th day of January 1929.

Volume of work.

1. (a) Bringing the tires and wear strips supplied by Government to the storage site and covering the bags with them in such manner as may be required by the Inspector, Military Depot and covering the other materials required for servicing such as petroleum oils and ash, grease, etc. in pits and cans. The number of bags to be covered is to about 100.

1 (5) Belonging to the class supplied by Government to the storage site, covering the bags with them, putting on crimson borders one foot by one inch thick to redness and top or may be required by the Inspector, Madras District (Kannad) and read being provided by the contractor and worked on the construction of it. It is

in the projection of $3:1$, the size of each tile will be 12 ft. in length and 4 ft. in breadth taken over an area of 48 sq. ft. per 100 sq. ft. of floor area.

The number of humps to be covered in this way [(3) and (4)] will be about 400.

NOTE.—Holes for a three gauge hoop should be given separately for work No. I (a), I (b) and I (c) above as per details noted below:—

Work I (a).—Laying the floor and side sheets and securing the hoops with them.

Galvanised iron bolts and nuts 3 dozen.

Galvanised iron wire 250 running feet.

Wage 20

Work I (b).—Laying the floor and securing the hoops with them.

Plastering the edges and top with concrete borders 1 foot wide, 1 inch thick.

Work I (c).—Laying the floor and securing the hoops with them.

Plastering the edges and top with concrete borders 1 foot wide, 1 inch thick, to be applied by the contractor, not in chains. Each side will be 1' 8" in length and 1' in breadth taken near the arc.

III. Tenders can be made either for work No. I (a) or for I (b) or for I (c) or for all.

IV. Concrete bordering tenders should be accompanied "Tenders for the work in connection with the covering of cast basins at the Madras Depot" and should be accompanied by a treasury receipt of payment into the Madras Deposit Treasury of a deposit of Rs. 20 only for each work.

V. Successful tenders must, if further required, make a further deposit of Rs. 20 for due fulfilment of their contract for each work and execute agreements (copies of which can be seen at the office of the District Commissioner, Chingleput sub-division or of the Registrar, Madras Depot Clink) within a week from the date of their being notified of the acceptance of their tenders. In case they fail to do so the deposits will be forfeited in Government and the acceptance of their tenders cancelled. The stamp duty on agreements must be paid by the tenders themselves.

VI. The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any other tender.

VII. Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, Madras Depot Clink.

VIII. The deposits of the unsuccessful tenders will be returned as soon after the opening of the tenders as possible while the deposits of the successful tenders will be returned on due fulfilment of their contracts.

Madras, 3rd January 1920.

M. VENKATASANA AYYAR,
District Commissioner.

TENDERS FOR BINDING OF REGISTRATION RECORDS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders for the binding of registration records of the Cutch district will be received up to 1st March 1920 by the undersigned at Calicut.

2. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers addressed "Tenders for the binding of registration records" as at it made the office of the District Registrar of Cutch as or before the above date and an entry will be taken of tenders received after that date.

3. The rates at which the tenders is proposed to undertake the work should be quoted against each kind of record and the amount of rate of charge, if any, to be admitted for taking the binding paper and materials to the Registrar's office and for attending sub-offices when necessary should be specified.

4. The successful tenderer, will, subject to the approval of the tender by the Representative of the Government Press, Madras, be required to execute the necessary agreements on a date fixed by the undersigned and if he fails to do so within that date his tender will be rejected.

5. The work should commence on 1st April and be completed before the 15th of March 1921 and should be at an amount to be fixed and paid prior of work should be completed within the time fixed by the District Registrar Calicut.

6. The successful tenderer should deposit a sum of Rs. 10 as security for the due performance of the agreement to be forfeited by the breach of all or any of the conditions in the agreement.

7. The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without assigning reasons therefor.

8. Tenders may at any time before submitting the tender apply to the District Registrar for any further information with regard to the nature of binding, etc.

Scale of work.

Scale of binding.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (i) Binding of register books I, II, III and IV | Full leather or muslin. |
| (ii) Binding of register books I, II, III and IV | Cloth with back and corners of leather or muslin. |
| (iii) Register books 4, 4D and index in D through supplementary register and additional registers | Wider's cloth with back and corners of leather or muslin. |
| (iv) Full book I and file of translations | Wider's cloth with muslin back. |
| (v) Re-binding of register books .. .. . | .. .. . |
| (vi) Revision book, power-of-attorney file, regulations of survey, Accounts A, B, C, and other books or files not specified or none | Full cloth and muslin. |

NOTE.—Glass boxes and one country paper boxes should be used for covers, and least of 2 1/2 ft. of special size being used for register book I, 2 ft. 3 1/2 ft. for book II and III and 2 ft. 6 in. for book IV and 2 ft. 6 in. for book I and II and 2 ft. 6 in. for book III and IV.

Calicut Registrar's Office,

11th December 1919.

K. C. VERGHESE,
Registrar.

RALE OF WERN BRIDGE MACHINE.

Notice is hereby given that one weightbridge machine in charge of the Forest Department, Work Calicut, will be sold by public auction at Calicut on Wednesday the 28th January 1920.

2. Bidding begins must deposit a sum of Rs. 10 with the officer conducting the sale as earnest money.

3. The sale is subject to the confirmation of the Commissioner of Forests, Central Circle, Madras.

West Calicut, 28th December 1919.

M. R. SUNDARAM AYYAR,
District Forest Officer, West Calicut.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF LABOUR FOR ISSUE OF SALT AT THE MADRAS SALT DEPOT.

Tenders tenders will be received by the Assistant Commissioners at the Office of the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, up to 5 p.m. on 14th January 1920 for the supply of labour for the issue of salt at the Madras Salt Depot during the year 1919-20. Issues will be either from bags stored at the Madras depot after weighing by means of O.P. or Killy's pan scales or in bags of salt which have been stored in two muslin bags.

1. Nature of work for which labour is to be supplied:—

(A) In the case of issues from bags stored after weighing of the salt by means of Granger's pans or Killy's pan scales:—

(1) Taring bags of gunnies and wagons;
(2) Unravelling bags for issue and loading carefully the Oles received from them in such places and in such manner as may be required by the officer in charge of the Madras Depot;

(3) Tapping by weighing in ray scales all salt issued;

(4) Carefully stitching up the mouths of the bags with double twist supplied cotton—

(a) by the mechanics or the department; or

(b) by the contractor himself, in which case the quality of the twine shall be such as to meet with the approval of the officer in charge of the depot;

(5) Transporting the bags to and loading them on to wagons or carts as required by mechanics or by the officer in charge of the depot, and chartering wagons when necessary;

(6) Passing the loaded wagons over the weighbridges for weighing or checkweighment, in the case of issues for rail transport and in the case of other issues making so many of the filled bags as may be required to the checkweighment shed to enable the checkweighing officer to checkweigh such percentage of the total number as he considers to be required by the departmental orders; and

(7) Returning and recovering the returned bags opened for issue of salt, and clearing the place where salt has been issued in such manner as may be required by the officer in charge of the depot.

(8) In the case of issues in bags of salt which have been stored in two muslin bags:—

(1) Transporting the bags to, and loading them on to wagons or carts as required by mechanics or by the officer in charge of the depot, and chartering wagons when necessary; and

(2) Passing the loaded wagons over the weighbridges for weighing or checkweighment in the case of issues for rail transport and, in the case of other issues, making so many of the filled bags as may be required to the checkweighment shed to enable the checkweighing officer to checkweigh such percentage of the total number as he considers to be required by the departmental orders.

2. Copies containing tenders should be accompanied "Tenders for the supply of labour for the issue of salt at the Madras Depot" and each cover should contain a treasury receipt for payment at the Madras Depot Circle Treasury of a deposit in such or currency note of Rs. 100.

3. Tenders should specify separately for issues for rail transport and for issues made the rate at which they are prepared to supply labour per bag for each platform:—

A. For bag of salt issued from bags stored after weighing of salt in Granger's pans or Killy's pan scales:—

		When wages and other materials are supplied by the department.		When wages and other materials are not supplied by the department.	
		Issues for rail transport.	Issues for other purposes.	Issues for rail transport.	Issues for other purposes.
		Rs.	Pice.	Rs.	Pice.
Platform	I ..	..	..	..	..
Do.	II North ..	..	..	..	..
Do.	II South ..	..	..	..	..
Do.	III ..	..	..	..	..
Do.	IV East ..	..	..	..	..
Do.	IV West ..	..	..	..	..
Do.	V ..	..	..	..	..

B. For bag of salt issued from bags stored under the bag storage system:—

		Issues for rail transport.	Issues for other purposes.
		Rs.	Pice.
Platform	I ..	..	..
Do.	II North ..	..	..
Do.	II South ..	..	..
Do.	III ..	..	..
Do.	IV East ..	..	..
Do.	IV West ..	..	..
Do.	V ..	..	..

5. The successful tenders will be required to make a further deposit of Rs. 500 for the due fulfilment of the contract and to execute a contract (the main conditions of which are set forth in the amounts above) within a week of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender. In case of failure to do so, the deposit made will be forfeited to Government and the acceptance of the tender annulled. The necessary stamp duty on the agreement must be paid by the tenderer.

6. The right of rejecting or accepting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing is reserved to the department.

7. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, near Elephant Gate, Madras.

8. The deposits of the successful tenders will be returned as soon as possible after the opening of the tenders, while the deposit of the unsuccessful tenders will be returned on the fulfilment of the contract.

ANNEXURE

1. *Period of the contract.*—The contract shall, unless extended as provided for hereinafter, remain in force for the period of one year from 1st April 1902 to 31st March 1903; but the Commissioner may give the contractor three months' notice of termination of the contract if the new plans for the unloading of salt are likely to be completed this year.

2. *Notice to the contractor of the extent of work to be done.*—The officer in charge of the Madras Depot shall give notice to the contractor such extending of the probable extent of the issue of salt on the following day: The extent of issue shall, in respect to the points noted below, be—

Particulars.	Maximum number of wagons.	Remarks.
II North and South	15	When salt is to be removed from bags elevated within 5 yards of the entrance side of the platform.
IV East and West	20	In other cases.
Y	25	When salt is to be removed from bags elevated within 5 yards from the work side of the platform.
	35	In other cases.

3. *Description of the contract.*—The contractor shall supply and be responsible for the Madras Depot, not later than 7 a.m. on each day, on which issue of salt is to take place, strong and reliable labourers in such numbers as may be necessary to deal with the issue of which notice has been given. The officer in charge of the depot shall be the judge whether the number supplied is adequate or not, and, if he requires more men, they must be supplied.

4. *Order of completion of work.*—The filling of the bags and the loading of the filled bags on to the wagons, which operations should be carried on simultaneously, shall be completed before 3 p.m. in the case of issue for rail transport. Bags for issue salt arrangements shall be taken to the dock-warehouse not later than 3 p.m. All loaded wagons shall be made ready for despatch immediately on the wharfbirds not later than 3-15 p.m. on the day of issue, unless such or other cause as is herein before the contractor is notified, but not arising from his own or from his workers' default or neglect or fault.

5. *Payment of demurrage charges.*—The contractor shall be held responsible for any demurrage charges that the authorities or the Department may be lawfully made to pay to the Railway Company in consequence of the wagons being detained beyond the permitted time owing to the want of sufficient number of labour, or to any delay, neglect or carelessness on his or their part. The fee when paid, shall, where due notice to the contractor's wagons are detained by the merchants themselves or by their agent, be paid to the contractor, who shall have been notified that the wagons have loaded, which shall be paid to him by the merchants at the Department before the wagons detached leave the depot.

6. *Contractor not required to supply labour for issue of salt in certain cases.*—The contractor shall not be required or entitled to supply labour in cases in which the merchants are specially permitted by the officer in charge of the depot to supply their own coolies for the removal of salt in cases in which the Commissioner specially directs that issue shall be made by Government Agency.

7. *Expenses of property of salt.*—The officer in charge of the depot may, when necessary, require, immediately upon the depot any article or articles required under the contract by the contractor and to be used in connection with the work of the depot.

8. *The contractor to carry out the directions of officers.*—The contractor shall, at all times during the continuance of the contract, obey and carry out the directions issued from time to time by the officer in charge of the depot as regards the execution of the contract.

9. *Liability for articles received or returned.*—The contractor shall give or take receipts as required by the officer in charge of the depot for salt and other articles or materials loaded, sent or returned by him at the depot.

10. *Liability for articles not properly accounted for.*—The contractor shall pay the Secretary of State for all salt, articles or materials lost, damaged, destroyed or not properly accounted for, while in his care, saving heavy compensation or single loss in his part or on that of the agency or agents. The quantity of salt and the amount of articles or materials lost, damaged, destroyed or not properly accounted for shall be determined by the officer in charge of the depot.

11. *Rate of recovery.*—Recovery shall be made from the contractor for salt lost, damaged, destroyed or not properly accounted for at the rate of Rs. 4 per sack. For bags lost, recovery shall be made at the rate of Rs. 4 per sack for new, and 10 paise per sack for old, when recovered from bags, recovery shall be made at the rate of Rs. 40 per 1,000 in the case of Madras and Rs. 50 per 1,000 in the case of other places. For other articles or materials lost, damaged, destroyed or not properly accounted for, recovery shall be made at such rates as the Commissioner may think fit.

12. *Contractor to give receipts for all articles received.*—The contractor shall not have possession of any salt or articles until he has received from the officer in charge of the depot a receipt for the same.

13. *Contract not to be assigned.*—The contractor shall not assign the contract directly or indirectly to any person or persons, nor permit any person or persons to sublet or to perform the contract without the permission of the Commissioner.

14. *Receipts for payment.*—The contractor shall present every fortnight to the Assistant Commissioner, Port, Harbour and Customs Department, a statement of his account referred to as the Account Commission, for the work done. Payment for each bill shall be made to him within fifteen days of the receipt of the bill.

15. *Failure of account.*—If, at a complete fulfillment of the terms of the contract by the contractor, the Commissioner, of the Commissioner, the latter shall return the deposit to the contractor.

16. *Penalty for breach of conditions of the contract.*—In case of failure, neglect or refusal on the part of the contractor to fulfil all or any one or more or any part of any one or more of the provisions of the contract, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner to cancel the contract by notice in writing to the contractor and to enter into such other agreement or contract as he may think fit. The contractor shall be accountable to the Commissioner for any loss or damage sustained, but shall

not be entitled to share in any savings below the rates payable to him under the contract which the Commissioner may be able to effect. In cases in which the Commissioner does not exceed the contract, the Contractor, or acting on his behalf the Assistant Commissioner in the office in charge of the depot, may undertake the work or any portion thereof and deduct from the cost of prosecution from the contractor, or any such officer may, if so directed by the contractor in any sum not exceeding Rs. 50 on any one occasion. Such fee shall be paid within seven days of such order.

27. *Recovery of moneys due from the contractor.*—It shall be lawful for the Assistant Commissioner to deduct and retain all moneys payable to the department under the contract from the amount deposited by the contractor or from moneys due to the contractor at the time of payment of his bill. If these moneys or the contractor's deposit are both less than the moneys due from the contractor at any time to the Secretary of State, then, in such case, the contractor, his executor, administrator or representative shall forward, say or to the Secretary of State the balance of such moneys. Where the deposit is in the form of Government promissory notes, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner to sell and dispose of and for such purpose to endorse on behalf of the contractor all or any of such Government promissory notes and pay in the proceeds thereof to the Secretary of State.

28. *Retention of moneys.*—The contractor shall state by the deposit of the Commissioner in case of any dispute or difference of opinion among the Commissioner or any officer of the department and the contractor is required to the interpretation of the terms of this contract or the discharge of the contract. Such deposit shall be final and binding on the contractor and it shall not be subject to question or review in a court of law or otherwise.

CHIEFPOST SUBDIVISION, Madras,
10th December 1912.

M. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Assistant Commissioner.

TENDERS FOR LOADING SALT

Sealed tenders will be received by the Assistant Commissioner, Chingleput subdivision, at the office of the depot, Madras Depot Circle, up to 3 p.m. on 10th January 1913, for the work of loading salt to be manufactured during the season of 1912 in the Eastern Division (Districts Nos. 18 lakhs or thereabouts—Kuttur 450,000 mounds, Veperur with the Kalipalle extension 500,000 mounds, Madurai 500,000 mounds, Arundel north including Thiruvannamalai 450,000 mounds, Tirupur south 400,000 mounds and Vaidar 750,000 mounds). The quantities will approximate about 100,000 mounds.

1. *Stores of work.*—The contractor will load in bulk by means of buckets or such salt as may be required from the drying grounds of the factories into open boats supplied for transport. He will supply strong and sound buckets of a uniform size. He shall convey the buckets loaded in loading the capacity of the buckets, from place to place, and when used with materials supplied by Government. He will cover the salt loaded into the boats with tarpaulins provided by Government for the purpose. The tarpaulins will be merely loaned by means of bonds. The salt of the work will be loaded with and such supplied by Government in such manner as may be directed by the officers of the department. Payment will be made per quart of 100 mounds ascertained on storage at the Madras Depot.

2. *Tenders may be made for any one or more or for all factories.* The tenders should specify the rate per quart of 100 mounds which he is willing to accept for each factory for which he tenders.

3. *Contracts relating to work should be registered.* Tenders for the work of loading salt at the factories of the Eastern Division and should contain treasury receipt for payment at the Capital or Madras Depot Circle treasury office.

4. *General.* Tenders will be required to make in some further deposits on order of treasury notes of Rs. 100 for each factory for the due fulfillment of the contract and to execute an agreement (the same conditions of which are set forth in the annexure below) within a week of their being informed of the acceptance of their tenders. In case of failure to do so, the deposits made will be forfeited without protest and the acceptance of the tenders cancelled. The stamp duty on the agreement must be paid by the tenders.

5. The right of replying or accepting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing is reserved to the department.

6. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Inspector, Eastern Circle, Veperur.

7. The deposits of unaccepted tenders will be returned as soon as possible after the opening of the tenders, and the deposit of the accepted tenders will be returned on the fulfillment of the contract.

ANNEXURE.

1. *Period of the contract.*—The contract shall, unless cancelled as provided below, remain in force for the period of six years, but the Commissioner may give the contractor three months' notice of termination of the contract if the same proves for the economical advantage of salt to be completed the year.

2. *Supply of labour after notice.*—The Treasury Office of the Madras Depot shall give the contractor one week's notice of the date on which transport of salt is to commence. On and from the date specified in such notice, the contractor shall supply skilled labourers at such moneys and at such places as the factory officer may direct. If labourers obtained in the factory owing to labour men supply at below the contractor shall pay bonus to the labourers at a rate to be fixed by the Assistant Commissioner.

3. *Salt to be loaded in bulk supplied boats.*—The contractor shall secure the labourers to load in bulk by means of buckets from the drying grounds of the salt factory at such salt as may be required on each day into open boats supplied for the transport of salt.

4. *Supply of buckets.*—The buckets shall be supplied by the contractor and shall be used and retained. They should be of a uniform size such capable of holding half a cask of salt. The contractor shall convey the buckets used in loading the capacity of the buckets, from place to place and when used with materials supplied by Government.

5. *The contractor not required to supply boats.*—The contractor shall not be required to supply boats.

6. *Salt to be stored with tarpaulins.*—The contractor shall see that the labourers supplied by him cover the salt loaded into the boats with tarpaulins supplied by Government.

7. *Perishable is to be stored.*—The contractor shall cause the substance securely to be taken the impurities by means of acids and to seal the ends of bags with lead seals supplied by Government.

8. *Stores of loading, weighing and unloading.*—The loading, weighing and unloading shall be done in such manner as may from time to time be directed by the Factory Officer.

9. *Hours of work.*—Work shall be started promptly at 7 a.m. on all days except Sundays and other authorized holidays and the loading of all the salt required shall be completed by 4 p.m.

10. *Expulsion of contractor's refuse.*—The Factory Officer, may, without cause assigned, summarily expel from the factory any cattle or refuse supplied under the contract by the contractor and load trucks or otherwise in the factory within the factory premises.

11. *The contractor is bound to the observance of the Factory Officer.*—The contractor shall at all times during the continuance of the contract, obey and carry out the directions issued from time to time by the Factory Officer in regard to the execution of the contract.

12. *Provision for articles carried or retained.*—The contractor shall give or take responsibility for all articles or materials landed onto to, or returned by him, as the case may be, in accordance with the instructions of the Factory Officer.

13. *Liability for articles not properly accounted for.*—The contractor shall pay the Secretary of State for all such articles or materials lost, damaged, destroyed or not properly accounted for while in his own store or in any warehouse or stored in his part or in that of his agents and servants. The quantity of such and the number of articles or materials lost, damaged, destroyed or not properly accounted for, shall be determined by the Factory Officer.

14. *Rate of Storage.*—Storage shall be made from the contractor for salt lost, damaged, destroyed or not properly accounted for as the rate of duty for the time being in force plus one price as hereinafter named. In respect of other articles or materials which are lost, damaged, destroyed, or not properly accounted for, storage shall be made at such rates as the Commissioner may direct.

15. *Storage facilities with any office at the department of fisheries.*—The contractor shall not have proprietary dealings of any kind whatever with any office of the department.

16. *Contract not to be assigned.*—The contractor shall not assign the contract directly or indirectly to any person or persons, nor permit any person or persons to sublease in the performance thereof without the permission of the Commissioner.

17. *Payment to be made on storage receipts.*—The quantities which payment shall be made to the contractor shall be determined by the quantities of salt from the factory in quantities which are stored at the Madras Depot.

18. *Means of payment.*—The contractor shall present every fortnight to the Assistant Commissioner, Port, Madras and Customs Department, Chingleput sub-division (hereinafter referred to as the Assistant Commissioner), bills for work done. Payment for each bill shall be made to him within seven days of the receipt of the work.

19. *Arises of deposit.*—If on completion of the contract of the terms of the contract by the contractor to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, the latter shall either be disposed to the contractor.

20. *Ready for hand of condition of the contract.*—If at any time the Commissioner or the Assistant Commissioner acting as his lawful authorized the contractor is not holding the salt in accordance with the terms of clause 1 and 11 above sufficiently ready to receive its payment assigned and storage or if the contractor shall fail to fulfil all or any one or more of any part of any one or more of the provisions herein contained, he shall be liable for the Commissioner to suspend the contract by notice in writing to the contractor and to enter into such other arrangements as he may think fit. The contractor shall be answerable to the Commissioner for any loss or damage as aforesaid, but shall not be entitled to claim any savings below the rates payable to him under the contract which the Commissioner may be able to effect.

21. *Directorate to be satisfied.*—The Commissioner or the Assistant Commissioner may, instead of accepting the contract and entering into a contract as stated above, suspend the work or any portion thereof himself and reserve the salt of such quantities from the contractor as he may, if he thinks fit, find the contractor, in any manner exceeding Rs. 50, on any one occasion. Such salt shall be paid within seven days of the suspension.

22. *Storage of some due from the contractor.*—It shall be lawful for the Assistant Commissioner to detain and retain all sums payable to the department under the agreement from the amount deposited by the contractor under clause 17 above or from some due to him at the time of payment of his bills. If there is any due from the contractor's deposit or both be less than the sums which may be due at any time from the contractor to the Secretary of State, then in that case, the contractor, his executors, administrators or representatives shall forthwith repay to the Secretary of State the balance of such sums.

23. *Settled point of dispute.*—The contractor shall abide by the decision of the Commissioner in case of any dispute or difference of opinion arising between the Commissioner or the Factory Officer and the contractor in regard to the interpretation of the terms of the contract or the obligations thereunder. Such decision shall be final and binding on the contractor and shall not be subject to question or review in a court of law or otherwise.

Chingleput Sub-division, Madras.
29th December 1924.

M. VENKATESWARA AYYAR,
Assistant Commissioner.

TENDERS FOR UNLOADING AND STORING SALT.

Bazaar tenders will be received by the Assistant Commissioner, Chingleput sub-division, at the office of the Engineer, Madras District, 10th, up to 5 p.m. on 10th January 1925, for the work of unloading and storing at the Madras Depot (see notice of 10th January 1925) the amount of 1000 in the Madras District (General estimate 20 lakhs or thereabouts). The operations should commence a week before March 1925.

2. The contractor will be required to unload each day all the salt from all the boats arriving at the Madras Depot in the course of the day and to store it. The salt must be removed from the boats in strong and suitable baskets to be supplied by the contractor and must be stored as directed by the Engineer officer.

(1) by being taken direct from the boat to the storage space, these weighed on Krüger's pan scales and loaded into bags of XXX grams or such other dimensions as the Inspector may order; or

(2) by being placed on the metal bank and subsequently carried to the storage space and dealt with as in (1) or

(3) by being taken direct from the boat to the storage space, these weighed on top scales and emptied into bags which must be stamped as ordered. The bags will be supplied by Government or

(4) by being placed on the metal bank and subsequently carried to the storage space and stored as in (3).

3. The tenderers should specify at what rates per gross of 250 pounds 1s. 6d. willing to accept the work of unloading and storage according to each of the methods described in clause 1 above.

4. Tenders containing tenders should be accompanied by "Endorse for the work of unloading and storing such of Madras Depot" and should enclose a treasury receipt for payment at the Vayalar or Madras Depot credit treasury at a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or treasury notes.

5. The successful tenderer will be required to make at once a further deposit of Rs. 500 in cash or treasury notes for the due fulfilment of the contract and to execute an agreement (the same conditions of which are set forth in the annexure below) within a week of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender and, in case of his failure to do so, his deposit will be forfeited in Government and the acceptance of his tender cancelled. The stamp duty on the agreement must be paid by the tenderer.

6. The right of rejecting or accepting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing is reserved to the department.

7. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Inspector, Madras Depot Canteen, Madras.

8. The deposits of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned as soon as possible after the opening of the tenders while the deposit of the successful tenderer will be returned on due fulfilment of the contract.

ANNEXURE.

1. *Period of the contract.*—The contract shall, unless cancelled as provided below, remain in force for the period of one year; but the Government may give the contractor three months' notice of termination of the contract if the same places for the mechanical storage of such are likely to be completed this year.

2. *Receipt of orders for unloading and storing.*—The contractor or his authorized agent shall attend each evening at 4 p.m. at the office of the officer in charge of the Madras Depot to receive orders as to the quantity of salt to be stored, the number of scales required, the manner of storage and other matters to be observed in connection with the unloading and storing of salt on the following day.

3. *Supply of labour.*—The contractor shall on every day supply able-bodied labourers in such number as the officer in charge of the depot may direct. If labour is detained at the 3 p.m. meeting in treatment supply of labour the contractor shall pay him to last men at a rate to be fixed by the Assistant Commissioner.

4. *Unloading of salt.*—The contractor shall cause the labourers to unload each day by manual buckets all the salt from all boats arriving at the depot in the course of the day from the under-mentioned factories—Kottar, Vayalar with its two extensions and the Madal Salterns, Adyar North, with the Thimil extension, Arjyal North and Vayalar.

5. *Receipt of labour.*—The contractor shall supply strong and suitable baskets to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the depot for the purpose.

6. *Receipt of salt.*—The contractor shall see that all the boats arriving at the depot are unloaded prior to 4 p.m. on the day of each arrival unless he shall have obtained special orders from the officer in charge of the depot to the contrary.

7. *Mode of storage.*—Salt shall be stored by the contractor either (a) by weightage by means of Krüger's or Killy's pan scales into bags of XXX grams or of such other dimensions as the officer in charge of the depot may direct; (b) by weighing into bags of two pounds each by means of top scales, the bags being supplied by Government.

In the case of storage in bags the contractor shall take the tare of the empty bags prior to weightage and the number of bags with double scales provided by himself shall then on the storage space in such numbers and manner as may be pointed out by the officer in charge of the depot, and shall, if so required, enter the stacks of bags with no scales provided by Government.

8. *Supply of labour for storage.*—The contractor shall, in the case of storage by weightage on Krüger's or Killy's pan scales, employ not less than 100 (one hundred) men for each scale and shall direct them to store salt day at 4 a.m. or place as may from time to time be pointed out by the officer in charge of the depot as work salt as the said officer shall require the contractor under clause 2 above to store on that day.

9. *Storage of bags.*—The contractor shall, in the case of storage by weightage on Krüger's or Killy's pan scales, employ (a) ten efficient labourers for stacking each XXX-gram heap on the stand, subject to the orders of the officer in charge of the depot.

(b) Supply of labour for storage by bags.—The contractor shall, in the case of storage in bags, supply not less than eight men for each top scale used, and these shall receive for each scale for emptying salt from the tray, bagging it, stacking the mouths of the bags and removing them to the stand storage space.

10. *Time of work.*—Unloading and weightage shall be commenced by 7 a.m. each day. The weightage of the salt and the filling of the bags or stacking of the bags shall be completed by 1 p.m.

11. *Protection of stacked salt on platforms.*—The contractor shall cause his labourers to guard and secure every stacking against damage by sun or otherwise with materials supplied by Government with salt and as may remain secured from the platforms and to secure the same for storage in the shed when required and to be amenable to the officer in charge of the depot in the amounts required.

12. *Regulation of contractor's men.*—The officer in charge of the depot may, without cause assigned, summarily expel from the depot any men or women employed under the contract by the contractor and found drunk or otherwise misbehaving themselves within the day of payment.

14. *The contractor to carry out the directions of officers.*—The contractor shall, at all times during the continuance of the contract, carry out the directions issued from time to time by the officer in charge of the Depot in regard to the execution of the contract.

15. *Deposits for articles received or returned.*—The contractor shall give or take acquittances for all articles or materials handed over to, or returned by, him at the time they may be, in accordance with the instructions of the officer in charge of the depot.

16. *Liability for articles not properly accounted for.*—The contractor shall pay the Secretary of State for all such articles, or materials lost, damaged, destroyed or not properly accounted for, while in his care, while in any establishment or on board his vessels and stores. The quantity of such articles or materials lost, damaged, destroyed or not properly accounted for shall be determined by the officer in charge of the depot.

17. *Rule of recovery.*—Recovery shall be made from the contractor for all lost, damaged, destroyed or not properly accounted for of all the rate of four annas per mowal together with time he duty at the rate for the same being in force. For other articles or materials lost, damaged, destroyed or not properly accounted for recovery shall be made at such rate as the Commissioner may determine.

18. *Issuing receipts with departmental officers' facilities.*—The contractor shall not have priority dealings of any kind whatever with any officer of the department.

19. *Contract not to be assigned.*—The contractor shall not assign the contract directly or indirectly to any person or persons, nor permit any person or persons to interfere in the performance thereof without the permission of the Commissioner.

20. *Advance of payment.*—The contractor shall present, every fortnight to the Assistant Commissioner, Rank, Affairs and Customs Department, Chongapat sub-division (hereinafter called the Assistant Commissioner), bills for work done. Payment for each bill shall be made to him within seven days of the receipt of the work.

21. *Notice at default in contract.*—Upon complete fulfilment of the terms of the contract by the contractor to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, the latter shall return the deposit to the contractor.

22. *Penalty for breach of conditions of the contract and otherwise to be satisfaction.*—In case of default, neglect, or refusal on the part of the contractor to fulfil all or any one or more or any part of any one or more of the provisions herein contained, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner to cancel the contract by notice in writing to the contractor and to enter into such other arrangements or contract as he may think fit. The contractor shall be responsible to the Commissioner for any loss or damage occasioned, but shall not be entitled to claim in any manner, more than the sum payable to him under the contract which the Commissioner may be able to adjust. In cases in which the Commissioner does not cancel the contract, the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner may undertake the work as far as possible himself and recover the cost of such execution from the contractor; or any such other way, as he thinks fit. In the contract on any work not exceeding Rs. 10 or any one contract. Such fee shall be paid within seven days of its completion.

23. *Advance of money for the contractor.*—It shall be lawful for the Assistant Commissioner to advance and make all sums payable to the contractor under the contract from the amount deposited under clause 3 above or from any other sum in the possession at the time of payment of his bill, if it appears from such sum as the contractor's deposit or both be less than the sum which may be due from the contractor to the Secretary of State, then in that case, the contractor, his executors, administrators or representatives shall forthwith repay to the Secretary of State the balance of such sum.

24. *Satisfaction of deposit.*—The contractor shall abide by the decision of the Commissioner in case of any dispute and difference of opinion arising between the Commissioner or any officer of the department and the contractor in regard to the interpretation of the terms of the contract or the obligations thereunder. Such disputes shall be final and binding on the contractor and shall not be subject to question or review in a court of law or otherwise.

Chongapat Sub-division, Madras,
12th December 1918.

M. VENKATAPATHA AYIAR,
Assistant Commissioner.

NOTICE.

The private land is the right margin of Vennar near Nidamangalam holding given will be leased out for cultivation in public auction on 28th January 1919, commencing from 2 p.m. at the Public Works Department Store shed at Nidamangalam on the following express conditions:—

- (1) All bidders must pay a deposit of Rs. 15 before they begin to bid.
- (2) The lease period of the land will last for three years, i.e., from 1919 to 1922.
- (3) The successful bidder must pay one-half of the sale amount on the spot and the remaining sum in two instalments after every six months and if he fails to remit the amount in time the land will be re-let in auction and the amount already paid forfeited to Government.
- (4) A margin of 25 feet from the river margin should be left vacant.
- (5) The remaining land bordering the land should be left as they are.
- (6) The land must be vacated at the end of the lease period and handed over to the Public Works Department.
- (7) No holding of any kind should be created by the lease on the land and Government shall have liberty to take possession of the land at any one month's notice without payment of any compensation.

20th December 1918.

F. S. A. LOKAR,
Executive Engineer, Ponnai Division.

TENDER FOR SUPPLY OF GRAIN, COAL, COKE, ETC., FOR 1919-1921.

Tenders for supply of the following articles to the Public Works Stores for twelve months from 1st April 1919 to 31st March 1921 will be received by the undersigned on Monday the 23rd February 1919. Tenders should be sent in sealed cover addressed to "Tender" and accompanied by a cash deposit of Rs. 500. Samples of all should be sent with the tenders. Tenders with which cash deposit is not furnished will not be considered.

- LIST OF TELEGRAMS' NOTIFICATIONS AND RAIL ROADS IN THE DISTRICT OF ARUNACHAL. An. 2. (5 p.).
- DEATH ELECTIONAL ROLL FOR MEMBERS TO THE SECOND LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 24 December 1919. An. 10-2. (3 n. 2 p.).
- REVENUE AND RETURNS OF THE RAIL-ROADS TRAFFIC OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1918-19. Poolep folio. Wrapper. Rs. 2-0-0. (5 n.).
- ARTICLES AND CORRESPONDENCE TO THE MADRAS SUPPLEMENT TO THE CIVIL SERVICE REGULATION, No. 2, Annex 1. (2 p.) and No. 21. Part 1. (8 p.).
- ANNUAL REPORT ON THE CIVIL SERVICE AND JUDICATURE FOR THE YEAR 1918. Poolep folio. Wrapper. Rs. 2-0-0. (5 n.).
- THE MADRAS REGISTRATION MANUAL, PART II, 1918. Commenced up to 31st August 1918. Sec. Board. An. 1-15-0. (7 n. 6 p.).
- COLLECTOR GENERAL, GOVERNMENT RECORDS—, TRANSMITTAL, Nos. 1918-20. Royal two. Wrapper. An. 22. (2 p.).
- COMMISSIONER GENERAL, ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1918-19. Poolep folio. Wrapper. An. 1-0-0. (5 n. 2 p.).
- ANNUAL RETURNS. COLLECTIONS IN TAIL OF— in force in the Madras Presidency extended up to 30th June 1918. Misc. 2. (2 p.).
- MADRAS ACT IV of 1918. City Municipal Act. Royal two. English. An. 1-12. (3 n. 2 p.).
- MADRAS ACT XIII of 1918.—Police. Orissa, Urdu and Poolep folio. Each. Part 1 (5 p.).
- MADRAS ACT XIII of 1918.—Custodian (Amendment). English two. An. 1-2. (2 p.). Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Hindustani and Oriya. Each. Part 1 (5 p.).
- MADRAS ACT XIV of 1918.—Provisional Courts (Amendment). English two. An. 1-2. (2 p.). Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Urdu and Malayalam. Each. Part 1 (5 p.).
- MADRAS ACT XV of 1918.—Land Acquisition (Amendment). English two. An. 1-2. (2 p.). Tamil, Kannada, Malayalam and Telugu. Poolep folio. Each. Part 1 (5 p.).
- MADRAS ACT XIX of 1918.—Tamil (Amendment). English two. An. 1-2. (2 p.). Tamil, Telugu, Gujarati, Malayalam and Oriya. Each. Part 1 (5 p.).
- MADRAS ACT XX of 1918.—Arms (Amendment). English two. An. 1-2. (2 p.). Telugu, Tamil, Kannada, Urdu and Malayalam. Poolep folio. Each. Part 1 (5 p.).
- MADRAS ACT XXII of 1918.—College (Amendment). English two. An. 1-2. (2 p.). Tamil, Kannada, Urdu and Telugu. Poolep folio. Each. Part 1 (5 p.).
- MADRAS ACT XXIII of 1918.—Censorship (Amendment). English two. An. 1-2. (2 p.). Tamil, Telugu and Kannada. Poolep folio. Each. Part 1 (5 p.).
- MADRAS ACT XXIV of 1918.—Censorship (Amendment). English two. An. 1-2. (2 p.). Tamil, Telugu and Kannada. Poolep folio. Each. Part 1 (5 p.).
- MADRAS ACT XXV of 1918.—An Act to regulate the conditions imposed on the withdrawal of capital from the money market by companies. English two. An. 1-2. (2 p.). Tamil, Telugu and Kannada. Poolep folio. Each. Part 1 (5 p.).
- MADRAS ACT XXVI of 1918.—Indian Registration (Amendment). Sec. English. An. 1-2. (2 p.).
- MADRAS ACT XXVII of 1918.—Housing and Dwelling Act. Royal two. English. An. 1-2. (2 p.).
- MADRAS ACT XXVIII of 1918.—Licensing. Royal two. English. An. 1-2. (2 p.).
- MADRAS ACT XXIX of 1918.—(Vehicle Licensing and Shipping Fees. Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam and Hindustani. Poolep folio. Each. Part 1 (5 p.).
- MADRAS ACT VI of 1918.—Civil Courts (Amendment). Oriya, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam and Hindustani. Poolep folio. Each. Part 1 (5 p.).
- MADRAS ACT VII of 1918.—Floods (Amendment). Oriya, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam and Hindustani. Poolep folio. Each. Part 1 (5 p.).

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NEW LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8 BARNARD STREET, CALCUTTA.

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Royal two. An. 2-0 (1 n.).

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND CHIEF SECRETARY, 1917, Part No. 2.
MADRAS ACTS FOR 1918. An. 2-0 (1 n.).

DEPARTMENTAL GOVERNMENT ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. Super-royal two. Cloth boards. Rs. 5 (5 n.).

VACANCIES.

WANTS a Superintendent for the Eluru municipality, salary Rs. 50—4—100 (annual). None but those who have the qualifications of an Overseer in the Public Works Department and a few knowledge of Telugu need apply. Preference will be given to the applicant who has experience in similar work.

Municipal Office, Eluru,
24 December 1918.

B. VENKATRAMAYYA SASTRI,
For Chairman.

Appointments are granted from holders of Secondary School-leaving Certificates for rising appointments in the Tüch offices of this division on a pay of Rs. 55 a month. A knowledge of Kannada or Telugu is essential.

Between Divisional Office, Hasegawa,
10th December 1944

G. LAKSHMINARAYANA PRASAD,
Regional Officer

Applications submitted for the post of a Test Person, who will be required himself to submit also to frequent tender scrutiny how to eat and wear the tests for the Manukary Department of the Penitentiary, Hades. Only those who thoroughly understood the manufacture of all kinds of items need apply. Pay from Rs. 12 per annum according to qualifications.

Włodzisław, Michał. *Pracownia* 1998.

H. W. DEANE,
Superintendent of Prisons

Applications are invited before 31st January 1978 from qualified persons for the weekly, paid¹ appointments for a period of four months.

* Free literature on file 10 each per minute.
Free literature on file 70 each per minute.
One Strengthsman clock on file 10 per minute.

Applications should be submitted to the Land Records, Taxation, Conveyance, and should be accompanied by testimonials of character and capacity.

Candidates selected should be able to join their appointments on the morning of 1st March 2002 without fail.

Successful candidates may, if they give satisfaction, have chance of expanding in Europe and throughout the permanent establishment.

Colchester College's Office,
11th December 1910.

F. MADIGEN,
Jules Cress

Assessments are derived from candidates daily gauged under the concentration rules for the past of seven days on the 30 per cent maximum percentage weight in the Development stage only. Applicants must state their age, date of birth and previous employment, if any. They should, if they are not actual dual candidates, give the marks obtained by them in each subject in the public examination.

Mangalore, 12th December 1949.

A. R. KARASINHA ATTORNEAT,
District Forest Officer.

Applicants are invited from duly qualified men for the post of a plugin inspector. The work involves inspection and will be performed. Salary Rs. 10 plus 10.

Published, 1954, December 1954.

E. KOPFMAN: AYFAR,
Research Division Office

Applicants are invited from duly qualified candidates who have passed the lower subordinate test from the College of Engineering, Madras, for acting post of Minor Legislation Sub-Officer in the Government of Madras, on a salary of Rs. 20-5-10 thousand per annum.

Applicants serving exp. qualifications and previous experience should reach the undersigned on or before the 12th January 1929.

North Area Collector's Office, Valparaíso,
1961, December 1948.

P. O. BOX 100,

Applicants are invited from duly qualified candidates for two temporary clerk's posts on salaries of Rs. 40 and 50 per month (grossed-up). The posts are expected to last for at least one year.

None but those who are thoroughly acquainted with all the branches of accounts work in the Military Works Division office or Public Works Department Building office and who are indispensable men on the work of the great accounts clerk is in the best position to fill, need apply.

The animal candidates will be in two months' probation and further promised if the fish-
catching boats will demand from their results.

Candidates already in service should send their applications through their official superiors and not through any intermediaries to obtain them on their permanent appointments.

Applicants accompanied by reports of testimonials should reach the undersigned before the 15th January 1929

Wabington, Nigari District,
20th December 1966

T. W. ARNOTT, Captain, R.E.,
CSE, Aot. Comd., Royal Engineers, Wellington District

Applications are invited from passed candidates who have also passed the Elementary Examination in Typewriting for the post of the Typist Clerk in the Revenue Divisional Office, Kollam.

Hermit Divisional Office, Koforutia,
24th December 1938.

M. NARAYANAN PASTURU,
Deputy Director of Office

Appointments are invited from candidates duly qualified under the examination rules for the post of a technician. Please register for such an eligible duty in the Junior division.

received, 30th December 1998.

M. TALE-UL-LAH SAHIB,
Deputy Chairman

Applicants are invited from qualified candidates for an acting clerk's position. The appointment term for this position is 100 March 1920. Secondary School-leaving Certificate holders must forward with their applications copy of marks obtained by them in the public examination, and name of institution, if any.

Amalgams should reach this office on or before 10th January 1972.

*A-1000, 90th December 1910.

C. L. BUSHALL,
Executive Engineer, Peabody Mines

APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE UNDER SECTION 26 OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the 26th section of the Indian Companies Act, 1912, application has been made to the Local Government for a license directing an association about to be formed under the name of the "Chamber of Commerce, Villavangam" to be registered with limited liability but without the addition of the word "limited" to its name. The main object for which the association is proposed to be constituted is to promote and protect the trade, commerce and manufacturing of India or any part thereof and, in particular, of the Presidency. The other objects of the Association are set out in clause in the Memorandum of Association, a copy of which may be inspected at the office of the Association in Villavangam.

Notice is hereby given that any person, company or corporation objecting to this application may bring such objection before the Government at Madras, Home Department (Industrial), before this 31st day of December 1921.

S. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Home Department.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 27 of 1921 in the District Court, Madras.

Take notice that Indrakshi Chinnappai Nayudu, Rajayya and Yedakayya have, after satisfying all conditions and obtaining full discharge permits, applied for an order of adjudication with respect to which objections are invited at 10 a.m. on 25th January 1922.

Madras, 24th December 1921.

A. I. SUBRAMANIAM,
Petitioner's Advocate.

Notice is hereby given that Karthaswami Pillai, son of Subramaniam Pillai, residing at Kallu street, Trichinopoly East, has applied to be declared an insolvent in L.P. No. 17 of 1921 in the file of the District Court, Trichinopoly, and that the application comes on for hearing before the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, on 27th January 1922.

Trichinopoly, 24th January 1922.

T. JAYARAM,
Receiver.

I hereby notify to all creditors of Subramani Chetti, Kannan Iyer, Subramaniam, that he has filed an insolvent petition No. 42 of 1921, Official Receiver's Office, Trichinopoly, and is to be paid on 25th January 1922 for inquiry.

Trichinopoly, 24th December 1921.

T. A. HASI RAO,
Receiver.

BANK OF MADRAS.

The following changes in the Bank's staff are hereby notified—

Mr. W. B. Stephens, to be Agent at Mount Road Branch, Madras.

Mr. D. Duraiswami, to be Assistant at Mount Road Branch, Madras.

Mr. J. K. Ramesh, to be Agent at Chelvaikuppam Branch, viz. Mr. A. O. Senthil.

Madras, 24th December 1921.

The Bank of Madras and the Public Debt Office will be closed on Tuesday and Wednesday the 13th and 15th instant, in account of "Pongal" being gazetted holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

(By order of the Directors)

M. M. MURRAY,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 3rd January 1922.

ASTRONOMICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY RECORDS.

DATE.	Rise and set.	TEMPERATURE.				WIND direction and force.	MOON phase and illumination.	CLOUDS and height.	WIND direction and force.	MOON phase and illumination.	CLOUDS and height.
		Observed		Observed							
		Temp.	Hum.	Temp.	Hum.						
1st Dec.	6.15	21.4	71.9	68.8	77.1	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
2nd Dec.	6.15	21.4	71.9	68.8	77.1	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
3rd Dec.	6.15	21.4	71.9	68.8	77.1	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
4th Dec.	6.15	21.4	71.9	68.8	77.1	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
5th Dec.	6.15	21.4	71.9	68.8	77.1	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
6th Dec.	6.15	21.4	71.9	68.8	77.1	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
7th Dec.	6.15	21.4	71.9	68.8	77.1	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
8th Dec.	6.15	21.4	71.9	68.8	77.1	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
9th Dec.	6.15	21.4	71.9	68.8	77.1	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
10th Dec.	6.15	21.4	71.9	68.8	77.1	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
11th Dec.	6.15	21.4	71.9	68.8	77.1	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
12th Dec.	6.15	21.4	71.9	68.8	77.1	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
13th Dec.	6.15	21.4	71.9	68.8	77.1	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
14th Dec.	6.15	21.4	71.9	68.8	77.1	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
15th Dec.	6.15	21.4	71.9	68.8	77.1	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
16th Dec.	6.15	21.4	71.9	68.8	77.1	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
17th Dec.	6.15	21.4	71.9	68.8	77.1	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
18th Dec.	6.15	21.4	71.9	68.8	77.1	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
19th Dec.	6.15	21.4	71.9	68.8	77.1	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
20th Dec.	6.15	21.4	71.9	68.8	77.1	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
21st Dec.	6.15	21.4	71.9	68.8	77.1	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
22nd Dec.	6.15	21.4	71.9	68.8	77.1	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
23rd Dec.	6.15	21.4	71.9	68.8	77.1	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
24th Dec.	6.15	21.4	71.9	68.8	77.1	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
25th Dec.	6.15	21.4	71.9	68.8	77.1	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
26th Dec.	6.15	21.4	71.9	68.8	77.1	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
27th Dec.	6.15	21.4	71.9	68.8	77.1	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
28th Dec.	6.15	21.4	71.9	68.8	77.1	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
29th Dec.	6.15	21.4	71.9	68.8	77.1	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
30th Dec.	6.15	21.4	71.9	68.8	77.1	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
31st Dec.	6.15	21.4	71.9	68.8	77.1	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07

The Standard Barometer and Thermometer are read at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The centre of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the rain-gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current civil day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January is 50.78 inches, the average day for the same period being .65 inches.

ABSTRACT of the Mean Meteorological Observations of MADRAS in December 1915 compared with the averages of past years.

Mean value of	1915.	Difference from	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	30.075	0.025 below	30.051
Temperature of air	77.2	0.7 above	76.5
Do. of exposure	79.9	0.0	79.9
Percentage of humidity	80	0	80
Greatest water level in river	149.5	0.5	149.0
Maximum in shade	83.4	0.5 below	83.9
Minimum in shade	73.5	0.5 above	73.0
Do. on grass	76.5	0.1	76.4
Rainfall in inches on 32 days	6.54	0.04	6.58
Do. above January 1st to 31st days	46.9	1.74	45.16
General direction of wind	S.W. E.	Same as	S.W. E.
Daily velocity in miles	145	42 below	187
Percentage of cloudy sky	72	22 above	50
Do. of bright sunshine	40.6	12.8 below	53.4

DURATION AND QUANTITY of the Wind from different points.

From	Hours	Miles	From	Hours	Miles	From	Hours	Miles	From	Hours	Miles
North	48	480	East	—	—	South	—	—	West	—	—
N. by E.	180	1,800	E. by S.	36	360	S. by W.	—	—	W. by N.	—	—
N.E. E.	126	1,260	E. S.E.	—	—	S.W. W.	—	—	W. N.W.	—	—
N. by N.	102	1,020	N.E. by E.	—	—	S.W. by S.	—	—	S.W. by W.	—	—
N. E.	48	480	S.E.	—	—	S.W.	—	—	N.W.	—	—
N. by E.	36	360	E. by S.	—	—	S.W. by W.	—	—	N.W. by N.	—	—
N.E. E.	24	240	S.E. E.	—	—	W.S.W.	—	—	N.S.W.	—	—
E. by N.	4	40	S. by E.	—	—	W. by N.	—	—	N. by W.	36	360

There were 58 calm hours during the month. The southeast corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a S.E. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 120 miles.

DATE.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Temperature.						Barometer, Read in Vacuum.	Humidity.	Wind.					General weather.
		Observed Daily Mean.		Observed Extremes.						Direction.	Force.	Days of rain.	Clear days.	Bright sunshine.	
		Fog.	Wet.	Max.	Min.										
January.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1st Sunday.	75.1	74.4	74.9	80.1	70.2	128.4	50	S. by E.	210	1.00	48	Cloudy.			
2nd Sunday.	75.1	74.4	74.9	80.1	70.2	128.4	50	S. by E.	210	1.00	48	Cloudy.			
3rd Sunday.	75.1	74.4	74.9	80.1	70.2	128.4	50	S. by E.	210	1.00	48	Cloudy.			
4th Sunday.	75.1	74.4	74.9	80.1	70.2	128.4	50	S. by E.	210	1.00	48	Cloudy.			

The Standard Barometer and Thermometer are read at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The centre of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the rain-gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current civil day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January is 50.78 inches, the average day for the same period being .65 inches.

MADRAS Observatory, 4th January 1895.

E. BARNES,
Cdr. Deputy Director.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 1.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 6, 1920.

[Price, 6 pms.]

SEASON REPORT FOR NOVEMBER 1919.

Barometer showing the average fall of rain in each district during the month of November 1919, and also the total fall from 1st April 1918 up to the month, compared with the corresponding figures of the preceding year and with the averages of the 48 years ending 1915.

District.	Average for forty-eight years.			1918-1919.			1919-1920.		
	In the month.		From 1st April to 31st March.	In the month.		From 1st April to 31st March.	In the month.		From 1st April to 31st March.
	Heavy days.	Katafall.		Heavy days.	Katafall.		Heavy days.	Katafall.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
General.	80.	100.00.	100.00.	100.	100.00.	100.00.	100.	100.00.	100.00.
A. Coimbatore	84	9.13	49.61	8	3.98	19.12	5	11.01	75.00
B. Vengaloor	87	5.67	37.64	2	0.86	23.27	2	4.99	81.00
C. Madurai	82	3.65	31.00	0	0.78	41.75	5	3.64	42.19
D. Orissal	80	0.10	19.62	0	0.07	16.54	7	0.12	47.00
E. Kanna	54	2.60	17.94	7	3.01	50.00	8	1.74	36.90
F. Coimbatore	82	0.36	39.71	2	7.75	17.64	5	0.34	10.15
Tamil.									
G. Arcot	80	0.80	10.94	2	1.19	10.72	5	2.18	10.00
H. Bellary	82	0.90	12.75	2	2.75	15.67	2	0.15	81.10
I. Anaimalai	81	0.71	17.61	0	0.81	16.47	7	0.40	87.00
J. Coimbatore	80	0.91	10.97	7	0.81	19.20	2	0.00	10.10
Coimbatore.									
K. Madurai	78	0.40	10.04	0	0.62	41.48	11	14.40	11.00
L. Madurai	105	10.00	42.72	0	0.89	48.72	9	10.72	41.00
M. Coimbatore	80	10.00	40.71	10	7.67	48.40	11	22.00	49.00
N. Coimbatore	80	0.91	10.97	10	0.34	10.72	11	12.01	81.00
Coimbatore.									
O. Coimbatore	80	0.40	10.94	0	0.01	10.00	10	21.01	87.00
P. North Arcot	67	0.01	10.97	0	2.11	20.10	15	19.91	47.00
Q. Coimbatore	80	0.00	10.17	7	0.67	10.94	11	0.40	10.00
R. Coimbatore	80	0.10	10.72	0	0.11	13.10	0	0.00	10.74
S. Coimbatore	78	0.40	10.94	0	0.00	10.00	13	10.01	80.11
Coimbatore.									
T. Coimbatore	100	10.00	14.40	10	1.00	10.00	14	11.00	47.00
U. Madurai	78	0.70	10.04	10	0.40	10.00	12	0.70	81.00
V. Madurai	80	0.00	10.97	0	0.17	10.00	10	0.10	10.00
W. Coimbatore	80	0.10	10.94	0	0.00	10.00	10	7.10	87.00
Coimbatore.									
X. Madurai	80	0.70	10.94	10	0.00	10.00	10	10.00	10.00
Y. Madurai	80	0.00	10.97	0	0.00	10.00	0	0.00	10.00
Coimbatore.									
Z. Coimbatore	80	0.00	10.94	10	0.00	10.00	10	10.00	10.00

* Including Kanara.

† Including Kanara.

Meteorological Office, Madras.
22nd December 1919.

E. R. S. S. S.
Off. Meteorologist, Madras.

TABLE II.—Statement showing the extent of cultivation (Government and minor lands) by the month of November 1914.

Fields.	In the above.				In the above.				In the above in the previous year.				Increase or decrease in the extent of cultivation.			
	First crop or last registered as		Second crop or last registered as		First crop or last registered as		Second crop or last registered as		First crop or last registered as		Second crop or last registered as		First crop or last registered as		Second crop or last registered as	
	Acres.	Wet.	Acres.	Wet.	Acres.	Wet.	Acres.	Wet.	Acres.	Wet.	Acres.	Wet.	Acres.	Wet.	Acres.	Wet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Cultivation	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Government ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Minor ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Forest	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Government ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Minor ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Other	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Government ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Minor ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

* Noted Spots.

TABLE III.—Statement showing the average prices of the principal food-grains and millets for the month of November 1904.

Group.	District.	PRICES OF GRAIN IN RUPEES OF 50 TONS PER SEER.					
		Rice, annual crop.			Jail.		
		In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Cereals	A. Pongolam	..	4.0	4.0	4.7	3.8	3.7
	B. Vengaliam	..	4.7	4.7	4.8	3.8	3.8
	C. Chokkiam	..	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.6
	D. Chokkiam	..	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.6
2. Dishes	E. Chokkiam	..	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.6
	F. Chokkiam	..	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.6
	G. Chokkiam	..	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.6
	H. Chokkiam	..	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.6
3. Dishes	I. Chokkiam	..	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.6
	J. Chokkiam	..	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.6
	K. Chokkiam	..	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.6
	L. Chokkiam	..	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.6
4. Dishes	M. Chokkiam	..	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.6
	N. Chokkiam	..	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.6
	O. Chokkiam	..	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.6
	P. Chokkiam	..	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.6
5. Cereals	Q. Chokkiam	..	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.6
	R. Chokkiam	..	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.6
	S. Chokkiam	..	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.6
	T. Chokkiam	..	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.6
6. South	U. Chokkiam	..	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.6
	V. Chokkiam	..	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.6
	W. Chokkiam	..	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.6
	X. Chokkiam	..	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.6
7. West Coast	Y. Chokkiam	..	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.6
	Z. Chokkiam	..	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.6
	AA. Chokkiam	..	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.6
	AB. Chokkiam	..	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.6
8. Rice	AC. Chokkiam	..	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.6
	AD. Chokkiam	..	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.6
	AE. Chokkiam	..	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.6
	AF. Chokkiam	..	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.6

* Of the three years ending 1903-04. † Of the three years ending 1903-04. ‡ Average of white and yellow rice.

§ Includes both white and yellow rice.

Remarks.—As compared with the previous month, the price of rice was stationary in four districts, rose in two and fell in six; wheat was stationary in two, and fell in two; pulses were stationary in three, rose in five and fell in one; pulses were stationary in two, rose in four and fell in three; and wheat was stationary in five, rose in one and fell in three.

Board of Revenue (Warren Settlement),
Madras, 22d December 1904.

H. RAMA RAO,
Acting Secretary.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 13.

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 6, 1920.

(Part of 4 p.m.)

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING
27th DECEMBER 1919.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANDAM.

Water-supply sufficient. Rainfall 45.12 feet. Rain 19-63 feet. Sowing of green peas proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks insufficient in one taluk.

THIRUVARUR.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of green peas concluding in one taluk. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, horsegram and pigeon; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in parts of two taluks and one division. Prospects moderate.

ODDAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, preparation of seed-beds, sowing of pulses and transplantation of tobacco and sugarcane proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested sugarcane; cotton normal; paddy, rice to normal; shilshu, fair; and pulses, poor. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good, but foot-and-mouth disease prevails in one taluk. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

KOTTA.

Water-supply sufficient. Kottas 3 feet above normal. Preparing of seed-beds for various crop cultivation; sowing of rice, shilshu and maize, and moving of tobacco and shilshu proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; cotton fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in three taluks; fodder available except in one taluk. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects improving.

QUNTUR.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of maize, kappu, yavala, horsegram, cotton, paddy and shilshu, and transplantation of sugarcane in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested maize and paddy; cotton poor to normal; shilshu, good to fair; and kanna and green gram poor. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply sufficient. Rainfall 5.50 feet above normal. Rain 19.63 feet above normal. Sowing of second crop paddy and sugarcane proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair; and shilshu reported to have been attacked in parts of the district by mites. Harvested paddy; cotton fair to bumper; and dry crops, poor to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good, but ringworm prevails in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELLARY.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of shilshu and cotton in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, maize, kanna, cotton and shilshu; cotton generally fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good, but spinous aphid and foot and mouth disease prevail in parts of three taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects good.

RANQUEL.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding of beet in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton and cottonseed, cotton fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Green-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply generally sufficient except in some tanks in parts. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, cotton, ragi and wheat proceeding or completed in parts and transmigration and weeding proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi, groundnut and paddy, cotton fair to normal, paddy, ragi, cotton and cottonseed, cotton, cottonseed, ragi, cotton and paddy, poor to fair; cotton and cottonseed, poor. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good, but widespread prevalent in parts of these tanks. Employment available. Green-stocks fairly sufficient. Prospects good.

CUDDAPUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, ragi, cotton and cottonseed; weeding and transmigration of paddy and ragi proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton, cottonseed and cotton; cotton fair to normal. Arise and barga, poor to fair. Pasture abundant; fodder available except in few tanks. Condition of cattle generally good, but widespread prevalent in parts of two tanks and one division. Employment available. Green-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

NEELORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Flow over the Nalgonda section has been over the Nalgonda section; supply at both the Nalgonda and the Nalgonda reservoir adequate. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, ragi and cotton and transmigration of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, cotton, cottonseed and ragi; cotton fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available except in parts. Condition of cattle generally good, but widespread prevalent in parts of two villages and widespread prevalent in another. Employment available. Green-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally good.

CHENNAI.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; transmigration and weeding of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy and groundnut; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Green-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

MADRAS.

Employment available. Green-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCADE.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, groundnut and barga; transmigration of paddy and weeding of paddy and ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton, ragi, cotton, and groundnut; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available except in one tank. Condition of cattle generally good, but widespread prevalent in two villages. Employment available. Green-stocks sufficient except in four tanks and parts of another. Prospects generally fair.

CHENNAI.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of three divisions and two tanks. Ploughing; sowing of paddy and weeding of paddy and ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but paddy affected by diseases in parts of two tanks. Harvested paddy, cotton and cottonseed; cotton fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder generally scarce. Condition of cattle generally good, but widespread prevalent in parts of two tanks and three tanks. Employment available. Green-stocks generally sufficient except in parts of three tanks. Prospects generally fair; but second year crop requires more rain in parts.

NORTH ARCADE.

Water-supply fairly sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of paddy and groundnut; transmigration and weeding of paddy and ragi proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cotton, cottonseed and cotton; cotton fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder fair. Condition of cattle fair to good. Employment available. Green-stocks insufficient in many tanks. Prospects fair; more rain needed.

RAJAH.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two tanks. Weeding of paddy, ragi, cotton and cottonseed and transmigration of paddy and ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy and groundnut; cotton fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but widespread prevalent in parts of one tank. Employment available. Green-stocks sufficient except in parts of one tank. Prospects good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two tanks. Weeding of paddy, ragi, cotton and cottonseed and transmigration of paddy and ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cotton, cottonseed and cotton; cotton fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder fair. Condition of cattle generally good, but widespread prevalent in parts of one tank. Employment available. Green-stocks sufficient except in parts of one tank. Prospects fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient. 800 feet of water over the Great Andam. Sowing of paddy, cereals, sugarcane and generally well-advanced; of paddy and sugarcane proceeding. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, cotton, rubber, coconut, paddy and generally; cotton fair. Paddy sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Height of water over the coast of the northern and southern branches of the Coleroon in the Lower Andam 4-5 feet. Sowing and transplantation of paddy and sugarcane proceeding at usual rate in ports. Standing crops fair in normal. Harvested paddy, sugarcane and generally; cotton fair in normal. Paddy sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but widespread prevalent in one tank. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in one tank. Prospects good.

TUDUKKUDAL.

Report not received.

TAMILNADU.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of the whole and one division. Discharge through Pongu and the Coleroon. Ploughing, transplantation of paddy and sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops fair, but rain badly wanted in parts of two tanks. Harvested paddy, sugarcane and generally; cotton fair. Paddy sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

TAMILNADU.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, transplantation of paddy, sugarcane and generally, and sugarcane proceeding at usual rate in parts. Standing crops fair, but rain badly wanted in parts of two tanks. Harvested paddy, sugarcane and generally; cotton fair. Paddy sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects satisfactory, but food situation still not normal and good.

TAMILNADU.

Water-supply insufficient in one tank. No flow over the Coleroon and the Pongu; discharge through Pongu and the Coleroon. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplantation in progress. Standing crops fair in parts. Harvested paddy, sugarcane and generally; cotton fair. Paddy sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks insufficient in two tanks. Prospects fair.

TAMILNADU.

Water-supply sufficient. Agricultural operations well advanced. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, sugarcane and generally; cotton fair. Paddy sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but food situation still not normal and good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

TAMILNADU.

Water-supply sufficient. Agricultural operations well advanced. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, sugarcane and generally; cotton fair. Paddy sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

TAMILNADU.

Water-supply and passages sufficient. Cultivation of paddy proceeding. Condition of cattle good.

TAMILNADU.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Paddy sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

TAMILNADU.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding, pruning and harvesting in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, sugarcane and generally; cotton fair. Paddy sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair generally, but widespread prevalent in one division. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in one division. Prospects good.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

Work ending 17th December 1921.—Districts of Nilgiris and Travancore; Eight or all elsewhere. Standing crops fair generally, but damaged in small areas in Nilgiris by disease and damaged by excessive rain. Harvested paddy and dry crops; cotton generally fair. Fresh sowings of paddy and dry crops progressing. Condition of cattle good generally. Water generally sufficient. Paddy and fodder sufficient generally. Fodder dry crops tend to be scarce. Prospects fair generally.

Special report for Nilgiris.—Number of works and workmen in Nilgiris not reported; grain-stocks not reported. Cattle distribution provided by private charity.

BOARD OF REVENUE
(H.S. SINGH, L. K. & SINGH),
MADRAS, 20th December 1921.

U. RAMA RAO,
Acting Secretary.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 27th DECEMBER 1913.

Districts.		RAINFALL AT STATIONS.				PRICE OF GRAIN (per 40 bushels) per bushel.											
		In the week.		Up to the end of the week ending 27th Dec.		Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.			Dried.		
		1887.	Average of 10 years ending 27th Dec.	1888.	Average of 10 years ending 27th Dec.	Average for December.	1st week.	This week.	Average for December.	1st week.	This week.	Average for December.	1st week.	This week.	Average for December.	1st week.	This week.
Ghana	Barro	..	..	84.6	45.7	8.5	9.3	8.6	18.8	7.8	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Yamapah	..	..	45.7	45.6	8.8	9.7	8.7	15.5	7.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Adenari	..	..	45.6	45.6	8.8	9.3	8.4	15.5	7.1	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kutia	..	..	45.6	45.6	8.8	9.4	8.7	15.5	7.1	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Adenari	..	..	45.6	45.6	8.8	9.4	8.7	15.5	7.1	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Borneo	Kavend	..	..	45.6	45.6	8.8	9.4	8.7	15.5	7.1	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Baganpalla	..	..	45.6	45.6	8.8	9.4	8.7	15.5	7.1	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Belany	..	..	45.6	45.6	8.8	9.4	8.7	15.5	7.1	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sancho	..	..	45.6	45.6	8.8	9.4	8.7	15.5	7.1	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Adenari	..	..	45.6	45.6	8.8	9.4	8.7	15.5	7.1	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cassio	Adenari	..	..	45.6	45.6	8.8	9.4	8.7	15.5	7.1	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chingpang	..	..	45.6	45.6	8.8	9.4	8.7	15.5	7.1	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madon	..	..	45.6	45.6	8.8	9.4	8.7	15.5	7.1	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Aden	..	..	45.6	45.6	8.8	9.4	8.7	15.5	7.1	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Adenari	..	..	45.6	45.6	8.8	9.4	8.7	15.5	7.1	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central	Adenari	..	..	45.6	45.6	8.8	9.4	8.7	15.5	7.1	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Aden	..	..	45.6	45.6	8.8	9.4	8.7	15.5	7.1	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Adenari	..	..	45.6	45.6	8.8	9.4	8.7	15.5	7.1	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chingpang	..	..	45.6	45.6	8.8	9.4	8.7	15.5	7.1	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madon	..	..	45.6	45.6	8.8	9.4	8.7	15.5	7.1	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
South	Adenari	..	..	45.6	45.6	8.8	9.4	8.7	15.5	7.1	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Aden	..	..	45.6	45.6	8.8	9.4	8.7	15.5	7.1	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Adenari	..	..	45.6	45.6	8.8	9.4	8.7	15.5	7.1	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chingpang	..	..	45.6	45.6	8.8	9.4	8.7	15.5	7.1	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madon	..	..	45.6	45.6	8.8	9.4	8.7	15.5	7.1	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Coast	Adenari	..	..	45.6	45.6	8.8	9.4	8.7	15.5	7.1	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Aden	..	..	45.6	45.6	8.8	9.4	8.7	15.5	7.1	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Adenari	..	..	45.6	45.6	8.8	9.4	8.7	15.5	7.1	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chingpang	..	..	45.6	45.6	8.8	9.4	8.7	15.5	7.1	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madon	..	..	45.6	45.6	8.8	9.4	8.7	15.5	7.1	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hills	The M'gile	..	..	8.8	70.1	70.1	7.2	9.8	4.6	12.4	8.6	8.6	..	..	..	..	..

A in Agency.

B in Agency.

C Average of the 10 years ending 1913-14.

D Average of 10 years.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3RD JANUARY 1930.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply sufficient. Ricefields 42-45 feet. Sowing of greengram proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in one taluk.

VIRAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of sugarcane and transplantations of paddy and sweet potato proceeding in parts. Standing crops thriving. Harvested cotton, tobacco, paddy, greengram, cotton, sweet potato, horsegram and redgram; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in parts of one taluk and two divisions. Prospects fair.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient. Godavari 20 feet above normal. Ploughing, sowings of second-crop paddy and pulses and transplantations of tobacco proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested pulses; cotton, pome to normal; gramly fair; and paddy and sugarcane fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good, but hot-and-moist disease prevalent in one taluk. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

KINTA.

Water-supply sufficient. Kinta 2-6 feet above normal. Preparation of methods for second-crop cultivation and sowing of tobacco, cotton, sugi and gramly in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton, cotton and sugi; cotton fair to normal; pasture sufficient except in parts of one taluk; fodder available except in one division. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects improving.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowings of sugi, maize, horsegram, paddy and cotton, transplantations of cotton and sugi, and weeding of cotton, sugi and cotton in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; cotton poor to bumper; cotton and cotton poor to normal; sugi bad to poor; and horse poor. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply sufficient. Kuruphadra 65 feet above normal. Sowing of second-crop paddy and sugarcane sugi and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops fair; but cotton reported to have been blighted in parts of the district. Prospects improving. Harvested paddy; cotton poor to bumper; and dry crops poor to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good but rinderpest prevalent in parts of one taluk and hot-and-moist disease in parts of another taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

ELUR.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Agricultural operations nil. Standing crops good. Harvested cotton, cotton fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELARI.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Ploughing; weeding of late sown crops proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, horse, paddy, cotton and cotton; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but hot-and-moist disease prevalent in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects fair.

SANDEGA.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding of late in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton and cotton; cotton fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply generally sufficient except in parts. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, cotton, sugi and wheat proceeding in sowing in parts and transplantations and weeding proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, horsegram and cotton; cotton poor to fair, gramly and horse poor to normal; greengram and cotton fair; cotton poor; and paddy fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevalent in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks fairly sufficient. Prospects good.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of paddy and ragi and transplanting and weeding of paddy and ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, chikna, groundnut and maize, cottons fair to normal; well sown and sown, poor to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good, but cottons prevail in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

NELLORE.

Not reached.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing and transplanting proceeding in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; cottons fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but cottons (unspecified) prevail in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

MADRAS.

Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCO.

Water supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, ragi, groundnut, horsegram, ridge and rice and transplanting and weeding of paddy villages proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cottons, ragi, maize and groundnut; sugar fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available except in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in four taluks and in parts of another. Prospects generally fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water supply sufficient except in parts of three taluks and three divisions. Ploughing; sowing, transplanting and weeding of second-crop paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair; but paddy affected by disease in parts of two taluks. Harvested paddy, groundnut, maize and sugarcane; cottons fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder scarce. Condition of cattle generally good, but understock and cottons prevail in parts of three taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in parts of three taluks. Prospects generally fair; more rain needed for second wet crop in parts.

SOUTH ARCO.

Water-supply sufficient. Heavy losses in one division. Ploughing; sowing of paddy and horsegram, transplanting of paddy and ragi and weeding of paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, chikna, maize, groundnut and cotton; cottons fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally fair, but understock prevails in parts of one division. Employment available. Grain-stocks insufficient except in parts. Prospects fair.

SALTE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of three taluks. Sowing of paddy and ragi proceeding; of cottons and pulses proceeding or awaiting; transplanting of paddy and ragi proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy and sugarcane, cottons fair; cottons, ragi, chikna, groundnut and groundnut, cottons poor to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but understock prevails in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in parts of two taluks. Prospects good.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Rain from water in the Coimbatore. Sowing of ragi and maize; of local and foreign cottonseed or proceeding; transplanting of tobacco proceeding; of paddy proceeding or awaiting; and weeding proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi, cottons, maize, groundnut, sugar, local, pulses, chikna, groundnut, sugarcane and paddy; cottons fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in five taluks. Prospects fair.

TIRUCHINAPOLI.

Water-supply sufficient. 244 feet of water over the Grand Aikent. Sowing of paddy and ragi and transplanting of paddy, ragi and cottons proceeding. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested groundnut, ragi, cottons, chikna, maize, sugar, paddy, ragi, local and pulses; cottons fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Height of water over the crest of the northern and southern branches of the Chikna at the Lower Aikent 1-6 feet. Sowing of paddy and ragi proceeding; transplanting of paddy proceeding; or awaiting; of ragi commencing; cultivation of tobacco proceeding in parts. Standing paddy crop generally good; dry crops in one taluk have been damaged. Harvested paddy, ragi and groundnut; cottons fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but understock and cottons prevail in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects good, though the recent heavy rains have affected the crops in parts.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 26th JANUARY 1926.

District.		Rainfall in inches.				Prices in Rupees (100 lbs. weight) per Annam											
		In the week.		Up to (last day of the week) from 1st April.		Rice.			Jowar.			Chick-pea.			Grams.		
		1925.	Average for 10 years ending 1914.	1926.	Average for 10 years ending 1914.	Average for 10 years ending 1914.	Last week.	This week.	Average for January.	Last week.	This week.	Average for January.	Last week.	This week.	Average for January.	Last week.	This week.
Coimbatore	Benjan	..	0.1	64.8	68.8	0.8	0.3	8.5	10.0	7.8	7.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Thiruvananthapuram	..	0.1	43.7	48.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cheruvu	..	0.1	42.8	48.8	0.8	4.7	4.8	10.1	7.8	7.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cheruvu	..	0.1	50.5	40.0	0.1	0.4	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cheruvu	..	0.1	40.0	41.8	0.8	0.7	0.2	10.0	8.0	7.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dindigul	Kannad	..	0.1	57.8	50.4	0.8	4.8	4.8	11.7	7.8	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chinnappalli	..	..	57.8	50.7	7.4	0.7	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cheruvu	..	..	43.7	45.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cheruvu	..	..	50.5	42.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cheruvu	..	..	40.0	47.7	7.6	7.7	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai	Cheruvu	..	0.1	40.0	47.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cheruvu	..	0.1	40.0	47.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cheruvu	..	0.1	40.0	47.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cheruvu	..	0.1	40.0	47.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cheruvu	..	0.1	40.0	47.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tamil Nadu	Cheruvu	..	0.1	40.0	47.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cheruvu	..	0.1	40.0	47.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cheruvu	..	0.1	40.0	47.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cheruvu	..	0.1	40.0	47.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cheruvu	..	0.1	40.0	47.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tamil Nadu	Cheruvu	..	0.1	40.0	47.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cheruvu	..	0.1	40.0	47.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cheruvu	..	0.1	40.0	47.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cheruvu	..	0.1	40.0	47.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cheruvu	..	0.1	40.0	47.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

A in Agency.

E in District.

* Average of the 10 years ending 1914-15.

† Average of 10 years.

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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

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Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

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Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Government of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 26th day of November 1933.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord WILLIAMSON of BATHON, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
G.R.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. G. IYENGHER.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIBULLAH BAKSH Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. E. KNAPP, G.C.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. CAMPBELL, G.C.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. COO.
The Hon'ble Major-General G. G. CHITPAI, G.C.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. GRAY.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HODGINS.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. LUTHERALL.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. S. LLOYD.
The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur L. D. SWAMINATHAN PILLAI Aiyangar, G.C.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. SUGATHA AYYANGAR (*Absent—Sore*).
The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. THIRUMALA CHETTI Aiyar.
The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MATHIAS.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. VEDARAVATHIA PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Kuo Bahadur T. RAMANI Rao NAYUDU Aiyar.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAU.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. THIRAKUMARA MURUGAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. SAKUNTALA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. MANJANA RAU, Raja Samudra of Kollegal.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Y. K. KARAYANA AGRASMAN Aiyangar.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. N. SIVAPATHAN PILLAI Aiyangar.
The Hon'ble Sri. Raja Rao VEERARAJA KESAVA MAHESWARI SIVA Rao Bahadur, Raja of Thalavay.
The Hon'ble R. Raja KARAYANA SETHUPATHI alias MOTTUVALINGA SETHUPATHI Aiyangar, Raja of Ramnad.

20th November 1919.]

(Mr. Siva Rao.)

open to the Governor in Council to lay down how much the strength of a council shall be by nomination and how much by election. It is quite open to the Governor in Council to make a direction in this matter. Even under the present Bill it is open to the Governor in Council to say that in the case of a particular council it shall be so and so, only the Governor in Council here is needed the sanction. It is quite open to the Governor in Council to say that in the case of any particular municipality even if the elector strength could not be obtained so far as regards the elective majority. I should expect that the elector strength should have been raised in those advanced towns to at least five lakhs. I am not one of those who plead for actively elected municipal councils because previous has to be made for the representation of minorities, but even although should have been made to make the elector strength strong.

"Then as to the appointment of chairman, the latest policy laid down in the Government of India, resolution of 1915 is that elected chairmen shall be the rule. The present Bill re-assigned to select the policy and it says 'unless the Governor in Council otherwise directs' the chairman shall be elected. Where is the harm in saying after all this long time that every chairman shall be elected? That was conceded in the case of village panchayat courts. Where is the harm in saying that with regard to municipalities? Have not the municipalities caused the much of agitation and do they not desire that such of recognition at the hands of Government during the length of 25 years to avoid the appointment of elected chairmen? Then as regards the constitution there is the provision made for the removal of any councillor, chairman or vice-chairman which I thought was a very enlightened provision,—the power to remove chairman or vice-chairman which is vested in the Governor in Council now, on the ground that he is likely to bring the municipal administration into contempt. We know of that question being raised as early as 1884—the case of Mr. S. N. Vignayagobal Acharya. It is a large power to remove a councillor on the ground that after his entry into the office he was seeking to bring the municipal administration into contempt and numerous representations were made that it is a dangerous provision but it is there still.

"Then as far as classification is concerned I can confidently put it is the Council that there is no improvement on the old state of things. We are still where we were 35 years ago. Then with regard to outside control, the Honorable Member in charge was telling us yesterday that the Revenue Office has been entrusted out of the list of controlling authorities. This is a small concession. I should like to see the Collector also eliminated. There is no reason why the Collector should have those drastic powers which are retained in the present section 19 to 25. They have great powers of interference and I should draw attention to the large powers which the Collector still possesses under section 20:—

"(1) The District Collector may enter on and inspect or cause to be entered on and inspected any immovable property or any work in progress under the control of any municipal corporation in his district.

"(2) The Governor in Council or the District Collector may—

"(a) call for any report, correspondence, plan, or other document in the possession or under the control of any municipal corporation;

"(b) require any corporation to furnish any return, plan, estimate, statement, account, or statement;

"(c) require any corporation to furnish information or report on any municipal matter; or

"(d) record in writing, for the consideration of the Council, any observation he may think proper to record in his private or public office.

"(3) The Governor in Council may, by notification, authorize any public officer to exercise any one or more of the powers of a District Collector under sub-sections (1) and (2).

"(4) The District Collector may, by a general order in writing in such form, direct the Revenue Office in charge of the district to exercise any of the powers specified in sub-section (1) and in clauses (a), (b) and (c) of sub-section (2).

"Is it not thus enough, I ask, that the powers of the Collector should rest in matters like this and that we should be made directly subordinate to the Government if at all and probably through the intermediary of a Local Self-Government Board? So long as you make the Collector a supervising authority over these municipal institutions it is very difficult to foster local institutions. I have not and many instances of Collector actually interfering, but the power should not be there on principle. It dwells the municipal chairman, and any self-respecting man would think twice before he accepts the subordinate position when to be set at every step he is liable to be checked by a subordinate officer. It is right that the Central Government should have powers of supervision and powers of interference in the matters that they may make any number of resolutions or not upon the Collector to make reports and act upon those reports and punish the local bodies. I have no objection to that, but I am very much against direct power being given to Collector in this section. That implies a great deal of interference on the part of chairman. I would submit that if a council of 22 or 24 cannot be entrusted with the responsibility of managing its local affairs and if the power is to be reserved to the Collector after the length of time, the power to override the wishes of the council in a particular matter, I don't see Local Self-Government is not worth having. I may also say in this connection that even in the matter of correspondence, on it stands at present, municipal councils have got a right to deal directly with the Government. That cannot but cause a sense of subordination and that should be eliminated.

"Coming to the most important provision in the Bill, the power over the purse, the Honorable Member in charge has told us that they have not quite followed the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission. The clause in the present Bill is exactly the same

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as the section in the old Act. It is that subject to a standing minimum balance municipal councils are at liberty to frame their own budgets; but it has also to be sent up for sanction. Even under the present Act it has to be sent up for sanction, and the Government can make such alterations, as they think fit; but there is this point that before they make alterations they should refer upon the council to show cause why it should not be done. This is all the difference. That was the provision in the City Municipal Act. In the case of inhabited municipalities there may be such a provision, but I do not see why municipalities should not be given a free hand in framing their own budgets subject to those conditions. Does it embody the latest policy of the Government of India of 1918? Is it correctly interpreting the spirit of the Decentralisation Commission? I would again remind the Honourable Member in charge of the resolution referred to by the committee when he sat, a committee appointed to revise the Local Fund Code and the Municipal Code. I heartily remind the Honourable Member that he was a party to that resolution which was passed spontaneously. Have the Government reconsidered themselves in that resolution?

"As regards that section the Honourable Member in charge was quite justified in saying that the present Bill goes very far in giving powers to the councils to alter taxation or to do it as they please, but subject to a certain maximum that power is given. The most important part, however, that I would apply in cases like this is what we consider financial proposals, whether those local bodies we put upon a sound financial basis. That is what was claimed for this Bill by the Honourable Member in charge. I should like to be satisfied whether after this Bill is passed the local bodies will be able to stand on their own feet. Would they be converted into self-supporting people who can rely upon their own resources without applying for aid to an outside authority? I was told that the prebendal tax subsidies have been remodelled. I saw that there is a slight abatement on the rates on carts and vehicles and there is an additional tax on companies. But I should like to be told how much it would bring and what will be the increase in the income, to what percentage will these new rates augment the resources. The Honourable Member in charge is quite aware how pitifully meagre the resources of local bodies are to meet the growing responsibilities of those bodies and the question of Local and Provincial finance has to be settled. It has not yet been settled satisfactorily as to how much the Central Government have to bear and how much local bodies have to bear, the proportion in which they should bear the expenses, whether there should be any revenue permanent grants to and from the Central Government, or whether they should devise any new methods of taxation or whether there is any margin for fresh taxation—all these questions have to be handled and before we can say to ourselves that this is a satisfactory Bill we must see whether satisfactory provision is made for these matters. Until we do that, I do not think that we can safely ourselves that the matter has been put on a very satisfactory basis.

"As regards the power over the establishment, I would ask whether in the case of the Health Officer, the Engineer and the Secretary who are described as the chief executive officers, as long as in the chairman, there is any reason why these municipal councils with 24 councillors sitting together should not be vested with the power of appointment of the Secretary, Engineer and the Health Officer. So long as the Government make these reports officers not responsible to the council, there will be any amount of trouble and friction. They will say that they are superior positions and in any manner be controlled by the municipal council. There are elaborate provisions as regards election to see that the purity of elections is secured and it is easy to see that it is a very great improvement upon the old Act. But in the worst part this Bill has failed, I severely hope that, in the Select Committee stage, certain efforts will be made to remove those vital defects in the Bill."

The Hon'ble Diver Bahadur P. Ponnappa Chetty Gura:—Mr. President, I do not want to make any remarks upon the draft Bill, but I want to suggest to my Hon'ble colleagues whether it would not be well for them to give their ideas on the draft Bill in the form of a memorandum which would go before the Select Committee, who will have time enough to look over them. My Hon'ble colleagues have spent about 25 minutes in making general remarks and I suppose there may be many Hon'ble gentlemen who would be making such general remarks, but what good will come out of that kind of general remarks for my part I do not see. But I think when we think out carefully and jot down the remarks on paper one will have more time to look into these things carefully and put them in a form which will satisfy oneself first and will be satisfactory to the body that will look over it. That system will, I think, work much better than simply giving these remarks at the stage. There will be the Select Committee appointed at this meeting and if all the suggestions are placed before the Select Committee the committee will have sufficient time to go over them very carefully and when the matter comes up before the Council for their disposal then every Honourable Member will have time to suggest in the form of resolutions or any other form and see that those things are recorded. This is a mere suggestion of mine and I hope it will be taken in good part. We work and spend our time over this in the way in which we do it now. I have spoken better. I think this suggestion for your kind approval."

The Hon'ble K. K. Bahadur A. Y. G. M. Ahmad Tamm: Madam Sahib:—I quite agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Tyagaraya Chetty and I think we will have more scope at considering the Bill in the Select Committee and in the next Council when we take up this question and I

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fact which ought to be taken into consideration. I think whatever power the Collector is now exercising may be assumed by the Government—it may be through the Collector; if we make the Act show that the Government are directly responsible for certain interventions, we have advantages. The municipal council will feel a greater amount of dignity and a greater amount of security and responsibility, because greater power is vested in them.

I do not wish to enter now into any details but I will only refer to the facts that even with regard to the national power over the budget that are capable of being further increased.

Another matter I wish to mention. The Hon'ble Mr. Alamed Yousuf Moulviyar seems to think that every one can go into the municipal. That is not possible; the only steps to effect general measures is at present. This is the proper stage for offering suggestions for those who are not likely to be on the Select Committee.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. Venkateswari Raja:—“Your Excellency, after the laid exposition of the Hon'ble Mr. Ballo Rao, I think it is right to take into consideration the provisions of this Bill and in view of the remarks made by my Hon'ble friend Mr. T. N. Srinivasulu Chetti Rao that we should consider time for better purposes, I would offer my few remarks and that in a short time. The object with which we want to proceed with this Bill must be clearly laid before us. We know the object of this Bill is to secure town or city improvement so that the people may be encouraged to take themselves responsibility; and spend that amount economically. The Government of India say that the object of developing municipal councils is to make the people responsible for municipal administration of the Government of the country. Now we have to see whether we have secured these objects in the provisions of the Bill that we have at present. We want to get rid of the perpetual tutelage in order to make us responsible citizens and to train ourselves in the administration of local affairs. The municipality is the place where people have to be trained to manage their own affairs. Even in that stage of training we want to keep them under tutelage and we do not want to give them full liberty of appointing even their own staff. So far as the departmental heads are concerned they have to be appointed by Government. How long should Government think that unless they are directly supervised, these municipal bodies cannot get along? How long is this to be? That is the complaint which the learned authors of the report on constitutional reforms have noticed and they want to get rid of it and they suggested an ideal franchise that 50 per cent of the people should have the power of election. We have now increased the electorate but why should we not increase the representatives? It is what it was 20 years back. We have had three-fifths elected members, we want more. The Hyderabad Member in charge said that the municipal council should be that they would manage their own affairs. Have we not proceeded further in the last 35 years? In the matter of budget also certain provisions were made that the Government should have after the end of budget also certain provisions were made that there; that is a responsible authority, but what we have to see is that whenever we impose conditions they are the only things that should be protected against. They must approach the whole to outside. The main function should be that the whole of the administration should be with the local body but we have to prevent corruption or mismanagement of duty. Instead of doing that, we are only enlarging the provisions but we must make them completely autonomous. We want decentralisation and autonomy in local affairs. With that object, we must proceed with this Bill.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Ballo Rao:—“Your Excellency, I would not go into the details of this Bill but I will make a few general remarks because I feel that after a deliberation of eight years and after a little experience passed from outside also, I wish to lay before Your Excellency a few remarks on the present features of the Bill.

As far as receipts are concerned, I quite agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Ballo Rao that when we have how much we will be getting from the increased powers granted to us under the present Bill, we shall not be in a position to meet the growing needs of the municipalities at present day and I am afraid that with all the little increase that has been suggested in the Bill, the municipalities. I therefore wish to suggest that our resources may be augmented in municipal funds in two ways. One way is to suggest that the revenue proceeds collected within the municipality to have its funds augmented in that way as people in the town or city are paying taxes and most of them are well-to-do and have property, even, are enjoying the benefits and it is but proper that the municipal council should get some share. I am not one of those who would like to perpetuate this narrow revenue. It is far from what I want. I want one of those who go in for prohibition but all the assets we are having then there is the lighting rate, the drainage rate and so many other small items. I would also suggest that the revenue should be increased in that way. I have been collecting figures and the net result of my collection of these figures is that. All the municipalities are in the position that, if they would spend something like 50 per cent more and above what they are spending on

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primary education, they will be able to impart free and compulsory education to the people in the municipalities. Therefore I would entirely support the introduction of this clause in the present Bill.

"Then as to the constitution I have a few words to say. I am against dual control by introducing the secretary, because the experience that I have gained and the information that I have derived by constantly talking over this matter with brother councillors and others is that in most cases it is an evil and not at all anything that would better municipal administration. No doubt at present it is proposed that the secretary should be the servant of the council; but all the same, as the amendment is going to be made by the Government, I quite agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Reddy that the secretary will think that he is superior even to the chairman and to the members of the council. I have strong objections to the appointment itself because if there are gentlemen coming forward to work as chairmen, there is no necessity whatsoever for a secretary being introduced; because the chairman will be the sole authority and he need not ask the secretary to do things which he can do for himself. In cases where we cannot find chairmen who could devote all their time to do the whole work, then I think it is better to have a paid chairman than an honorary chairman who wishes to delegate his power to the secretary. I know that if a chairman wants to do his duties properly he must be able to spare every day three hours for public work and about an hour and a half for office work. If one is not able to devote nearly five hours a day for this work, it is well and good that the municipality should be run by a paid chairman rather than by an honorary chairman. In most cases we find busy lawyers—I am myself a lawyer—or merchants who are chairmen and who cannot devote so much time, but if we are able to get the man it is well and good that the chairmen should do honorary work, especially when we have the health officer or the district medical and sanitary officer as the supervisor or the assistant engineer to look after sanitation and roads, I do not know why there should be a secretary at all. The secretary will be more or less, under section 58, the third municipal officer who will keep all the correspondence and initial all the papers that go up to the chairman. But if the secretary's pay is raised he will do very well and he will be directly subordinate to the municipal council and he will be amenable to the discipline of the chairman and therefore I am against the institution of secretaryship in any council.

"Then as to the qualifications of voters and candidates, I find we are excluding females. I would entirely vote for a proposition that ladies should not only be entitled to exercise the franchise for municipal councils, but every opportunity should be given to them to come into the council itself. I find that one of the provisions in the proposed Bill is that members may be appointed and in that I find a provision that ladies might be selected. I do not know why if we could have ladies to work on special committees they should not sit on committees and help us in our deliberations. They will be quite useful in the matter of sanitation and female education which is spreading rapidly. I do not see why they should not help the municipal council in that department of municipal work.

"As I have already submitted to Your Honours, in cases where we cannot get competent men to undertake the various duties of an honorary chairman, we shall have a paid chairman.

"I have only one more thing to add. In England, I am told, that it is quite different. There is a licensed class who get into the Unions, who get into public and who are anxious to do such honorary work; but here we have not come to that stage and it is gentlemen who have other work to do that come forward to do honorary work.

"I have one or two words more to say about the Collector's power of supervision.

"If the Collector should have the power of supervision, then it should be in a particular way. If he finds that something is going wrong, then he should not be enabled to send his confidential report to Government. He should straightaway state to the municipal council and that the municipal council may deliberate and give its opinion on the matter and the Collector's recommendation as well as the recommendation of the council may go before the Government and Government may be the final authority. What happens is that the Collector sends confidential reports to Government and municipalities have no knowledge whatever of what is going on behind their back. If opportunity is given to the municipalities to know what confidential reports are being sent against them, Hon'ble Members will be quite satisfied and I have no objection to the reservation of the powers of supervision proposed to be vested in the Collector.

"Then as to the constitution of the Council itself, Your Honours, I would entirely wish that three-fourths at least should be elected and one-fourth should be nominated in all the municipal councils; because we have not yet come to the stage when we can truly say (as Mr. Siva Reddy said) that the moral character of the electorate could be relied on; and I am therefore of opinion that for the present, all municipalities should be granted a sort of mandate that they shall have three-fourths elected and one-fourth nominated councillors.

"Then in the case of the budget, there are ways in which the powers of the council may be well defined, but they are all matters of detail and I will not dilate upon them but only make one remark; and that is that the select committee may take three matters into consideration and make a recommendation that not more than 5 per cent shall be the maximum balance to be allowed in the budget. I make this observation that it may not be made more than 5 per cent—the less the better.

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Mr. Devadas.)

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"The last remark that I have to make is this; if any notes are being prepared, I suggested that they should be remembered for the purpose for which they are made. Otherwise what happens is that if the money is not spent that year on that purpose, it is spent on another purpose. We know it is the case of Government works. Though we get the sanction of the Government for a specified purpose, it must be sanctioned and some provision must be made in the budget for it."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. K. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Your Honours, I have no direct knowledge of municipal council and its working myself; but I have been watching the work of the municipalities here and in the mahrash, and in my opinion the time has come when the elective principle should be fully recognised. The Act is highly defective in most vital matters and after 25 years we are where we were and I do not think that the time is such that it will satisfy the public, unless they are allowed to have all elected members of the council, and elected officers. If we are not going to do it now, when are we going to do it? That is, why I said that the consideration of this subject may be postponed till the reform council comes into being and we have no doubt that this principle will be recognised then. If it is not recognised now when it is to be recognised? If the principle is not recognised in the Bill, it will be highly unsatisfactory. If we are not going to give the power of full election now, when are we going to do it? People who know the internal management of municipalities may be satisfied with the Bill, but people like myself who have been watching the work of the municipalities from outside will certainly think that the Bill is highly unsatisfactory. The emergency powers given to the Collector show that the members of the municipal council will feel that they are subordinate to the Collector. What is the meaning of members of people being led to feel that they are subordinates of the Collector? I think the Government council should be wiped out to a very large extent. I think the people are quite alive to the responsibilities now and therefore they may be allowed to choose their own men and their officers may be given full power."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. D. DEVADAS:—"Your Honours, I wish to offer a few remarks, so that if they are acceptable, they may be considered by the Select Committee. In the first place, I consider that the total strength of the municipalities as given in the Bill—minimum 10 and maximum 25—is insufficient and in the interests of minorities I think the minimum should be 20 and the maximum 30. Knowing perfectly well as we do the state of things in the Presidency, I think of these in a large sense, that is a chance of all the various interests being represented as it, and so doubt by constitution Government can supply the deficiencies, but still there may be a number of other interests which, if the council is large, will have a chance of being represented. Therefore, I would urge on the Government the feasibility of having a minimum of 20 and a maximum of 30. In a municipality like that of Trichinopoly or Madurai where the population is something like 150,000, 25 would not be too large. If we have a large council, there would not be room for dispute; if it is a small council, there will be many join together and might have things their own way, but in a large council it will be difficult for one or fifteen people to join together in working and every follow in their own way and thwart others. So, I think that for the proper working of the council, the council should be as large as possible."

In the second place, Your Honours, I consider that the control of the divisional officer should be taken away for this reason. I quite appreciate the province in the Bill for the control by the Collector. He is the district officer responsible for the well-being of the district and as a rule the Collector of the district is a man of experience and knows the work of the municipalities in various places and knows how to hold his scales even. As regards the divisional officer in many cases a clerk or a revenue inspector in the course of a year or two becomes sub-collector and then a sub-collector and then an acting divisional officer, whereas the chairman of a municipal council is an experienced person who is prepared to devote his time and labour for doing public good; and this divisional officer sometimes takes it into his head to apply for the purpose of making remarks to make unnecessary remarks that the roads in such and such places are not good, and that such and such a thing is not good, &c. It may be very galling to an experienced chairman who has put in four or five years' service as chairman to get such remarks from an inexperienced divisional officer. I may be told in the speaking of a very extreme case, but Honourable Members will bear me out that it is not such an extreme case. I have known instances where simply for purposes of making remarks, the divisional officers pass remarks which are quite useless for. I would therefore strongly urge upon Government to remove altogether the divisional officer. There is a provision that all the correspondence should pass through the divisional officer and that every communication should pass through the divisional officer; but I think an unnecessary communication should pass through the divisional officer although it may pass through the Collector to the Government."

"Then, Your Honours, I find that the secretary is a person who has come in for a lot of, no doubt, deserved abuse. I have had considerable experience of the working of the municipalities in a district and I know, the secretary of it is a strong-minded man and monopolious person, he has his own council, collects his own people, introduces in every election and gets candidates who will follow him and he thinks that nobody can remove him except the Government and he considers himself a Statesman while the chairman and the annual ones and get he is able to get a party of his own and get things his own way. I have got a typical example in my mind; though the secretary was dismissed, he would not give up his post and I have had him actually to be turned out of his office by force. There are extreme cases, so doubly but

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(Mr. Denham : Mr. Venkatesappa Pantulu.)

they ought to serve as a lesson. To obtain the difficulty of having an officer who is enjoying a position subordinate to the chairman, but who wields certain considerable powers over the chairman, the secretary ought to be a person under the control of the chairman and removable by the chairman. I have an objection to the manager being called the secretary but to meet the person who could be dismissed by the council. If the Bill could be amended in the manner proposed, if, like any other officer, the secretary could be removed by the chairman or by the council, that may meet the case.

"When as regards the appointments of the health officer and the engineer there should be the same power as for chairman to fill them up. If the power of appointment is vested only in the Government, it would be difficult for the chairman to get them to obey him. If the chairman is obliged to write to Government either to remove or get him appointed, I think the affairs of the municipality will be in a very hopeless condition. I think the chairman, as the one responsible person, should have at least power to appoint the health officer and the engineer, and if liberty to appeal is given, they may move the Government if it is an improper appointment. The Council could not be worked properly if one or two officers are not 'no one not controlled by the chairman, and we are not subordinate to him, we can be dealt with by Government only.' In the interests of the good work of the council, I think the chairman should be the proper disciplinary authority in all matters.

"It has been stated that Collectors should have no power at all to interfere. That is an extreme case I think. We have not got a local self-government Board corresponding to that which exists in England and the Government can only work through local officers and I think the Collectors should have some control over municipalities seeing that there are municipalities which are more than 500 miles away from the seat of Government. I think Collectors should have some control over the municipalities. With regard to the removal of undesirable councillors, I think that power was exercised in very few cases as far as I know and I think it is a very salutary power which the Government must have, because there may be some persons who may make it impossible for any council to carry on its business. They may bring the municipal administration into contempt and in such cases Government should have power to remove them. Simply because one is elected, he should not be allowed to be a day-in-the-manger and prevent business being done for three years to come.

"Your Honesty, in almost all the municipalities, there should be a few nominated councillors for instance doctors are not likely to object a seat, but their presence is necessary and there are specialists whose presence is very desirable and there are also minorities who have a chance of coming in through the open door of election who should have also their representatives on the council. That can only be done by nomination. I would suggest that one-fourth of the councillors in all municipalities—not more than one-fourth—should be nominated councillors. In other respects I consider the Bill very satisfactory and if these things are considered and amended, I would respectfully submit that the Bill is a very satisfactory one."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATESAPPA PANTULU :—Your Honesty, much has already been said by the Honourable Members in their speeches on the Bill. I was also connected with a municipality for some time and I wish to add a few remarks with regard to the Bill as it stands. Two important objectionable features which have all along obstructed the free growth of local self-government and handicapped municipal administration, have been too much of the nominated element in the councils and too much of interference by the Collectors. The nominated element was necessary in the initial stages of municipal administration, but after three long years of experience, I do not think it is required so much as before. I am not one of those who think that nomination should be altogether done away with. But at the same time the Bill, as it stands, is capable of improvement by considerably adding to the number of elected members.

"Then, coming to the question of interference and control on the part of local authorities, I should think that there is no necessity at all at the present moment for any stated chairman by the disinterested chair or by the Collector. It is said that the divisional officer will no longer be a member of the council but that does not improve matters; because the Collector has still got many powers in his hands and may interfere in many ways, such as by making for roads, by saying that some works should be executed and so on. He may delegate his powers to some other officer whom he thinks fit. In that way regulated by the local authorities is not very much improved."

"In this connection, my Lord, I will simply quote the views of the Bombay Government when Your Honesty provided over that permission.—(The views of the Government (Bombay) on this most important branch of the subject (local self-government) have already been set out in their letter No. 323-F, dated 19th November 1917. It is in this sphere (local self-government) that this Government would set up an additional training ground in responsible Government. They consider that the time has come to establish a class of local bodies entirely elected and having their own organisation and control of their own finances. These bodies would be responsible for all matters of local concern such as primary education, health, sanitation, roads and buildings, subject only to general control to be exercised by a department at all matters of a local Government Board." It shows clearly that the Government Board, as the view of Your Honesty expressed through this speech and I have every hope that in the framing of this Bill and the shape that this Bill would take, these views would be reflected.

(*Mr. Venkataswamy Perinchi: Sir Gordon Fraser; [Born November 1919.*
Mr. Haid-ul-lah Sahib; the President.])

It has been pointed out that there are several other defects in the Bill as it now stands. One important objection is that the full right of election of the chairman is not allowed in the case of some municipalities. Only yesterday, we passed a resolution that municipalities may begin the right to elect their own chairman. I think municipalities should have charge power to do likewise. It is too late in the day now to think of municipalities still having nominated chairmen to guide the deliberations of the council. Again Government have still reserved certain powers in the way of supervision of the municipalities, the appointment of officers, the removal of officers, and so on. These indicate a spirit of reservation in respect of reserving certain powers. I think those powers should no longer be reserved by the Government and should be placed full thirty, subject of course, to a local Government Board that may be established for purposes of general supervision. Beyond this, there should be no control over the municipalities.

The Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser:—"Your Excellency, I just wish to make a few remarks. I have no desire to discuss particular clauses and details of this Bill but I just wish to say for my own part and on behalf of the community that I represent, that we welcome the Bill as now placed before the Council. I express my own opinion and at the same time also voice the opinion of the community which I have the honour to represent here, when I say that we think that the fullest possible power should be given to the municipalities as local bodies. But it must of course be understood that fuller powers carry with them larger responsibilities and in exercising these larger powers, municipalities must be more ready to answer for their deeds. They will receive greater credit for any good done, but at the same time the full responsibility for what may call their misdeeds will fall on them. They will not be indemnified as in the past. They must take the full responsibility. Honorable Members have referred to the large responsibility being granted at some future date to these municipalities and larger burden from Government control which they will receive under the new council. I think it is still to be seen whether the new council will be prepared to delegate larger powers and responsibilities to the municipalities. It is questionable whether they will not prefer to keep the power in their own hands. I do not think myself that the new council will consist of a body of Honorable Members were ready to sympathize with the extension of individual local self-government than Honorable Members of this council. Every single individual present fully sympathetic with this feeling on the part of the Government, to extend responsibility to self-governing municipalities and give them more power."

"I was a member of the Select Committee on the City Municipal Bill and I must say that in that Bill the largest sympathy was shown by the members of the Select Committee. In submitting this Bill to the Select Committee, I will only ask the Select Committee to look it in the same sympathetic and broad-minded manner as the members of the Committee of the City Municipal Bill did. We all fully sympathize with the desire of Government to extend local self-government and allow municipalities to exercise more power and size take greater responsibility for what they do."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Hama-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur:—"Your Excellency, at this stage, I think all that I need say is that I can assure those Honorable Members who have been good enough to place their views before this council, that every consideration will be paid to them at the proper time and in the proper stage. I must say that so far as I am concerned, I have listened with the greatest interest to the various suggestions put forward by individual members and I know also for a fact that most of those who have spoken on the general principles of the Bill have had extensive direct experience in the working of those bodies and their views are therefore entitled to the greatest respect; and I doubt not that the same respect will be attached to them by the members of the Select Committee whom we shall consult presently."

"I shall not certainly enter into the discussion of the various aspects of the Bill. Some of them or rather I will not be wrong if I say that, most of the suggestions so far, were in full accordance of the present principles of the Bill and I am only glad that Honorable Members have expressed their sense of appreciation of the efforts on the part of the Government to frame the present Bill on lines much more liberal than those which formed the framework of the present enactment. There are again a few complaints that the present provisions of the Bill do not go very far. I expect due consideration will be paid to that aspect of the question and I feel confident that the Select Committee on which it is my intention to identify as many of these problems as have had experience of municipal affairs, will show the suggestions so respectfully as they can and incorporate in the Bill as many of those suggestions as are found acceptable."

The Hon'ble the President:—"The question is that the Madras District Municipalities Bill, 1919, be read for the first time."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Secretary read the title of the bill.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Hama-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur:—"I now beg to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee for report."

The Hon'ble Mr. S. Srinivas Ayyangar seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Hama-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur:—"I now beg to move that the Select Committee be constituted as the following gentlemen:—The Hon'ble Mr. B. A..

THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES BILL, 1919; RESOLUTION RE
REPRESENTATION OF DEPRESSED CLASSES ON LOCAL BODIES.

20th November 1919.]

(Mr. Haid-ul-lah Sahib; the President;
Mr. Narasimha Ayyar & the Raja of Pithapuram.)

Graham, the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, the Hon'ble Mr. F. Siva Rao, the Hon'ble Mr. W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliar, the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar, the Hon'ble Mr. M. V. K. Devanaga Achariyar, the Hon'ble Hajji Abdul's Halq, Quam Sahib, the Hon'ble Khem Bahadur A. T. G. M. Abanul Tamsi Mushtaq, the Hon'ble Mr. T. Desha Achariyar, the Hon'ble Mr. N. S. S. Rao and myself.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. Subramanya Ayyangar seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

Resolutions on matters of general public interest.

His Excellency the Paramount:—“I just want to say that to my friends to Honourable Members. Honourable Members will see that we have placed resolutions I, II, III and IV following each other for the reason that Nos. I and II refer to the same matter. We hope that Honourable's position concerned will allow the two resolutions to be taken as one.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. SARASWATHI AYYAR:—“That is the general sense.”

His Excellency the Paramount:—“The same with regard to III and IV. If Honourable Members agree to that, then I propose another thing. I want to take the first resolution of every Honourable Member in the list of resolutions in that order, and then I will come back to the second resolution of every Honourable Member. That is a fair way of dealing with the business before us because if an Honourable Member has two or three resolutions, he gets a considerable advantage over other Honourable Members. I will ask the Hon'ble the Raja of Pithapuram to move resolution No. I and I will ask the Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Raja to move No. IV.”

RESOLUTION RE REPRESENTATION OF DEPRESSED CLASSES
ON LOCAL BODIES.

The Hon'ble the Raja of Pithapuram:—“Your Excellency, I beg to move resolution No. I.—

‘I. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that they be pleased to take necessary steps to ensure the adequate representation of depressed classes on local bodies, i.e., district boards and taluk boards, unions and municipalities.’

“Your Excellency, it is a well-known fact that there is no proper representation of the depressed classes on these local bodies. Only recently a few appointments were made from these depressed classes but that representation is very inadequate. What I want is adequate representation. The representation must be in proportion to the large number of members of population. The representation must be in proportion to the very backward condition of these classes, these classes and I would also add that, in view of the very backward condition of these classes, it is necessary that the representation should be even more than proportionate. Like the other communities they pay taxes to the Government and they have got their interests involved and it is not right that they should be properly and adequately represented on these local bodies to be let right that they should be properly and adequately represented on these local bodies to safeguard their own interests. Street schools, hospitals, dispensaries, rest-houses, wells and other sources of water-supply are under the control of these local bodies. The charges which I now ask for ought to have been introduced long ago, but it is never too late to meet, and the Government may be pleased to accede to my request. As greater powers are to be granted to these local bodies, it is all the more imperative that the depressed classes should be adequately represented on these bodies. The absence of the representation of these classes has led to a lot of discontent on the part of the depressed classes and as a matter of fact, they have been suffering a good deal. For instance, in the Madras Mail dated 15th September, I think, of the year, a letter was published, extracts from which I hope Your Excellency will permit me to read.”

“His will you permit me to bring to light the unhappy lot of the so-called ‘underclass’ living in the village of Chellagudi, Bellary taluk. This village is situated about fifteen miles to the east of Bellary and two miles to the south of Vengur Railway station. Even in the cold weather it is very hard to get good drinking water in this village.”

His Excellency the Paramount:—“The Honourable Member is now discussing resolution No. I and from what I hear, what he is reading refers to resolution No. III. I must ask him to stick to his speech to the particular matter referred to in resolution No. I.”

The Hon'ble the Raja of Pithapuram:—“I am doing so. I thought I might read the whole letter so as to explain the difficulties they were put to.”

His Excellency the Paramount:—“The Honourable Member might postpone the reading of the document until that resolution is before the Council.”

The Hon'ble the Raja of Pithapuram:—“There is something about well-beds in this. It is this:—The Madras are very poor and have to walk all the day to get even half a bellyful of food. A proposal made a few years back to get them even well exposed was, for some of the special reasons, given up. They have been filling the taluk and district board offices and the Collectorate with innumerable petitions, but no action has been taken of them. I wish to bring to Your Excellency's notice another case.”

12 RESOLUTIONS RE REPRESENTATION OF DEPRESSED CLASSES ON
LOCAL BODIES.

(*The Raja of Pithapuram; The President: Mr. M. C. Raja; [20th November 1912.
Mr. Tipparaya Chetty; Mr. Rathakrishna Sakti.]*)

"In my own district, in the Coimbatore Taluk Board there was a discussion on regards two wells in a part of my own town of Pithapuram. One of these wells was, by the chairman of the union, set apart for the use of Christian converts, and the other for the higher caste Hindus. There was some trouble about them and it was decided in the taluk board after some discussion that the well which was set apart for the Christian converts should be set apart for the higher caste Hindus and I collected that that well was the better of the two. I desire to bring another instance to Your Excellency's notice. Have I Your Excellency's permission to read another letter which is about the same subject?"

The Hon'ble the President:—"If it refers to taluk boards and district boards, the Hon'ble Member may read it."

The Hon'ble the Raja of Pithapuram:—"It is about this—"

Sirajudaula:—"I suppose, Your Excellency, that I have made it clear that these unfortunate communities, the depressed classes, should be properly represented. As to the mode of representation, I would say that where circumstances permit, that members of these classes may be allowed to elect their representatives but where that is not found to be possible, they should have persons to nominate, preferably by District Collectors."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Raja:—"Your Excellency, it gives me very great pleasure to second the resolution which has been so ably moved by the Hon'ble the Raja of Pithapuram. For one thing my task is lightened by one, not belonging to my community, subscribing out of purely disinterested motives, to plead for justice to my community and when that person happens to be a cultured member of the landed aristocracy, I feel that the day is not far off when justice will be done to my community even though difficulties confronting it at the present moment may seem insuperable."

"I am sure that not many words are needed from me to commend this resolution to this Council. If local self-government is to be something more than a name, if it is to be a reality, it is necessary that all classes of people should be represented on local boards and municipalities. It will not do for particular communities to be represented either by standing or by nomination and other communities should be left out in the cold, I mean should have no opportunity to represent their wants and grievances. Again, if there is any emergency where wants require to be studied and supplied and where governance requires to be redressed, it is the depressed classes."

"The fact that social opinion is opposed to them, far from being an argument against their representation, is an argument in favour of Government seeing that they are represented on local boards and municipalities which, without a representative belonging to these classes, are only too prone to neglect their interests and ignore their very existence."

"To say that suitable men were not available is to say something about which no serious attempt has been made. I am sure that if an earnest effort is made to find them, which I believe, requires a careful removal of suspicion of vices, perfidy and swindle in the face of social prejudice and class opposition, suitable men will be found."

"On behalf of the community to which I have the honour to belong, I request His Excellency and the Council to accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. Trivikrama Sankar Gurus:—"Your Excellency, I like to support the proposition of the Hon'ble the Raja of Pithapuram. It is well known that depressed classes may not very well take care of their other classes. The reason is that there is nobody to put forward their grievances or wants and unfortunately all along they were not even considered as human beings; but, however, times are changing and I hope, times will change in such a way that they will be treated as men along with others in this Presidency. The time has come when in municipal bodies and local boards representation of the depressed classes must come in and I think I must express my gratitude to His Excellency the Governor for having nominated a representative of the Pandhara class to this Council and I hope that the same Government will not extend to district municipalities and local boards, and I hope the Local Boards will not put some persons upon the district authorities to see that proper men are found. It is a difficult matter to bring in the all at once. But if the Government decide that and in the course of a short time, say, a few years, I think their representatives will be very much appreciated by these classes and their position in the country will be very much improved. With these remarks I support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Hameed-ud-Din Khan Bahadur:—"Your Excellency, I think it may be taken for granted that the attitude of the Government so far has always been extremely sympathetic to these classes, whose interests are sought to be represented by the two resolutions now before the house. The Hon'ble member and the Hon'ble member would well interests of the depressed classes. Their activities in the past, which probably are known to Members to know that Government have already taken some action in this direction by issuing instructions to various officers under their control to see as far as possible, that the interests of

20TH NOVEMBER 1919.] (*Mr. Haid-ul-lah Sahib; the Raja of Pithapuram ;
Mr. N. G. Raja ; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar ; the President.*)

the depressed classes are kept in view, while numerous ex local boards and municipalities are to be filed up and I may assume Honorable Members that these instructions were issued in August 1918, so that you will see that the instructions were not prompted by the resolution now in our hands, but they were prompted by the attitude of the Government themselves.

"You will also be glad to know that in pursuance of those instructions some attempts have been made here and there in this province for the purpose of appointing members of the deposed class wherever it could be successfully effected. All I can say about that the Government and their officers are alive to the importance of this service and they will do all in their power to help the mass of the community for which the Honorable Members have placed themselves at our disposal. There has certainly been some difficulty in the matter of the method of appointing representatives to represent these classes. I am aware of only one place in the Madras Presidency where no attempt has been made in this direction and I was glad to hear from the Collector of that district the other day that he has been able, by the door of election, to secure a proper and suitable representative on one of the main paragonas in the Chittoor district. Similar efforts do not seem to exist everywhere, but wherever these facilities do exist, the district officers and others who are in charge of these institutions, fully realize the necessity for proceeding in that direction and I am sure Honorable Members look upon it as a mark of interest in their part. The Government of India, in their resolution, of which every Honorable Member is aware, distinctly the grounds somewhat, and have gone so far as to declare that the only way to secure the interests of deposed classes is by securing their representation taking into consideration as they are, the only way of securing their interests—this in the Government or circumstances as they are, the only way of securing of these classes wherever they are available, so that for sometimes it will be impossible for the Government to obtain the power of nomination in its own hands if we cannot get suitable men available they will be only too glad to give effect to their intentions as well as the intention of the country at large. With these remarks, I think it will please the Right Hon. Mr. Rajagopal Bahadur that Government are quite prepared to accept the resolution that stands in its name. I think, after the extension of the Government in this matter is known, the Tanjore the Boys of Puttapetam will have an opportunity of withdrawing his resolutions for I take it that both sides to one and the same extent. We have accepted resolution No. II in view of the pleasant language which has been employed in dealing it. We had some difficulty in accepting resolution No. I because of the unsatisfactory nature of going off to it by reason of the phrasing which has been employed namely—"This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that they be pleased to take necessary steps to ensure the adequate representation of the deposed classes amongst local bodies." In the first place it will be impossible to search and select heads, towns and municipalities. In the second place, all that they the Government to ensure the adequate representation to keep the interests of the deposed classes now do is to instruct their administrators to make enquiries, to see that they are constituted to these always in mind and whether such enquiries are made, it is up to the Government to do so and as I have already several heads. Upon them that the Government have done that and I have also assured them of the fact Honorable Members are being made here and there to give effect to the intention of the fact that some districts may be made here and there to be given effect to the intention of the Government. Of course, it may be that those efforts are futile, but Honorable Members may recognize that our object will largely have to be guided by the availability of suitable men and whatever those two conditions exist, I am sure Honorable Members that those efforts will have the duty of nominating individuals to various public bodies, will certainly be glad to have a knowledge of the instructions already issued to them. If the Madras the Boys of Puttapetam will withdraw his last resolution, Government are prepared to accept resolution No. III.

28-10-1906.

The Hon'ble the Minister of Education:—I have no objection. I only wanted that all the local bodies mentioned in the questionnaire should have the representation of the depressed classes."

The Hon'ble Khas Bahadur HARI-SINGH BAHADUR:—"May I assure the Hon-
ourable Member that the various local bodies appearing in resolution No. 11 cover all the bodies
which he has enumerated in detail in his resolution."

The Hon'ble the Raja of Pudukkottai :—"I have no objection."

The Hon'ble Mr. Speaker:—I have no objection.

The Hon'ble Mr. Speaker:—If the Honourable Mr. Raja will change the word "local boards" into "Raj boards" that will be all right.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Bose :—“ I have no objection to do so.”

[illegible]

The Handlery the Emperor:—"Does that satisfy the Honorable Member?"

With the permission of His Excellency the President resolution No. 1 was withdrawn.

14 RESOLUTIONS RE REPRESENTATION OF DEPRESSSED CLASSES ON LOCAL BODIES AND FREE ACCESS TO PUBLIC WELLS AND CHOUTHRIES BY DEPRESSSED CLASSES.

(Mr. M. C. Raja.)

[20th November 1912.]

Resolution No. II which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Raja was as follows and was put and agreed to:—

'II. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to be pleased to issue instructions to District Collectors asking them to nominate suitable men from the depressed classes as members of the various local boards and municipalities.'

RESOLUTION RE FREE ACCESS TO PUBLIC WELLS AND CHOUTHRIES BY DEPRESSSED CLASSES.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Raja:—“Your Excellency, I beg to move the following resolution:—

“IV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to make it compulsory on all municipalities and local boards in this Presidency to remove all restrictions which prevent the use of public wells and chouthries by the members of the depressed classes, and to construct more wells in places adjacent to their dwellings.”

“Your Excellency, good day, in speaking to this resolution, to observe that I consider it very unfortunate that Your Excellency should have at a public meeting referred to this resolution and in certain interpellations of mine in terms which have been construed as unjustification and that this should have already indicated the attitude of Government with regard to these questions. My arguments and action in this Council and outside have thus been focused with indication of Government's sense of its own helplessness and a refusal to engage before a Government which has made up its mind before it has heard me speak on this resolution and to stand before opponents and critics who would only be too glad to take the use of this matter from Your Excellency's words. It is a pity that Your Excellency should have adduced, I admit, good words calculated to strengthen and encourage by portraying in forcible the forces of reaction which are ever threatening to sweep away all the progress we have made under the benign Rajah Government.

“The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Bokel, who in the Bombay Legislative Council moved a similar resolution to the one on which I am speaking, based his resolution upon the hard rock of justice and right. Justice and right are words having the greatest significance for people with high political feelings but in this land where justice and right are coupled with material advantages, they are seldom heeded. One is not tempted to condemn ‘the Sarkis in the end’ because in many of the Indian words which politicians utter when they talk of Right and Justice’. While the higher castes are indulging in sentimental politics and action-faithful, we are denied the elementary rights of citizenship in the King's highway and drinking water from public wells, places to which every man and woman ought to have free access in virtue of their citizenship. No word is so often used by our politicians as the word ‘national’ and yet no word is so often applied to sectional and sectarian interests. National institutions are in the order of the day but what kind of nationalism will it be which permits wells constructed and maintained out of public funds to be used by certain classes only while their fellow-citizens of the depressed classes are not allowed to use them. If our friends who was eloquent over democracy and right and justice are present, they ought to see that differences of this sort are swept away.

“I ask that the Government may make it perfectly clear that the depressed classes have a right to use public wells, chouthries, etc. It is not a new right but we ask to be extended to us. We believe that we have the right as citizens of British India to use all wells, chouthries, etc., constructed and maintained out of public funds to which the depressed classes contribute as taxpayers. What objection can the Government have to recognize and help to enforce the rights which every citizen possesses in what constitutional law? If Government wants producers as I suppose we are, are not public wells, post offices and communication to members of the depressed classes? What exactly is it that the Government is afraid of, I feel to see.

“Your Excellency and the other day—“on all these questions the Government would pass orders but it is quite impossible for Government to absolutely enforce these orders; that must be subject to the public opinion right throughout the Presidency”. I ask—what often has the public opinion not been ignored, if not set at defiance when the Government was anxious to pass a Bill on which it has set its heart? Then again, what sort of public opinion is it that is opposed to our being allowed to enjoy the primary rights of citizenship? Is it enlightened public opinion or ignorant public opinion? If it is enlightened public opinion, it is all the greater shame and if it is ignorant public opinion, the more shameful and more of ignorance or stupidity and this worse, the more ready the Government politicians the more readily by educated middlemen will be the light which that ignorant public opinion simply because a silly people putting themselves in their imaginary religious superiority are to be humiliated and their so-called religious scruples which are really the fetters with which they seek to ensnare others to be left unshaken? Is our conscience not only to have the

RESOLUTION AS FREE ACCESS TO PUBLIC WELLS AND CHOLERA
BY DEPRESSED CLASSES.

20th November 1919.]

(Mr. A. C. Regis.)

Why but also to involve Government responsibility? Is the Christian Government that established itself and made the Hindus subject to the possibility of the annual levy equally with the Parsis going to maintain the doctrine of touch-pollution which prevents citizens of the British Empire to enjoy the common benefits of citizenship? If the Government is in order to pacify the religious by the type what sort of a religion is it that makes such differences between and imposes such disabilities on God-created men and women—if the Government is in order to pacify the religious worship of the higher classes is going to sacrifice the rights of depressed classes, it will cease to be the British Government and become a Government, British in name but devoid of its spirit and traditions of justice, sympathy and fair play. I wish the Government had the courage of the Reverend John Anderson who threw open the General Assembly School, now called the Madras Christian College, to Panchamas and refused to be coerced into excluding them when people of the higher caste threatened to withdraw their children. And yet the Madras Christian College is which, I am proud to think, I have had my training in to-day the Premier College of South India. The Rev. Ebenezer Jenkins of the Wesley College—the College with which I am at present connected—did the same and yet the Wesley College is not dead. On the other hand, I very much regret that the Government is not doing this.

We shall be quite satisfied if the Government will pass the necessary orders and ask the Publicity Bureau and Mr. Fildes, the protector of the interests of the depressed classes, to make these people acquainted with their rights. If anybody is going to prevent the depressed classes in the exercise of their rights, there are the Police and the law courts. The Police and the law courts will be satisfied if they are not going to afford the protection of the law to the poor Panchamas in the exercise of his lawful rights. If it is demonstrated that the Government does more than anything else, the revolution of civilization are not exhausted and need Government be reminded, we of the depressed classes from which the ranks of the British Indian Army in the late war has been almost completely filled, are always ready to help the Government in the prosecution of peace and order. We who shed our blood so profusely in the battle-fields of France and Mesopotamia in the cause of the British Empire and of right and freedom will not hesitate to shed our last drop of blood in the cause of our two suffering brethren. We want an assurance that in future when withers are to be considered out of public funds, care would be taken that these are not considered in isolation as close as possible to, if not in the very midst of, the dwelling of the depressed classes. In other words we want that any more public well to be constructed in places not easily accessible to the depressed classes. We assure the Government that we shall be magnanimous enough to allow people of other castes to draw water from the wells which we want to be constructed in our locality. In this regard we place for your justice.

"It is recognized, I must repeat, a state of war. We feel this humiliating distinction keenly and with our increasing economic consciousness we shall feel them still more keenly. May I with all respects tell Mr. Fildes and the Government that if they do not exhibit more strength of conviction, if not some concrete indications regarding the treatment accorded to Panchamas but on the other hand they are content to say that the Panchamas should put up with their condition from the use of public wells until a remote date when public opinion shall have advanced far enough to permit the Panchamas to use these public wells, the depressed classes will be justified in believing that the state ideas of justice, and of the equality of all in the eyes of the Government which initiated the early administration of the British people in India have been given up and replaced by the law which deals of expediency and weak compromise. In one word the Government will alienate the depressed classes who have hitherto looked upon the British Government always with respect, admiration and gratitude, for the British Government treated the high caste Hindus and the depressed classes, equally and it is the British Government and the Christian Missionaries who have stood up to our present position. We have hitherto looked upon the British Government with the Christian ideal as our enemies; is that Government now going to lend us even to those who have opposed us in the past and will do so again if they get the opportunity? The belief is growing, growing, that the Government is anxious to pacify the high caste Hindus even at the expense of the depressed classes who have stood by the Government and helped without any bargaining in the most terrible crisis through which that Government has passed and from which we must then say other class of people have reason to rejoice that it has come out unscathed and triumphant.

"While the Government has stood out with no scheme for helping those who have helped the Government with men and money during the war, it is now engaged with a big pointed concentration subsidiary to oppress the high caste Hindus. If public opinion has not advanced far enough to allow the Panchamas the elementary rights of citizenship, in India, I am, at least, any scheme of representative Government?

"The Government must take note, that by their attitude of waiting upon the pleasure of the higher caste in order to do justice to us, they may lose the loyal millions of the depressed classes into a disaffected people justly jealous of the partiality which the present Government is showing to the high caste classes. I only pray that the Government may be given strength to deal with justice as it deserves to do the right.

"The time now begins should estimate the Aetna of India.

New light should dawn from new revelation to a new

Weighted down so long, forgotten so long."

(The Raja of Pithapuram; Mr. Sadas Rao; Mr. Thangar.) [20th November 1919.]

The Hon'ble the Raja of Pithapuram:—“With Your Excellency's permission, I do not want my resolution No III.”

The Hon'ble the Raja of Pithapuram:—“Your Excellency, I beg to second the resolution and I wish to make a few preliminary remarks. I am one of those connected with the deprived classes movement in our own district, and for my part I know the deprived classes as well as the elevated classes in our district and I can vouchsafe that this resolution will have the hearty support of not only our district but also the Presidency. Your Excellency, it is a very hard thing that the deprived classes who are also British subjects, and who are paying taxes, as the Honorable member said—there may not be paying a large amount of tax but still they do pay a certain amount of tax—that such people should be excluded from using public wells and the other things mentioned in the resolution for the mere reason that they are Hindoos and deprived classes. I fail to see any reason either on humanitarian grounds or on any other grounds why they should not be allowed to have the same privileges and rights as any other subject of the Government in this Presidency. We are all talking of nationality and why should we say one thing as to our nationality and differently as to the other nations are concerned, and why should we Hindus think that a portion of the Hindu population should not be considered as one with other Hindus, but should be treated as foreign. If this distinction is to be perpetuated, I am sure it will create any amount of dissatisfaction and trouble here. There should be no distinction here in practice for any British subject to make use of any wells or churches or hospitals, irrespective of caste, and so on. It will be a good thing on the part of our non-deprived classes not to take these people into confidence, not to treat them as brethren but treat them as something else; it would not be in the interests of the nation as a whole. It is no piece of social reform but nothing of justice. I remember, there was great trouble and dissension when the Census Commissioner wanted to exclude the Pariahs from the category of Hindus. Then our advocates said they were all Hindus and they should not be taken away from that category. Some at least of these Hindus now say that they are no doubt Hindus, they are no doubt British subjects, but they are something else and they should not be given the same privileges as the other classes. So giving that consideration to all the nations that may be offered hereafter I may say that I have considered them and I do not see eye to eye with some opinions that are perhaps to be placed before you. Any sort of amendments that may be proposed such as ‘wherever there may be no other sources of water supply’ or such other amendment will not concern themselves either to the Honorable member or myself. Why should we suggest a sort of distinction and why should we liberally perpetuate that distinction for ever? It may be said that they are not a directly people but with education I have no doubt that they will become good many of them are—some as say, high caste Hindus are. The moment they become converts to any other religion or become Christians, they are at once considered purified and they are allowed to take water from any well and they are allowed to go into our houses. Therefore I submit, Your Excellency, that all these policy considerations and religious may not be much thought of by the Government but that the resolution should be accepted. I know there will be a good deal of opposition not only from the orthodox Brahmins but from the orthodox non-Brahmins also. I again appeal to all these people that they should rise to the occasion and not that justice is meted out to their brethren. So far as Government are concerned, I know that their attitude will be an impartial one and they will prefer not take any decided step in the matter but leave it to the people themselves to have it accepted. There was a storm of resolutions when the Government wanted to introduce the Widow Remarriage Bill and the Age of Consent Bill. But at the same time when the Government found that it was for the benefit of the country at large they pushed them through and there was no objection raised after that. There will be a strong opposition, but if the Government are that it is a move in the right direction I appeal to Your Excellency that Your Excellency may accept this resolution.”

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THANGAR:—“Your Excellency, this is not really a matter which concerns me individually, but I thought that at this early stage of the discussion, I might say just a word or two. I intend to appeal to my Pariahs friend to withdraw his resolution. I do so in quite a brotherly spirit. He represents the Pariahs of India and I represent the Pariahs class of the European—the Mount Road tradesman. We have been selected for many years past from the rolls of society, but we have not brought forward resolutions in the Council to improve our race. There has always been a bar against trade. Of late years we have established a position which a few years ago was considered as impossibility. Twenty-five years ago, we were not considered fit for education, but now it is recognized that a tradesman can be a gentleman. A tradesman is considered worthy of education. The Pariahs is in the same position he occupies the lowest rung of the ladder—but there is nothing to prevent him from rising. You cannot get rid of caste by a resolution in the Legislative Council,—you cannot force your non-Brahmins or Brahmin brethren to receive you, any more than you can induce the Government officials to receive us. The only way to get rid of caste is by education and generally by working out your own salvation, and not by expecting Government to work it out for you. I would appeal to my Honorable colleague not to look against a move well; there is an ever-expanding privilege which are the prerogative of others, unless those who enjoy them are prepared to share them with you.”

* Mr. Thangar has announced to His Excellency the Governor in Council that they be placed in the same category as the members of the deprived classes in access to public wells, paths, schools, and other sources of education, access to law, education, hospitals, and all other institutions, managed or aided by the Government or a local body.

20th November 1919.7

(Mr. Denis Schuyler; Mr. Steve Kim.)

[illegible][illegible]

RESOLUTION AS FOLLOWS ACCESS TO PUBLIC WELLS AND CHOUTHERS 19 BY DEPRESSED CLASSES.

20TH NOVEMBER 1919.]

(Mr. Tadiastor.)

of his splendid work had been for nothing but to gratify the revenge of the man to whom he had sold the ill-forgotten home. Now, I never said the Hon'ble Mr. Raja a brute, but as has been said to me with as much man work over this resolution as if I had behaved like the young man I have referred to. He has put on the paper a most comprehensive resolution, suggesting that Government have it in their power to remove certain statutory disabilities affecting the depressed classes in many aspects of their life and I have been led into recording into the record books from Meera onwards, into the seven volumes of the Government's Code and Tables, into the Caste Census Report, into the reports of social reform congresses and into innumerable Government documents and have collected a vast amount of information in order to deal with the many heads of his resolution. The Raja now withdraws his resolution and all my material is thrown away.

* Yet, Your Excellency, I am not regretful to him for my untimely study. The Hon'ble Mr. Maepal has referred to the assembly for social reform and the Hon'ble Mr. Raja in moving his resolution has rather suggested that the Government are not taking any forward view at all, but are inclined if anything to go backward in this matter, and I think that before we rush forward to the final stages of the movement it is as well that we should look back and see what ground we have already covered. At the Depressed Classes Mission meeting the other day, when Your Excellency presided, Mr. Changa Bhatt gave a graphic description of the lot of the Pariahs and there was some difference of opinion among subsequent speakers as to whether it was intended to be a comic or a tragic resolution. There was no such question in the case of the following description in the Laws of Meera themselves, which gives us a very vivid idea of the point from which the reform movement had to take its start:—

"The shade of a Chandal and a Sweepak must be out of the town; they must not have the use of cattle ponds; their sole wealth must be dogs and mice."

"Their clothes must be the moults of the dead; their dishes for food, broken pots; their ornaments, rusty iron; continually used they move from place to place."

"Let no man who regards his duty, religious and civil, hold any intercourse with them; let their transactions be confined to themselves, and their marriages only between equals."

"Let food be given to them in pots, but not by the hands of the giver; and let them not walk by night in cities or towns."

"By day they may walk about for the purpose of work distinguished by the king's badges; and they shall carry out the corpse of every one who dies without burial; such is the food rule."

"Your Excellency, we have travelled a very long way since then. I do not propose to go through the history since the days of Meera, but I think it may be of interest to Your Excellency and those who are used to other parts of India to realise how much progress has been made here in the last 15 years in the Social Reform Movement. The Hindu Social Reform Movement was instituted in Madras in 1885 with nine members and one sympathiser. The first annual meeting was presided over by a Member of the Board of Revenue. The programme at that time was as follows:—

"A member was required to pledge himself (1) to educate women under his control, (2) not to marry his daughters before they were ten years of age, (3) not to marry his sons before they were eighteen years old, (4) to partake of light refreshments served by Brahmins at social gatherings, (5) to dine with so-called pariahs and foreign trained Hindus, (6) not to keep a concubine, (7) not to give caste parties, and (8) not to attend such parties."

"This is the programme of 1885. Compare that with the programme of the Social Reform Congress of 1914, the last for which I have the report. Here are some of the heads:—

(1) Abolition of caste, (2) Inter-caste marriages, (3) Education of the depressed classes, (4) Industrial labour, (5) Admission of people of other faiths into the Hindu community, (6) Early marriage, (7) Extramarital marriages, (8) Caste of pariahs, (9) Education of women, (10) Widow marriage, (11) Foreign travel, (12) Temperance and social purity."

"Now, this is a movement which, except for the practice of a Member of the Board of Revenue at the last annual meeting, has been entirely conducted by the educated classes themselves, and I should like to lay stress on the fact that we have seen which has been instilled upon throughout is that they do not want Government help and that the reform is one that must come from within the community."

* Now I can hardly say that the Government have the faintest sympathy with the benedictable mover of this resolution. As Your Excellency said at the Depressed Classes meeting the other day, we all want to see India a nation, and the first step is, national efficiency is the fusion of the classes and the removal of the distinction between touchables and untouchables. But the question is, can Government really do any good towards this? I fully agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Maepal that if there are any statutory disabilities, they should be removed. The only one I can think of is the punishment in the mode which has been abolished. On the other hand we have a good deal of high authority for saying that Government intervention in these matters would not help very much. Only two days ago there was a letter in the paper from Dnyan Bahadur Bhatia Pillai, in which he made use of the following expression:—

"No resolution and no law can easily be enforced in villages in the interior to make the public wells common to all as against the traditional prejudices of caste."

"That is the chief opinion of one who is a genuine social reformer himself."

* Again, if we read our papers, we cannot help noticing the riots and bloodshed that are manifestly stirring out of questions of pollution. There is the question of the burning of the

22 RESOLUTION RE FREE ACCESS TO PUBLIC WELLS AND COUNTRIES
BY DEPRIVED CLASSES.

(Mr. Muttappa Chellayya; Mr. Arundatho Pillai; [BORN NOVEMBER 1910,
Mr. M. C. Raju; the President; Mr. Singamsetti Pillai.]

legislative interference. As? was pointed out very aptly by Your Excellency the other day the objects of this resolution and other resolutions of this kind ought to be realised by social evolution and I am sure that there is a general awakening in the country towards progress, towards that goal. We recognise it and so I oppose the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUNDATHO PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, though I entirely approve of the ideal contained in this resolution, still, one cannot be satisfied merely with ideas; but has to take note of practical things as well. It may be strange that the opposition should come from me, a Catholic Christian. The whole thing might look strange, but can have to face the practical difficulties in the way. The whole thing cannot be achieved in a day. These things could be done only gradually and we have to go on step by step. It is true that the present social status which is now in existence is a great improvement upon what it was about ten years back. Personally as far as I am concerned, I may say, Your Excellency, that when I first came to Madras, I was an orthodox, though I am a Catholic Christian, so say of my Hindu brethren, but moving with other people and trying to learn the other side of life, I had to drop so many of these things and I had to change my views and I do not believe my co-religionists would say or say of the Hon'ble Mr. Raju's community would call me orthodox."

"But so far as the resolution is concerned, if you are going to accept this resolution now and put it into practical use, what will be the effect of it? It is not possible for us sitting in this Legislative Council to have an action and tell all people outside in the world 'here is your forth that from hereafter you people shall not observe such and such things: these social distinctions you must forget.' Is it possible for us, sitting in this Council, to do these things? I find the Hon'ble K. S. Sahasrabudh Sahasrabudh Sahasrabudh shaking his head. I think he agrees with me that there is an objection to this resolution. I entirely agree with what the Hon'ble Mr. Theobald suggested. If I were in the Hon'ble Mr. Raju's position, I would say that it is dangerous for me to ask the Hindus, but I would say that I have a right to draw water in my well. I would try to raise my own position in the first instance and say 'well, I do acknowledge you, I do not want your sympathy. I would improve myself. I do not want your help, but I would not do my own efforts.' That is the position which I would suggest to the Hon'ble Mr. Raju's community to take. There is no use standing before the Legislative Council and asking for help. Self-help is the most important thing and that is the principle upon which any community should proceed. When I see I know I would be much more comfortable, but I felt that I should give expression to my honest, individual opinion on this matter and it is with the greatest regret that I have got to oppose the resolution as framed."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. RAJU:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Theobald has said that Europeans are also put in the same difficulty, as my community; but I may assure him that Europeans are so comfortably situated as any community in India. The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao said that there would be an objection of right. What we want is this: we want free drinking water. One people are suffering in the village for want of drinking water; and sometimes even Hindus show them dirty ponds while at the same time these same Hindus dig out our people as mudmen. When they have no water to drink how is it possible for them to get themselves cleaned or washed? I want here that our right should be established and when we are made out of public funds to which we also contribute, why should our money be spent for purposes from which we derive no benefit at all but which benefit other people. I do not want Honourable Members to be so sympathetic as to take the benefit of our money without helping us. The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao says that he has entire sympathy with my resolution, but, however, he could not vote for it. I cannot understand that. I am glad that my revered mentor the Hon'ble the Rev. Marshall supported me and I thank him for it. He has explained the position very well. He says 'if the people want a separate well, let them have their own well, paying for it.' That is the right position one ought to take. The Hon'ble Mr. Theobald said something about bloodshed. I wish to assure him that there would be no mass bloodshed if the right is given. Because this right was not given to us, we had to fight."

"I thank the Hon'ble Mr. Devadoss also, but he said that it would be a thorny question for the Government to enter into. I would tell the Government to remember that it is not a thorny question for a Christian Government. I want the Christian Government to bear the price of the thorn to their Saviour Christ but the price of the thorny crown. I have nothing more to say."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sahasrabudh T. N. SINGAMSETTI PILLAI now to speak.

The Hon'ble the President:—"The Honourable gentlemen ought to have risen before the Hon'ble member stood. But I have no objection to his saying a few words."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sahasrabudh T. N. SINGAMSETTI PILLAI:—"I have only two or three words to say. The resolution is the law in which it is put is not capable of being put into practice just now. What I would suggest is an amendment—"in the case of Christians and public wells constructed out of public funds hereafter." There may be no doubt at all about this and Government may accept the resolution and pass orders to the authorities where that it is the intention of Government to place no restriction whatsoever upon any wells or abstinences to be constructed from public funds or upon any abstinences or wells about the origin of which there could be no doubt at all."

"In the case of particular abstinences like the Mangammal's abstinences at Madras, the question would arise as to whether it is really of a public nature as contemplated in the resolution. But

**RESOLUTIONS RE FREE ACCESS TO PUBLIC WELLS AND CROULTRIES IN
BY DEPRIVED CLASSES AND COMMITTEE TO FIX THE QUALI-
FICATIONS OF PERSONS APPLYING FOR FIRE-ARMS.**

**20th NOVEMBER 1919.] (Mr. Singaravelu Pillai; the President; Mr. M. C. Raja;
Mr. Panthapali Raja.)**

I do not know whether the Government would order all restrictions to be removed in the case of this country. That is a matter for the management. There is one street in Kalliyas, Thiruvelli district, where you have houses on both sides, and although it is a public street constructed out of public funds and under a grant is expended on it, the houses are detached from going along it. But on the 10th Mr. Mopani said he can drive his dog-cart but not take his eyes. Similarly a Head Assistant was allowed to pass through but not his eyes. That is the situation at present. If this restriction is allowed in the present form, it would raise the difficult question as to who is to finance the provision. It cannot be the Government for the obvious reason that there would be considerable expenditure of public funds. The man who wants to exercise his prerogative right may be too poor to take the necessary steps. It is only for the future that I suggest that where public funds are expended and where there is no doubt, this resolution may be made applicable."

His Excellency the Governor.—"I do not think it is necessary for me to say anything more. My views are quite plain by the views that I expressed outside this Council. I want say that, on listening to this debate, I do think it is extraordinarily interesting and disconcerting; Honorable Members of every caste and of different denominations among the Council have all expressed the deepest sympathy with the proposal contained in the resolution of my Honorable friend Mr. Raja, but they were, further than that, urged my Honorable friend not to urge his resolution, for various reasons which they have given. They have shown considerable hesitations in the various public mind in the debate."

"What is really the position in regard to this matter and why is it that Government do not sever this compulsion upon all municipalities and district boards to do this? Let us be perfectly clear. Honorable Members must admit that there is such a thing in this country as custom and caste; and until those two things are diminished, it is quite impossible for my Honorable friend to get the equality which I think his community should get at the earliest opportunity. I quite sympathize with my Honorable friend, but Honorable Members read this Council and tell him that his community must wait as until his community stands on its own legs. It may be very well for high caste Hindus to say this, but the Honorable Member has an uphill struggle. As far as Government are concerned, it is quite impossible for us to accept the resolution and do what he wants. We will do everything in our power to see that equality is brought about, but we are not going to interfere with anything that tends in any way to any interference with the religious struggle of any community. I am sorry, I am afraid that my Honorable friend in his speaking speech rather suggested all the time that Government were a wicked body; they were not paying attention to his community; they were even antagonistic. I would ask him whether his process here is not evidence of a contrary feeling on the part of Government. It is a little hard that he should have taken up this attitude in regard to this Government. He quoted my remarks which I made a few days ago. I stated by way of one of these remarks. That is the whole position as far as we are concerned and until we can get the various communities to look upon, as my Honorable friend's colleague said, the desirability of India becoming a nation and of every community being on equal basis, it is extremely difficult for Government to do anything of a serious nature."

"I have listened to two Presidents of District Boards, the Hon'ble Mr. T. Debnathan and the Hon'ble Mr. N. Subba Rao and I am perfectly sure that they are absolutely sincere and they have done a great deal for the benefit of this particular community. But have they done the most important thing? Have they got a number of the depressed classes into the district board? I do not believe they did in either case. There are all sort of things which I wish Honorable Members to do. Let them not make any speeches, but let them show that they are serious about this particular matter; but for more if they will show by action that they are serious, then we shall get on very much faster. While we cannot accept the resolution as it stands, I think the debate has been a very interesting one and Government, I am sure, will do everything in their power to further the community in future."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Raja:—"Your Excellency, I am extremely thankful for the assurance given to my community and on that assurance, I withdraw my resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

The Council then adjourned for a short interval.

The Council re-assembled at 3-15 p.m., when the discussion on resolution on matters of general public interest was resumed.

**RESOLUTION RE COMMITTEE TO FIX THE QUALIFICATIONS OF PERSONS
APPLYING FOR FIRE-ARMS.**

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATARAMA RAJU:—"Your Excellency, in the unavoidable absence of the Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narayana Raju, I beg to move the resolution which stands in his name and which was placed in the agenda for the consideration of this Council. The resolution runs as follows:—

"IX. This Council recommends that a committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to report on the qualifications to be fixed of persons who may be allowed to apply for license to possess fire-arms, etc., without preliminary inquiry. In order that sub-rules may be framed by the Local Government."

RESOLUTION RE COMMITTEE TO FIX THE QUALIFICATIONS OF PERSONS APPLYING FOR FIRE-ARMS.

(Mr. Pradotsingh Bajaj; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.) [20th November 1919.]

"As the Council is aware, the Government of India have recently passed the new Indian Arms Act with certain provisions most liberal than the previous Act. As it is beyond our power to discuss the merits or the defects of the amendments, we have only to emphasise to the discussion with reference to the steps given to the Government to frame rules under that Act. According to their plan, what they want the Local Government to do is that they must consider what sub-rules could be framed. They say—

"It will be for the Local Government to provide for each province the qualifications suitable for persons to this privilege, but subject to any such orders, the Government of India consider that the following qualifications should be sufficient: (1) Membership of any Order established by the Crown or the possession of a Birk conferred or recognised by the Government of India or of the Maharajah of Mysore or a Certificate of Honor; (2) Membership of the Indian or a Provincial Legislative Council, or inclusion in the list of Provincial Officers; (3) Payment of not less than Rs. 1,000 per annum land revenue, etc."

"The object of the proposer of this resolution is that the Government, if they have not already appointed a committee or already decided their position, may be prepared to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to consider what classes of persons should be exempted from further inquiry before granting them licenses. In addition to that, we shall have to see whether the persons intended to be exempted according to the old but are not only the three classes of persons mentioned by the Government of India, namely, Maharajahs, and others, but also certain landholders and also members of council. Personally they stated 'Every landholder or member of a municipal board or council being of approved locality and good position and designated in any list issued in this behalf by the Local Government.' Long ago it was understood that the Local Government should issue a list of landholders and members of local boards and district boards who were allowed to bear arms; but anyhow that was not done and those persons have not got the license however. But now it is absolutely necessary to consider what sort of persons should possess arms without further inquiry. Therefore this question also the Government may be pleased to take into consideration by considering the position of landholders and members of local boards and municipal boards. They have included already in the suggestion of the Government of India that Members of the Imperial Council can be exempted from further inquiry. I may suggest that the same thing may be made applicable to landholders and members of municipalities and local boards; and also to agriculturists who work to protect their fields from wild animals. It is absolutely necessary for these agriculturists to protect themselves and their fields from the ravages of wild animals, and it is therefore necessary that a general rule might be passed that license might be given to agriculturists. Besides that, I think that persons who are accustomed to shoot, to the use of firearms and people belonging to the military class and have military spirit in them may be given licenses and their arms be reviewed by the Government, by allowing them to possess arms on mere application without further inquiry. This will be for civil purposes, because that will be the only way to enable them to keep up their military spirit. There are only very few occupations which include in shooting and I do not see any objection to allowing them to possess arms. Even under the old rules provision was made with reference to shot and the persons accustomed to shoot were given licenses. People were also given licenses by the protection of the farms of agriculturists. These two things are very necessary.

"My submission, therefore, is that the committee should consider to what classes of persons this exemption from inquiry should be granted. Of course everybody must pay some fee and apply for license; but the only advantage that I seek to obtain for certain classes is in regard to the exemption from inquiry. A committee is necessary to decide the classes of persons to whom such exemption might be granted. Ordinarily, if applications are made by any of these persons, they might be granted license and allowed to possess firearms. It is for that purpose the committee is necessary, and it seems to me a desirable meeting of officials and non-officials, we shall be able to ensure the interests of those persons who have not represented their difficulties in the matter. There are several persons who are altogether opposed to killing birds, etc., and such persons ought to be allowed license if they apply for it. They live upon it; they kill wild animals and also on their existence thereby. Besides these persons, there are also persons of status and landholders, who pay a heavy or a higher amount of income-tax and who should possess the license. The Government of India have fixed the amount at Rs. 1,000. The Local Government might fix a lower amount and say that it may be Rs. 200 or Rs. 300. In the case of income-tax assessment, the amount may be reduced. The Government of India have allowed the Local Government, when the rules prescribed by law, to prescribe certain classes of persons to be exempted from further inquiry; and by having a committee the Government will derive great assistance in deciding the class of persons who ought to be exempted. It is for these reasons that the Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Ayyar wanted to move this resolution, and in his absence I have great pleasure in moving the resolution and commending it for the acceptance of this Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I have great pleasure in seconding this resolution. At present I am at a loss to discover any anxiety for urging further provision. The point appears to me, as far as the papers we have in our hands are concerned, that the Local Government have to frame rules and fix the amount, if I may use the term, for the Government of India to ask the Government to exempt non-officials before these rules are framed. All that we are now asking for today is to see that the sub-rules which the Government have not yet framed should be framed before the 1st January and are in consonance with

RESOLUTIONS RE COMMITTEE TO FIX THE QUALIFICATIONS OF
PERSONS APPLYING FOR FIRE-ARMS AND DISTRICT AND SESSIONS
COURT FOR NORTH ARCOOT.

20th November 1919.]

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Knapp; Mr. Venkatapati
Raju; Mr. Puvvabhatla Madhavan.)

president public opinion. All that we say is that a committee is absolutely necessary and what the proposal of the committee is to be will be decided by the Government. So far as I can see, the Government ought to have no difficulty in accepting this resolution; and I wish to see what the Hon'ble Mr. Knapp is going to say."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"Your Excellency, I do find some little difficulty in accepting this motion and for this reason. The proposal in the resolution is 'This Council recommends that a committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to report on the qualifications to be fixed of persons who may be allowed to apply for licences to possess firearms, etc., without preliminary inquiry, in order that sub-rules may be framed by the Local Government.' The suggestion seems to be that we should proceed at once to settle the basis of certain sub-rules, rules supplementary to, or subsidiary to, the rules which the Government of India have to give us. Unfortunately the Government of India have not yet given us those rules and it seems to me that, however willing we may be to consult the wishes of the Honourable member and the Honourable members of this resolution, we are absolutely precluded for the moment from going further until we have got the framework on which to work out our sub-rules. I am quite prepared to assure Honourable Members that when the time comes, consideration will be given to the suggestion that we should obtain the advice of officials and non-officials in the manner proposed; but at present, I am afraid the resolution is premature and we cannot accept it."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I do not join the resolution, because we have had a satisfactory answer that the Government would consult non-officials in framing rules when the opportunity arises."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE DISTRICT AND SESSIONS COURT FOR NORTH ARCOOT.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. PUVVABHATLA MADHAVAN:—"Your Excellency, I beg to move that—

"XI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a separate District and Sessions Court for the revenue district of North Arcot be established at Vellore at a very early date."

"In the first place, Your Excellency will be pleased to perceive that if a subject has been coming up before this Council almost every year during the past eight years, either in the form of an interpellation or a resolution, the grievance is a real one deserving favorable consideration at the hands of the Government. The subject-matter of this resolution has been, in some form or other, before the Government since 1912, and I therefore venture to hope that, in the light of recent experience of the judicial administration of North Arcot, Your Excellency's Government will be pleased to agree with me and accept this resolution."

"In the year 1911, with a view to secure more efficient administration, a re-distribution of the district changes was effected and three new districts—Guntur, North Arcot and Bapatla—were formed. The old district of North Arcot was divided into two districts—Chittoor and North Arcot. Two taluks from the Coimbatore district were added to the Chittoor district and two taluks, one from Belur and one from South Arcot, were added to the new North Arcot district. Thus these newly formed two districts of North Arcot and Chittoor put together are considerably larger in area than the old district of North Arcot. Of the three newly formed districts, Guntur and Belur were made two separate, self-contained, districts and was each provided with a District and Sessions Court. But the North Arcot and Chittoor districts, though treated as two separate distinct entities for revenue and general administrative purposes, were clubbed together and treated as a single district for judicial purposes alone, and placed under a single District and Sessions Judge at Chittoor. At present therefore the District and Sessions Judge at Chittoor exercises jurisdiction over two nearly co-extensive covering an area of 18,500 square miles with a population of 3,189,790. I am sure it would be considered that for a district administration, the extent and population are an unusually large. At the time of the bifurcation there was a District and Sessions Judge's Court and a temporary Sub-Court at Chittoor and it was thought that these two courts would be sufficient to cope with the civil and criminal work of these two greatly enlarged districts. But events have proved the exact opposite than anticipated. Litigation increased—and is still steadily increasing—and it was very soon found necessary not only to make the Sub-Judge's Court permanent but also to invest the Sub-Judge with the powers of an Additional Sessions Judge. Even this relief was found inadequate and in 1917 a second Sub-Judge's Court had to be opened at Vellore and one again recently at Chittoor 'to meet in the disposal of the unusually large accumulation of civil appeals' as stated by Government yesterday in answer to a question of mine. Thus, to-day we find that the judicial work of the two districts has to be handled by four officers, one District and Sessions Judge, one Assistant Sessions Judge and two Sub-Judges. I may also mention that during the current year, even the re-opening of the court for the summer season, neither the District Judge nor the Assistant Sessions Judge at Chittoor could find time to do any civil work, owing to the pressure of session work in

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both the courts. No wonder, therefore, that there has been 'an unusually large accumulation of civil appeals' as testified by Government. I need hardly point out that such a congestion of the criminal sessions work necessitates the prolonged enforced presence at Chittoor of many witnesses, jurors and assessors from both the districts, at considerable risk to health and convenience, to say nothing of the cost to Government in having to pay bills, etc.

"Now that the work of the two districts has grown to such unusually proportioned size to be handled by four courts, I submit that there is no longer any justification for the continuance of the policy of treating the two districts as one unit—a policy which experience has clearly proved to have been based on an incorrect estimate of future needs. The question now to be decided is whether it is any longer necessary and proper to continue to treat these two districts, which have been separated in all other branches of administration, as one for judicial administration alone. My Lord, I do not propose to tire the patience of this Council by quoting statistics unless my statements, based on the figures, are challenged. I do not think I shall be yet in the purg of the well-known fact that Vallur is more central, more easily accessible by railway and by roads, is much bigger and more important as a commercial centre and a headquarter and affords greater facilities for the accommodation of assessor than Chittoor. A very large proportion of the work of these four courts comes from the North Arcot district. I trust that the Council will agree with me when I say that the above facts go to make out a strong case for the transfer of all the courts from Chittoor to Vallur, if the Government still think that the two districts should continue united under a single District Judge. But I do not ask for any such change, for I plead for the modification of the existing arrangement and the separation of the two districts with regard to judicial work.

"A resolution similar to the one I now move was moved by the Hon'ble M. S. S. Subbaraya Reddy at a meeting of the Council on the 5th of April 1916, but was rejected, because the Government opposed it as they were still of opinion that the two courts were quite sufficient for the combined districts; but hardly a year passed when the Government themselves had to revise their opinion and open a third court, thus partially yielding ground to the Hon'ble Mr. Subbaraya Reddy's view. Since then there has been still further increase in the volume of the work which has necessitated the opening of another court. I am therefore encouraged by the hope that the Government must, now at least, have come to see the justice of the proposal and the justice of the demand. Unique among the districts of this Presidency, North Arcot stands alone with six Magistrate Courts, five First-class Magistrates and 15 Sub-Magistrates with abundance of civil and criminal work and with a very big and important municipal town as its headquarters, but with no District and Sessions Court within its boundaries. On the other hand, it is bordered on its neighbouring district which is comparatively smaller and less important in all respects.

"I do not wish to detain the Council any longer with an enumeration of the various difficulties and hardships that this system entails on the public of North Arcot. I understand that the people of the district have been demanding Your Excellency's Government, setting forth their grievances in detail.

"I do not think that there will be any difficulty in securing suitable accommodation for housing a District and Sessions Court at Vallur. In fact, I am informed that the present District Judge of North Arcot visited Vallur on the 14th instant, and after an inspection of the numerous Government buildings within the Fort and in the Officers' lines, was satisfied that there could be no difficulty for securing suitable accommodation for a District Court at Vallur.

"I also understand that a buildings committee constituted under the orders of Government, of which Your Excellency's Honourable Colleague, the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habib-ullah Sahib Bichkar, was also a member, have already made provision for the accommodation of two civil courts in the Vallur Fort. It will thus be seen that even in point of accommodation, there is no need to apprehend any difficulties or extra expenditure to Government in giving effect to my recommendation.

"I therefore commend this resolution to the unanimous support of this Council and the kind acceptance of Your Excellency's Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Raja:—"Your Excellency, in moving the resolution for the creation of a separate Sessions Court at the headquarters of the present North Arcot district, an idea moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar, I am sure myself with all that has been said on the resolution before the Council. I have a special claim to be heard. I am acquainted with personal knowledge of the sufferings and difficulties that my constituents, while I was the Superintendent of the Lower School, Foresters College, Vallur, for five years, had to undergo as jurors and witnesses summoned to appear at the District Sessions Court at Chittoor. The grievances of the litigant public before and after the separation of that district from the old North Arcot district have, I believe, been thoroughly ventilated in the press. I have had many people of Vallur were looking forward to the creation of a separate Sessions Court at Vallur, when the bifurcation of the district was effected, and how they were sorely disappointed when it was effected without a Sessions Court there. Since then, I have been hearing of complaints, in and out of season, ventilated through the press, newspapers and interpellations in this Council. I understand that memorials have been submitted to His Excellency the President of the Council over and over again giving in detail all the reasons that justify the establishment of a separate District Court at Vallur. The sufferings of the people upon the following facts, namely, that 65 per cent of the Sessions cases tried at Chittoor happen to be conducted by the Vallur District, that the revenue arising from the

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still cases going up from Vellore justify the expense of opening a new court, that the litigious public, most of whom, of necessity, have to pass through Vellore to reach Calcutta, that the expense for summoning witnesses, juries, etc., could be curtailed thereby, that the persons provided have to be mostly brought back to the Central Jail, Vellore, that the work of the District Sessions Judge, Assistant Judge and Sub-Judge could be lightened so that they could attend to the judicial work of their own district promptly and that proper courts are available at Vellore which has over thirty-five prisoners of whom half a dozen are High Court cases—form a favorable and convincing array of reasons, why a separate Session Court should not be opened forthwith?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Khan:—"Your Excellency, I am glad to say that in this case the answer which I have to make will be satisfactory to the Honorable member of the resolution. The position is this. Last year in accordance with a general suggestion of the need for additional seats in this Presidency—an examination made in consultation with the High Court—the Government came to the conclusion that there were four districts in which extra seats would be needed. These four districts arranged in the order of urgency were Tanjore, Anantapur, Kottam and Vellore. The court at Anantapur will very soon be in operation; the additional court for Tanjore has been sanctioned; the court in Kottam will, I am afraid, have to wait until the bifurcation of the district; and Vellore stands at the top of the list and will receive immediate consideration. Naturally, as my Honorable friend will understand, there are certain preliminary inquiries to be made as to staff, etc., and we have to obtain the consent of my Honorable colleagues in charge of finance for the expenditure to be incurred. We have to take these necessary steps before the court can be established. I am not prepared to commit myself to any definite date by which it can be opened, but I can assure the Honorable Member that he will shortly see the accomplishment of his desire. On this occasion, perhaps, my Honorable friend may withdraw his resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"I thought that the Honorable Member was accepting the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Khan:—"The wording of the resolution is 'at an early date.' I cannot commit myself to that."

The Hon'ble Kham Bahadur MURTHUZA HANUMANTHAN SANKAR Bahadur:—"If the words 'as early as possible' are substituted for 'at an early date,' we might consider it."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. VISWANATHAN MURUGAIYAR:—"I have no objection to the alteration."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Khan:—"If the words 'as early as possible' are substituted for 'at an early date,' I accept the resolution."

The resolution as amended was put and agreed to.

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The Hon'ble Mr. P. Sita Rao:—"Your Excellency, I have the honor to move the following resolution:—

'XII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a committee may be appointed to consider and report on the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission.'

"The Honorable Members of Council are aware that the Government of India appointed a Commission known as the Calcutta University Commission, or what is popularly known as the Sadler's Commission, to take into the question of University reform in India. It was caused by eminent educationists. Dr. Sadler from England, Sir Ascham Moberly, then when I had no higher name in the field of education, and others eminent witnesses, heard their evidence and considered the matter for a considerable time and recently submitted the evidence recorded by them together with their report and their recommendations to the Government of India. They are now under the consideration of the Government—the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission. I may just draw the attention of the Honorable Members of this Council to the fact that though the Commission is known as the Calcutta University Commission and though the Commission was appointed in the first place to inquire into the conditions that prevailed in the Calcutta University, yet the scope of its inquiry was comprehensive and it affects the entire parts of India as well. I remember seeing His Excellency the Viceroy's speech exhibiting the other Universities of India also so profit by the findings of the Calcutta University Commission and to consider as early as possible how far the recommendations might be adopted or made applicable to the Universities elsewhere in India. As I have said, the findings of the Calcutta University Commission are very comprehensive and very wide; the Commission have not merely considered University reform, but they have also considered the question of secondary education as well. I may say that their report has been rightly described

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as an epoch-making document in the history of education in India. We have had several educational commissions in India before—it is not necessary to refer to these all—to deal with educational problems that came up from time to time. But this is one of the most comprehensive commissions, and though the terms of reference are restricted, the range is very wide and the Commission have had to deal with large problems in Calcutta, problems similar to those with which we are confronted in this Presidency. There is no reason whatever why we should not learn ourselves by their deliberations. We have to see how far the local conditions vary and how their recommendations stand with regard to our own conditions, and to what extent they should be modified before they can be applied to this part of the country. The report submitted by them is a very voluminous report dealing with University education; and it also deals with all educational problems touching the problem of primary education. I would quote one passage from Chapter XXX of that report: 'We sympathise very strongly with the view that one of the greatest needs of India is more education, widely spread throughout the community. At the base of the system should be well-staffed primary schools, bringing a new stimulus to the mass of the population by means of a training, liberal in spirit and yet adapted to the conditions under which the vast majority of the people must otherwise seek a livelihood. In order that every child of special promise may enjoy further opportunity, the primary schools should be closely aligned to the requirements of different types of ability, emphasising the value of an all-round development of physical, mind and character and not forgetful of the practical needs of modern life. The system should be governed by Universities, professional schools and technological institutions, popular in their sympathies, exacting in their standards, easy-going in their courses of study, staffed by able teachers, and accessible to all who may have shown themselves competent to profit by advantage necessarily owing to the State. We share the opinion that, just as the main economic purpose of the co-operative movement is to disseminate wealth, a chief aim of the educational institutions of India should be to disseminate knowledge.'

"That is the general policy laid down and there we have a summary of the recommendations. As I said, it is a very voluminous report consisting of three or four volumes. I need not detain the Council with an elaboration or a summary of their findings. I would only draw the attention of the Council to one or two recommendations which they have made. One of their recommendations is—

'The existing Department of Public Instruction is not so organised as to be able to regulate and supervise the new system; since the half of the high English schools are at present entirely outside its jurisdiction. And although the University is entitled to a large voice in their affairs, its governing bodies cannot be so organised as to be able to deal effectively with them, especially as they lack the necessary funds. We therefore recommend that there should be established a Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education to consist of from fifteen to eighteen members, with power to appoint advisory and other committees including outside members.'

"Then they also say: 'There should be two secondary school examinations, the first approximately corresponding to the present matriculation, to be taken at the end of the high school stage, at the normal age of 16, or, in special cases, at the age of 15, and to be known as the high school examination; the second, approximately corresponding to the present intermediate, but much more varied in its range, to be taken at the end of the intermediate college course, at the normal age of 18, and to be known as the intermediate college examination. Success in this examination should constitute the special test of admission to University courses. The range and standards of both of these examinations should be carefully reconsidered. Detailed recommendations on these heads will be found in Chapter XXXI, paragraphs 31-70, and in Chapter XXXII.'

"So, the one real change which they propose is that there should be a Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education to look after the interests of secondary education; and they also want two different sets of examinations, one equipping young men for the college course and the other for equipping young men for other walks of life and vocations. In the case of those who wish to continue collegiate career, they want one examination; and for those who want to fit themselves for other vocations, they want another examination and they want to make a clear distinction between the two.

His Excellency the Governor (interrupting).—"I do not think that the Honorable Member's resolution will enable him to enter into a discussion on the Calcutta University Commission's report."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"That is not my intention. It is not my purpose to enter into any such discussion, because it is impossible to do it."

His Excellency the Governor:—"The Honorable Member seems to be doing it."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"I was just quoting one or two recommendations of the Commission. Then there are various recommendations as to the examination system—the ends of the present examination system; and they have some recommendations to make with regard to the training of teachers and regarding oriental study. They recommend vocational training and training in agriculture, medicine, and so forth. They have also some recommendations to make as to the medium of instruction which is a burning question in this Presidency—the

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medium of instruction to be adopted in the lower classes. So, my Lord, without going further into details, I submit that it is highly desirable for us to take a lesson from and profit by the deliberations of this Commission, which consisted of very eminent educationalists. The position considered by them are very similar to those that we are accustomed to in this Presidency. The Government of India who undertake all the expenditure on the Commission must have spent a great deal of money, and it, therefore, without the least cost to this Government, we can have the benefit of their findings, we may congratulate ourselves on that result.

"The only possible objection that may be brought forward is that: the question is already under discussion in the Senate; the Senate has already moved in the matter and taken action by the appointment of a committee. On the 27th October they had a meeting at which one Senator proposed that a committee consisting of forty or fifty fellows should be formed to consider the recommendations of the University Commission. My Lord, it may be said by the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction—I can anticipate his objection and I believe that would be the line of argument that he would take—that a committee has been already appointed by the Senate and therefore he might reasonably ask 'why should the Government take the initiative in the matter?' In matters of this sort, I submit, that the body which has to inquire into such matters ought to derive its authority from the Local Government. The Senate's Commission derived the authority from the Government of India, but the University Commission appointed here is an outside body over whom the Government has no control, and in the expenditure of whose members the Government has no voice. Therefore I do not know whether its recommendations will command the same respect and treatment as the recommendations of a Committee appointed by the Local Government. That is one of the grounds on which I ask the Local Government to take action.

"The second ground on which I want the Local Government to take action is that: that in matters like this, even the findings of the Senate, even the recommendations of the Senate, are not final; they have to come before the Government and I believe that the committee of the Senate are precluded from considering questions relating to secondary education. I have the proceedings of the Senate before me as published by the Senate and there was a question as to whether the Senate should appoint the committee or the Government should appoint the committee, and there was a sharp difference of opinion. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhagwati Arya suggested that the Government should take the initiative and there was also the question whether the University Committee should enter into the question of secondary education. As regards the question of secondary education, it is a matter which affects managers of secondary schools who have to be heard; and therefore the managers and teachers of secondary institutions ought to be represented on that committee. I do not think that the University can possibly consider the question of secondary education except in an incidental manner—by incidental remarks for widening the collegiate course, but not the other aspect of secondary education, which affects only those who do not go through the collegiate course. The Commission have suggested that there should be two sets of examinations, one for the ordinary education of life and the other for the collegiate course, and the first aspect of the question cannot be satisfactorily considered by the University. I have no objection to the Senate appointing a committee to consider the matter. I am agreeable to a committee like that, but what I say is that—that committee should derive its authority from the Government. There must be some reference to the Senate Committee or to any other similar committee that the Government may appoint and they must be definitely asked to consider the question of secondary education. The University Committee is rather weakly and it may take pains to consider their matter. I want a strong committee which will only consider the question of secondary education having aside for the present the question of University education. So far as University education is concerned, we shall await the recommendations of the Senate Committee. In my view, my Lord, it is necessary that a committee of inquiry should be appointed by Government to consider the recommendations of University Commission as regards secondary education.

"I see from the proceedings of the Senate the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction was pleased to second the motion for the appointment of the Senate Committee. I see that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhagwati Arya opposed the motion and said that unless something was said by the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction, the Senate could not move the motion. He wanted to know the attitude of Government in the matter. Thus there was a sharp difference of opinion and a decision was asked. It is highly desirable that the Government should therefore take the initiative. If the Government would appoint a committee, it will also consider the question of finance. For all these reasons I hope that this resolution will be accepted by the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkateswaraiah seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. Macphail:—Your Excellency, I wish to oppose this resolution for the reasons my Hon'ble friend Mr. Siva Rao has expounded. But I support it because of the action that has been taken by the Senate and because it seems to me that it is a very difficult thing—it would be a very difficult thing—for the Government to appoint a committee to deal with the whole of what is dealt with in the voluminous report which the Calcutta University Commission have prepared on this. I may say that I entirely sympathise with the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao in his desire as to what he wishes to have done. I think it is extremely

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desirable that this valuable document which these extremely able men have prepared, should be carefully studied. But I confess, your Excellency, that I do not know what kind of committee the Government can appoint to consider such a document. It must draw, I fancy, partly upon University people and partly upon the outside public; and it seems to me that if you are going to have a small committee, as the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao suggests, to deal with this matter, you will have to appoint a Commission somewhat on the lines of the University Commission and you will have to make it a whole-time job for them and pay them correspondingly. Those men who have prepared the Calcutta Commission report have been doing nothing else, and I suppose they were paid for their work by the Government of India. If you are going to appoint a committee consisting of a small number of men to go through all that report and to deal with all the things that are suggested in it, it will be too much for a small committee unless it devotes all its time to it. The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao has put forward as one of his objections to the Senate Committee that it is too large a committee. It was purposely made a large committee, because it was felt that, in order to consider the report of the Calcutta University Commission adequately, we must have a large number of small committees, and consequently Mr. Justice Boddaghi Ayer's that it was too large a committee, but it was pointed out by those who supported the idea that it would be possible if we had a large committee to divide it into a large number of small committees which would do the spade-work. We have already had a meeting of this committee and it has been divided into 6 or 10 sub-committees."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. LAKSHMANAIAH:—"The number is 12."

The Hon'ble the Rev. K. M. MACPHERSON:—"There 12 sub-committees are expected to take up the different parts of the report, to go into them, consider them very carefully and see what proposals they can make with regard to our educational system here in view of the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission. I think that there is a far greater chance of something valuable coming out of the labours of these sub-committees than from one small committee, unless you are prepared to make it a whole-time job for the small committee and give them years to complete their labours. I do not think that you can get better people to deal with the matter which are dealt with in the Commission's report than those who constitute the Senate Committee. The committee that was suggested by Mr. Watson was an extremely representative body consisting not merely of people who represent different educational interests and different educational subjects, but also of a large number of people who represent the outside public also. These men are also on the sub-committees and they will take part in the spade-work. The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao has said, and it is perfectly true, that our work will have to come before you. After all, one of the most important questions connected with this matter is the question of finance, and I do not know where the money is going to come from to carry out what the Calcutta University Commission has recommended. It is not my business to fill the money, but only to criticize the scheme of the Calcutta Commission. Before anything can be done, money will have to be found and consequently the Government will have to decide upon the recommendations which may be submitted by the committee. In a matter affecting the University, it is natural for the University to do this work and save the Government all the trouble and work, and the Government can then say whether they approve of our recommendations or not and whether they are prepared to face the extra expenditure which our proposals might involve. It seems to me the reasons I have advanced are sufficient for voting against the proposal of the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao. As I have already said, I entirely sympathize with the idea which he had in view."

"There is only one point I would add, and that is—with reference to the emphasis he has laid on secondary education. It seems to me that anything that is germane to the reference to the Calcutta University Commission is germane to the reference to the Madras University Commission. That is to say: if the Calcutta University Commission was able to deal with secondary education, why is not our University Commission? It must be able to deal with questions of secondary education so far as they come up before it. As every one knows, it is a matter for regret that secondary education in India at present is far too much dominated by the University; and I am sure that all of us wish to see that altered. We want to see secondary schools created in large numbers in which a great majority of the students do not want to go up to the University. Until we can do that, I do not think we can find any great improvement in our system of education. I do not see how it can be done until we have more openings for our young men who go through our secondary schools than there are at present. What I say, your Excellency, is that it is impossible for us in dealing with University matters to settle the subjects in which we are going to have universities, and the extent of knowledge that we shall require from students for the Madras degree examinations—it is impossible for us to do that, without affecting in a serious way, secondary education. The Honorable member of the resolution has pointed out that a considerable part of the proposals of the Calcutta University Commission deals with secondary and intermediate education. That part which relates to intermediate education deals with an extremely important part of our University education. The Honorable member referred to the fact that there was keen opposition in the Senate. Only three gentlemen voted against the proposal, and there were the only three who voted against it; but the great majority voted for Mr. Watson's proposal which was far and away the best way of attempting to deal with this report and to undertake the work which His Excellency the Viceroy has called upon the University to do."

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The Hon'ble Mr. T. APPENDINATHA PILLAI:—“ Your Excellency, as soon as the Hon'ble Mr. Sirs Rao moved the resolution, I expected the Hon'ble Mr. Marshall to give out his opinion on the subject, but after knowing his opinion, I am bound to say that I support the Hon'ble Mr. Sirs Rao's resolution. So far as secondary education is concerned, we have heard from the Hon'ble Mr. Marshall that the University Committee will deal with that subject also. The University Committee will no doubt deal with the subject so far as the University syllabus is concerned which has a bearing on secondary education. As regards the other matters connected with secondary education which were mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Sirs Rao, the Hon'ble Mr. Marshall has not given any answer. If I understood him right, the Committee appointed by the University would not be able to deal with secondary education and even if it is able to deal with it, it will be ultra vires. The other question which was dealt with by the Hon'ble Mr. Sirs Rao is that though Your Excellency is not willing to appoint a separate committee, Your Excellency will vest the Committee appointed by the University with the authority to go into the question of secondary education. That at least I thought the Hon'ble Mr. Marshall might have accepted, but I do not know why he has not even referred to that point. We do not want, as the Hon'ble Mr. Sirs Rao said, a separate committee apart from the University Committee, but we want the Committee appointed by the University to work under the authority of the Government and to have on it other persons also interested in education. I believe no one is poorer than Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar was left out of that Committee. The absence of a gentleman of the stamp and standing of Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar who, since then back, was a colleague of Your Excellency, and who had much to do with education in this Presidency having held the portfolio of education, is a serious drawback in the construction of the committee. It is only to remedy defects of the nature that this resolution has been brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Sirs Rao. If Your Excellency cannot appoint a separate committee and if Your Excellency will vest the University Committee with authority to fill up such gaps as may now exist therein, it will be satisfactory.”

“ So far as finance are concerned, it is true, as the Hon'ble Mr. Marshall said, that the proposals of the Senate will have to come before the Government, but if the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Sirs Rao is accepted, then both these functions would be discharged at one and the same time. Both these things will be considered by Your Excellency's Committee. It will be entitled to go into the question of secondary education which is a Government subject, and it will also go into the question of finance. All the necessary points will thus be covered by the appointment of the committee suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Sirs Rao. I therefore beg to support the resolution moved by him.”

The Hon'ble Mr. R. IYERMASTERS:—“ Your Excellency, I think in the first place it might be advisable to clear the ground with regard to the matter about the investigation of secondary education which has been raised in this debate. The question has been answered by the representative of the University in the Council when he stated that the ground covered by the Committee which had been appointed by the University would be similar to the ground which had been covered by the Calcutta University Commission. The terms of reference to the Calcutta University Commission are as follows:—

“ The Government-General in Council has decided to appoint a Commission to inquire into the condition and prospects of the University of Calcutta and to consider the question of a comprehensive policy in relation to the questions which it presents.”

“ As regards the general terms of reference, we find:—

“ As regards general terms of reference, the Commission will be empowered to inquire into the working of the present organisation of the University of Calcutta and its affiliated colleges, the standards, the examinations and the distribution of teachers; to consider at what places and in what manner provision should be made in Bengal for teaching and research for persons above the secondary school age; to examine the suitability of the present situation and constitution of the University and make suggestions as may be necessary for their modification; to make recommendations as to the qualifications to be demanded of students as their entrance to the University, as to the value to be attached outside the University to the degrees conferred by it and as to the relations which should exist between the University and the colleges or departments and between the University and the Government; and to recommend any change of constitution, administration, and educational policy which may appear desirable.”

“ Adding upon that reference, the Calcutta University Commission made certain definite recommendations with regard to secondary education which clearly show that it was not precluded from considering secondary education by the terms of reference. They say:—

“ We therefore recommend that there should be established a board of secondary and intermediate education to consist of four, five or six members, with power to appoint salary and other conditions including outside services. The powers of the Board will include the system of the course of study which would be followed in the institutions providing intermediate training and in high schools in preparation of that training.”

“ The recommendation is that they (the Board) should review the existing curricula to be followed in the high schools and the intermediate classes. That is the definite recommendation made by the Commission. Further on in Volume V we come to the specific recommendations regarding the medium of instruction to be employed in high schools. I do not think it requires

22 RESOLUTION RE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

(*Mr. Littlehale; Mr. Arambam Pillai; the President; (20th November 1919. Mr. Siva Rao)*)

any further reference to indicate that the question of secondary education is covered by the terms of reference to the Calcutta Commission.

"In regard to the Senate Committee, Sir, I quote from the memorandum containing the list of subjects which are now being investigated by one of the sub-committees appointed by the committee at the instance of Mr. Sivasam by the University:—

"Education up to the intermediate and the medium of instruction."

"In the second place, the question of cost has been raised; that is a matter upon which the Government might very well congratulate itself that it is able to have a body such as the committee which the University of Madras has appointed to thresh out all these questions for working. With regard to the Calcutta University, the question was threshed out by a Committee appointed and brought out from England. But here you are going to have another work done in Madras, and we could not do better than congratulate ourselves that we have a body moving forward at its own speed to smother the matter and submit its recommendations, without cost to Government.

"The Honorable member desires to have an authoritative committee. I do not know what your authoritative committee we can have than the one appointed by the Senate. It is authoritative inasmuch as it has begun its labours at the instigation of the Viceroy. If the recommendations arising may change in the University proceedings, they will have to come up for consideration before Your Excellency's Government. It is also possible that those recommendations might involve a huge change of policy, upon which the Government might not like to express themselves definitely without a further inquiry; and it is open to the Government then to appoint a committee of this Council, or a committee consisting of members of the Senate and others to consider the questions as they arise.

"It has been mentioned that Sir P. R. Sivasam Aiyer was left out of the University Committee. It was impossible to appoint him as he was not a member of the Senate. There are other members of the general public who are also interested in educational matters; but the arrangement of any private gentlemen of the general public does not meet that his views will not be before the committee. Members interested in educational matters have their views reported in the Press, and their opinions are very well known; and even though they are not members of the Senate committee, their views will be before the Senate committee.

"Only one more thing, Sir, I should like to place before you; it is this although we have to report upon the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission, we ought not to be led away by the idea that the educational conditions here are the same as the conditions in Calcutta. It has been laid down by some, intimately connected with education in Calcutta, in Madras, with whom I have had conversations, that the conditions in Madras are very different from those in Calcutta and it must not be presumed, therefore, that the conditions here are the same as those prevailing in Calcutta. It is necessary for the educational experts to do what the Member for the University called the spade-work, by finding out how far the conditions in Madras are the same as those prevailing in Calcutta, and when they have decided as to how far those conditions are the same or similar, they will have to recommend in what respects the Madras regulations will have to be changed before the recommendations of the Commission are acted upon or made applicable."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARAMBAM PILLAI:—"Before the Hon'ble Mr. Littlehale sits down, may I request Your Excellency to allow me to mention a small matter which will remove a misapprehension? He has referred to the cost of the Commission marked by the Hon'ble Mr. Macphail. The recommendation of the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao is not to go over the same ground as the Calcutta University Commission have done who have had to collect evidence, ground as this case, I do not understand whether we will have to undergo any expenditure at all. I do not think that the University for what they have undertaken."

The Hon'ble the President:—"I thought that the Honorable Member was going to make a personal explanation. I do not think that the Honorable Member is making a personal explanation but is making a speech."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"My Lord, I repeat very much that I cannot see eye to eye with the Honorable the Director of Public Instruction and the Hon'ble the Mr. Macphail. One objection mentioned by the Hon'ble the Mr. Macphail to the appointment of the committee proposed by me was that it was a full-time job and that the committee would have to sit for years. But I thought that the necessity for a long session is dispensed with in this case, because we have before us all the data to go upon as given by the Calcutta University Commission, and we have not had any reports before us. I do not think that the committee's work need detain us as long. The money are going to be appointed to the committee? The Government of India appointed a committee of seven members, but I say that as far as this Government is concerned, a committee of seven, ten or even twelve will be quite enough for the purpose. When the name of Sir P. R. Sivasam Aiyer was mentioned as not being on the committee, it was said that he was not on the Senate and therefore could not be put upon the Senate committee; but if the Government should appoint a committee, he would certainly be on that committee. If the Calcutta University Commission could deal with secondary education, why not we deal with it? That was the question asked. The question of secondary

**RESOLUTIONS RE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY IN
COMMISSION AND TWO SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE
BOARDS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.**

20th NOVEMBER 1918.] (Mr. Siva Rao; the President; Mr. Venkataswamy Pantulu.)

Education is entirely in the hands of the Government, the Director of Public Instruction and all that the University can possibly do is to see that the Matriculation examination is continued in such and such a manner; otherwise, they might say 'we will not admit the people into our colleges.' What is the sort of examinations they will prescribe for the public services or other services? This matter is purely in the hands of the Government to decide and therefore the Government have to take the initiative. The terms of reference to the Calcutta University Commission have been quoted by the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction, but the terms of reference expressly included the question of secondary education, medium of instruction, and so forth. It was purposely included in the terms of reference by the Government of India. If a committee were appointed by Government, they can enter into the whole field of secondary education while it is not within the purview of the Senate committee to go into it. I do not think that the Senate committee would be justified in entering into that matter. It has been suggested that when the proposals of the University committee come up before the Government, we might have a committee, and then we can think out the matter. Anyhow, to examine the proposals put forward by the Senate committee—there will be very important proposals made involving a change of policy and involving a change in University education—a small committee will be useful. If that is so, why not we have this small committee from the beginning—a committee which the Government would appoint? If the whole question of secondary education and the policy of education in general is to be considered, it is best that it is considered by a committee appointed by Government; and let that committee be the committee appointed by the Senate, to which other members can be added. We are really losing a golden opportunity that has presented itself. If the University does not do its business and does not complete the work for four years, what hold have we over the University? If you appoint a committee, the Government can exercise control over it. What objection could there be on the part of the Hon'ble the Rev. Mr. Macphail to having this question of secondary education referred to the Senate committee by the Government? Your Excellency, I have to press this resolution."

His Excellency the Governor:—"After listening to the Hon'ble Mr. Macphail's remarks and those of the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction, the reason for the attitude of the Government must be pretty clear to my Honourable friend Mr. Siva Rao. As far as I am individually concerned, I must say that I am in a difficult position as the President of this Council and as Chancellor of the University of Madras. Individually I am bound to say, as President of this Council, that I am extremely obliged to the Chancellor of the University for establishing a small number of committees which will go into the matter with all the best educational talent which they can provide in the Presidency, including secondary education in the best possible way. We are, as a Government, in very close touch with the Vice-Chancellor and the organization of the general committee and sub-committees, which I think the Hon'ble Mr. Arundale the Pithal objected to because they will cost money. If this matter is going to be seriously considered—the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission—it is true, as the Hon'ble the Rev. Mr. Macphail said, we must sit down for half a dozen, or a dozen years to do solid work. I do not think that you can find half a dozen generous-minded men to sit down and undertake solid work for years without compensation. You have the University committee consisting of eleven sub-committees who will submit their reports; as far as the Government are concerned, it is by far the better plan for us to work the substitution of reports of the Senate sub-committees, then to duplicate the machinery by electing a committee of their own in addition to the committee appointed by the University. That is by far the better plan. I personally feel that, as far as I am concerned, we will be simply duplicating the machinery by so doing. The University is an important body connected with the education of the Presidency, and let us see what they have to say, though eventually the Government will have to deal with the situation as it arises."

The resolution was put and lost.

His Excellency the Governor:—"I remember that Mr. Venkatswami Pantulu took up and moved a resolution of another Member, and therefore I am leaving him out this time."

**RESOLUTION RE TWO SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE
BOARDS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.**

The Hon'ble Mr. H. VENKATASWAMY PANTULU:—"Your Excellency, I beg to move the following resolution:—

"**NIX.** This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that two Secondary School-leaving Certificate Boards be constituted for this Presidency, one for the northern group of districts and the other for the southern group."

"Your Excellency, the resolution which I have the honour to place before this Council is one of the resolutions which relate to the Secondary School-leaving certificate course. It asks for the constitution of an additional Board for the award of Secondary School-leaving certificates in order to facilitate the work of arranging for and conducting the examinations and carrying on other duties. The work which the existing Board has to do is arduous and the jurisdiction of the Board as at present constituted, covers the whole area of this Presidency. It

34 RESOLUTION RE TWO SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE
BOARDS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

(Mr. Venkateswara Pantulu; Mr. Venkateswara Raju; [20th November 1919.
The President; Mr. Littlejohn.]

has the work of appointing examiners, sending assignments, setting papers, marking the papers, and so on; and this business is carried on every year, while the number of students presenting themselves for the public examination is increasing year after year. For instance, the number of students who appeared for the public examination last year was about 2,500 almost approaching to 10,000, and there is every prospect of this number increasing. Therefore, it is time enough that this heavy work which has fallen on a single Board should be divided and a portion of it allotted to another Board to be separately constituted and a definite area should be assigned to that Board. I would suggest that the northern or Telugu districts may be constituted into one area over which the second Board may exercise jurisdiction; and if this is done, it would very much facilitate the work of the present Secondary School Leaving Certificate Board. The personnel of the Board will undergo a change; particularly persons who have a knowledge of the schools in the area and the students therein will be better understood and the vernacular part of the work also will be facilitated. Therefore I beg to recommend that two separate Boards—one in the northern group and the other for the southern group of districts. The main argument that I have heard advanced in support of this resolution is that the present Board is overworked, that heavy work falls upon it. Your Excellency, as President of this Board, I can only state that the miserable aspect of the resolution has been misinterpreted when he says that the Board is overworked. It is not overworked; it has an easy time; it meets only three times every year though some of the meetings last for two or three days. Under any system, it will meet at least five times in the year. That settles the main argument put forward.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATESWARA RAJU:—“I heartily assent to the resolution. I have myself given notice of a similar resolution on the subject.”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—“Is the Honourable Member referring to resolution No. XVIII?”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATESWARA RAJU:—“My resolution is No. XVIII.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. LINGESWARAIAH:—“Your Excellency, the resolution is that two Secondary School-leaving Certificate Boards be constituted for this Presidency, one for the northern group and the other for the southern group of districts. The main argument that I have heard advanced in support of this resolution is that the present Board is overworked, that heavy work falls upon it. Your Excellency, as President of this Board, I can only state that the miserable aspect of the resolution has been misinterpreted when he says that the Board is overworked. It is not overworked; it has an easy time; it meets only three times every year though some of the meetings last for two or three days. Under any system, it will meet at least five times in the year. That settles the main argument put forward.”

“There are however two other points which I should like to bring forward before Your Excellency. The first is the extreme difficulty of duplicating the organisation for this purpose which is a very delicate organisation and which exists in Madras in the Office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations. The Director of Public Instruction is also Commissioner for Government Examinations and in his dual capacity, he has at his back and all the whole staff and the organisation that the Commissioner for Government Examinations has. I ought to refer the Honourable Member to the fact that under this organisation, 23,000 candidates in different examinations were examined in the course of last year, and the addition of one or two thousand candidates is a mere trifle. The examinations take place throughout the whole year in the Government technical and other examinations and the work is distributed throughout the year; and whenever there is any urgent and pressing work for additional heads which are required at amount of the heavy work which the office has to do, it is very easy for the Commissioner's office to obtain the necessary hands without disturbing the general working of the organisation for the year, which is at present continuous whole. I think it is extremely difficult to duplicate such a machinery anywhere in the Presidency.”

“In the second place, I should invite the attention of the Honourable member to the fact, that the Secondary School-leaving Certificate examination as conducted by the Board, constituted as at present, is accepted by the University as qualifying, under certain conditions laid down by the Syndicate, for Matriculation into the University. It has already been brought to our attention this afternoon that the University is considering, or seriously considering, or desires seriously to consider, whether the system of admission to the University should not be changed. This is one of the specific recommendations that goes before one of the sub-committees appointed to consider the recommendations of the Indian University Commission. It is, therefore, undesirable to duplicate the system about which there is at present a certain amount of discontent and about which we are not certain that the University will be willing to accept the duplication.”

“For all these reasons, firstly that the Board is not overworked, secondly because of the difficulty of duplicating the organisation for the conduct of the examination, and thirdly on account of the inadvisability of duplicating the system which is at present under examination, I suggest I cannot favour the resolution.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATESWARA PANTULU:—“Under the circumstances, I don't wish to press the resolution.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

* This General Assembly in the Governor in Council that an additional Secondary School-leaving Certificate Board be constituted for the Telugu districts.

20TH NOVEMBER 1917.] (Mr. Ahmed Tamsil Narasimhaier; the President.)

RESOLUTION RE WITHDRAWAL OF PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMED TAMSIL NARASIMHAIER :—“ Your Excellency, the resolution that stands on my name runs as follows :—

“ XXIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Government of India be addressed to withdraw the passport regulations now in force under the provisions of the Defence of India Passport Rules, 1917, for Indian passengers proceeding to the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.”

“ I have ventured to move this resolution on several representations made to me after the termination of the world-wide war and declaration of peace. As a Passenger Agent myself in the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers at Nagapattinam, I am personally aware of the hardships and inconveniences the travelling public are put to in securing the passports and in complying with the rules and regulations laid down therein. I am not unmindful of the fact that the system of obtaining passport was introduced after the declaration of the war in order to prevent the enemy subjects from travelling from India to foreign countries and vice versa and the endorsement of this system is no doubt quite essential in the case of enemy subjects. I try to submit that in the case of Indians whose whereabouts of Your Excellency's Government such endorsement is not necessary as they can be easily distinguished from the people of other nationalities.

“ I may be permitted to explain the hardships and inconveniences the passengers are put to, in getting their passports. First of all they should pay a rupee into the sub-treasury adjoining their place and obtain a cheque for the payment and forward the same with their application to the District Collector and get a form of application for passport. After this is done the applicant gets an advice from the Collector that he should appear before the office of the Deputy Collector and obtain the same. Such application forms are not easily given unless the Deputy Collector is quite satisfied that the applicant is a bona fide passenger waiting for a passport and that he is a British-born subject and so on. Thereupon he is given a form. After obtaining the form the travelling passengers have to fill up that form as prescribed therein. If there is any mistake in the description of personal marks, such as colour, complexion, nose, chin, etc., he will get into trouble. While submitting this application he is to appear before the recommending officer and unless the recommending officer is satisfied with all the descriptions given in the form, he will not recommend to the Collector for the issue of a passport, as it is so being, he is under the risk and responsibility of himself getting into trouble of prosecution, because it is distinctly printed in red ink in the declaration form that ‘persons recommending for passport are warned that should any of the statements contained in the respective declarations prove to be untrue they will render themselves liable for prosecution.’ Owing to this fear, many recommending officers do not bother themselves in recommending for the issue of passport, as he is to recommend in the manner prescribed in the form, which reads thus—

“ I, the undersigned, so and so, hereby declare that to the best of my personal knowledge and belief the above-mentioned declaration of the said so and so, is true and that I can from my personal knowledge vouch as a fit and proper person to receive a passport.”

“ So an officer will take such responsibility upon himself on the pain of prosecution and recommend finally for the issue of a passport. After obtaining the passport he is to appear before the Shipping Agents and secure his passage. Then he goes to the harbour for embarkation where he meets with a regular police staff consisting of a Deputy Superintendent, Inspector, head constable and a number of constables, and gets his passport scrutinised and registered. It is needless for me to say the questions and cross-examinations put by the police and if any mistake is found by these officers the journey of the passenger is arrested. I know the agencies, and sometimes that call the passengers to the other side. As a matter of fact, I have seen telegrams the passengers get from the other side stating their ships are on fire, their duties are under hardship, the agent himself is dangerously ill and that the presence of the principal or a substitute is essential and in such cases if the above mentioned declaration are enforced upon the passengers whose duty call to the other side is quite essential and urgent how it will be possible for them to proceed and get over the difficulties?

“ Besides there are various other points, such as expiry of the passport, endorsement of the passport, renewal of the passport, etc., which businessmen may not know or having known may forget and thereby could not proceed.

“ Your Excellency, this House is aware that on the 29th November 1917, I moved a resolution to exempt women especially govt. women from the provisions of the Defence of India Passport Rules, 1917, and that the Government was kind enough to accede to the Government of India and passed a press communiqué No. 1627, dated 6th November 1918. After all the press communiqué was not of much use. It only relates to the exemption of govt. women from attaching their photographs and in appearing in person before the passport issuing authorities and not total exemption from the provisions of the Defence of India Passport Rules. The press communiqué says—

His Excellency the Paramount (interrogating) :—“ I think every Honourable Member of this House is acquainted with the press communiqué and I do not think that there is any necessity for referring to all that took place on a single resolution as discussed on the last discussion.”

(Mr. Ahmad Tunki Mawshager; the President;
Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Knapp.)

(20th November 1919.)

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TUNKI MAWSHAGER:—"I think the press communiqué is not on the table. I thought I could read it for the information of this Council, because a number of Honourable Members are new."

His Excellency the Governor:—"They could all get copies."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TUNKI MAWSHAGER:—"May I have Your Excellency's permission to read the short note which I received?"

His Excellency the Governor:—"I cannot forbid the Honourable Member from reading the note, though it is not likely to be fruitful."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TUNKI MAWSHAGER:—"On receipt of this press communiqué I wired to Your Excellency's Government on the 15th November 1919 and received the following reply by wire:—

"No. 1038, your telegram 15th, under No. 1087, Public, November 5th; excepts govt. women from attaching photographs to passport applications and appearing in person before the passport issuing authorities, total exemption from regulations not intended."

"It states that govt. women passengers are exempted from affixing their photos to their passports and appearing in person before the passport issuing authorities. But they have to appear under bonds to thumb mark the passport."

"In this connection, I have addressed Your Excellency's Government on the 15th August 1919 bringing to the notice the hardships and inconveniences the travelling public are put to and also pointing out the large saving of expense that are now incurred in maintaining a police staff for this purpose and I was glad enough to get a reply from them: 'that the Government of India are under consideration the general question of the future of the passport system and that enquiry is being made as to when the final orders are likely to be passed.' I am sure by the withdrawal of the passport system not only the travelling public is benefited but also the Government by an economic gain."

"I may be permitted here to quote Your Excellency's Government of clause 4 of the Defence of India, Passport Rules, 1917, which reads thus:—

"The Officer-General in Council or the Local Government may, by order in writing exempt either absolutely or on such conditions as may be specified in the order any person or class of persons from any of the provisions of these rules and a competent authority may by his order and under like conditions exempt any person from any of the said provisions."

"Under the above clause, I appeal to Your Excellency's Government to command to the Government of India to withdraw the passport regulations now in force for the Indian passengers proceeding to the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States."

"I think, Your Excellency, I have explained as far as possible the difficulties the Indian passengers undergo in securing passports and I am sure the Honourable Members of this Council will agree with me and extend their sympathy towards the travelling public proceeding from Madras Presidency to the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States."

"Under these circumstances I fully trust that Your Excellency's Government will give its fullest consideration and accept my resolution with a view to relieve the emergency suffered upon the subjects of Your Excellency's Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I like to second the resolution and in so doing I wish to point out that there is only one ground on which this need be discussed, and it is not necessary to discuss any extraneous matters. The resolution itself means that we should accelerate the withdrawal of the passport regulations. That is the only sense in which the Honourable Member has moved the resolution and I second it. I shall therefore put forward only one ground. The Defence of India Act was brought into use for the purpose of the war and when the war is over, that Act must go; and the Government of Madras must address the Government of India to accelerate the withdrawal of those passport regulations, which impose restrictions on the free movement of passengers. In the ordinary course of events, these passports must be withdrawn, but the only question is that there is a feeling that their withdrawal may be accelerated because they cannot be permanent."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. B. KNAPP:—"Your Excellency, the Honourable member of the resolution has given us a borrowing picture of the inconveniences to which travellers are put under the passport rules. I am personally sympathetic with those who thus suffer because I myself during the last two months seem to have spent a great deal of time in getting the passports moved and avoided. On my recent journey from England, my passport was inspected as less than five times at different ports and yet when I arrived in Bombay about three weeks ago and instantaneously stopped there, I was questionably handled back by a police officer because my passport has not been returned. I only mention these facts to show the Honourable Member that those inconveniences are not in the least passing to travellers proceeding to the Straits Settlement or the Malay States who are referred to in the resolution. But though I have personal sympathy with this resolution, yet I am afraid on behalf of Government, I cannot accept it. The Honourable Member has already been informed that the Government of India have under consideration the whole question of the future of the passport rules and we have quite recently on inquiry ascertained that no final orders have been passed. In the circumstances, I do not think that there is any use in sending up a representation to the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Is that correct?"

20th NOVEMBER 1919.]

(Mr. Knapp; Mr. Muttappa Chettiar;
Mr. Anand Yandi Marakkipper.)

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Knaat:—"Yea. We heard recently about it. Therefore the Honorable Member and the travelling public mind, I fear, possess their souls in patience for some time longer. There is one other point which I might explain to the Honorable member, so that he might pass it on to his friends. It is really not a matter for the Government of India to settle. I undertook the position to be this: the necessity for these passports seems not from any order of ours, but from an order of the Government of the Straits Settlements, that nobody can land there without a passport. Obviously therefore, it is the Government of the Straits Settlements that ought to decide on the removal of these restrictions. There is no object in our considering the rule under the Defence of India Act which requires persons leaving India to obtain passports if those persons have in fact to obtain passports before they can land at their destination. Our rules indeed have the advantage that they save the traveller from the inconvenience which he might have to undergo of being turned back at the other end if he had started to provide himself with a passport."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sathu M. C. Muttappa Chettiar:—"Your Excellency, I beg to attend the resolution of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Marakkipper. The passport regulations now in force were framed under the Defence of India Passport Rules as an emergency measure. The conditions that necessitated the framing of these rules have ceased to exist and there is no justification for these regulations now. If on the other hand these regulations are kept in force to prevent the migration of persons of bad character from one place to another, these regulations are not enough to achieve that object and the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act and the sections of the Criminal Procedure Code relating to security for keeping the peace and good behavior and the sections relating to notification of residences are wide enough to prevent the migration of undesirable."

"When this question came up for discussion before the Council sometime back, Your Excellency's predecessor's Government replied that they have instructed the District Magistrates to issue passports freely and it would no longer be a legitimate ground for grievance. In reply of this statement I expect to state, Your Excellency, that it is still a matter of grievance with us as the delay and the harassing formalities to be complied with, before the applicant is furnished with a passport deter many businessmen from reaching their business centres as quickly as they wanted to do. I am speaking from a personal knowledge of the practical difficulties that businessmen and who want to reach their business centres. I do not want to trouble this Council by enumerating all the troubles and difficulties experienced by the applicants on the Honorable member has already told us in detail of all the difficulties experienced by the applicant. I shall only add that Your Excellency will be conferring a real boon by abolishing this passport system. I recommend this resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sathu M. C. Muttappa Chettiar:—"Your Excellency, I am very sorry for the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Knapp and the suggestions he made between Europeans and Indian passengers. I am not conscious of the fact that the passport system was invented upon in the case of European passengers going to England and returning from there, so they are closely associated with European laws and I am quite aware of the regulations which exist in their case. It is quite in order to refer to such regulations in regard to them for some time longer; because in the case of European passengers passing from one place to another, it is very difficult to identify between many subjects (Germans and Englishmen or a Scotchman), but it is very easy to identify Indian passengers from many subjects, and it is with this object in view that my resolution was brought forward. I have distinctly stated in the resolution 'for Indian passengers proceeding to the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States' and I have not referred to European passengers. I am rather surprised at the answer given by the Hon'ble Mr. Knapp who made a comparison between Europeans and Indians. With regard to the order under which the passport rules exist, he claims that there are due to an order given by the Government of the Straits Settlements. It is now to me and has remarks suggest me. As far as my experience of the Council goes, I have never heard of that order before. If there had been such an order, I, as a Member, should have known it—whether such an order has been issued by the Government of the Straits Settlements. I do not think that they will insist upon an embargo upon the Indian passengers. In connection with my previous resolution which I moved in the year 1917, the answer given by the Government was that they would recommend to the Government of India and sent to the Government of the Straits Settlements; and accordingly the Government of India was communicated with by this Government. I am rather surprised to hear from the Hon'ble Mr. Knapp that the Government of the Straits Settlements have now to be consulted, and so on."

"Another question is, if these restrictions are insisted upon by the Government of the Straits Settlements, they will insist upon the thousands of emigrants going from here; but in their case no passports are insisted at all, and they go and land there without any difficulty or trouble. I may quote an instance in which many landing passengers and traders and ordinary people—I do not mean people belonging to the coffee plantations and even merchants, have to go to for passports and they are not in a position to secure them; and therefore what they do is they go to the immigration depot as coolies and then go to the other side free, and after going there, begin their trade. While so much restrictions are given to emigrants and not to bona fide Indian passengers, I submit that it is absolutely unfair that respectable passengers who have to go there should be denied this privilege, but should be obliged to

38 RESOLUTIONS RE WITHDRAWAL OF PASSPORT REGULATIONS
AND COMPOUNDING OF FOREST OFFENCES.

(Mr. Ahmed Tambi Marachiyar : the President ; [20th November 1919.
Mr. Haji Ali-ul-lah Haji Qasim ; Mr. Vaidyanath Raja]

undergo the difficulty of going to the emigration depot and getting themselves converted into coolies. On the other hand, if proper facilities are afforded, the British India Steam Navigation Company will be benefited a great deal, because these passengers will go to their office straight and pay only for their tickets more than what the emigrants are paying, and get out of their tickets. If it is true that the Government of the Straits Settlements are looking upon this passport system, then the emigrants would also have had similar conditions imposed upon them. I am very sorry that this simple resolution is not accepted. I have been asked to press this resolution upon the sympathetic attention of the Government by several Nativist Officers and members, and it is at their instance that I brought forward this resolution in this Council. Though this is a simple resolution affecting many people and passengers who are undergoing a great deal of hardship and difficulties even after the war is over, yet it is rather disappointing that the Government cannot accept it. I would therefore ask Your Excellency to put the resolution to the vote."

His Excellency the Paramount :—" I very much regret that my Honorable friend should have expressed himself in such hostile terms in this matter. I do not think that he can have heard the remarks of my Honorable colleague, Mr. Honorable friend stated that the local Mr. Kapp had said some expressions which, on the face of them, made a racial distinction between Europeans and Indians. He knew that Europeans going Home had certain disabilities and I do assure him that there is no discrimination made between individuals who go to England. If my Honorable friend were to go Home, he would have exactly the same difficulties as my Honorable colleague Mr. Kapp has had. There is no discrimination between Indians and Europeans with regard to the passport rules. We have represented the matter to the Government of India; the Government of India have not finally passed orders. Therefore the matter does not come with us, but with the Government of India. I would suggest to my Honorable friend that rather than denouncing himself in such terms in this Council Chamber, he could take upon himself the duty of going to Delhi or Delhi and trying to see if he can use his considerable influence with some one there who could relieve the situation. We have not yet had an answer from the Government of India, and we cannot take action; and therefore with much regret, we have to say that we cannot accept the resolution."

The motion was put and lost.

RESOLUTION RE COMPOUNDING OF FOREST OFFENCES.

The Hon'ble Khan Sahib HAJI AHMED-UL-LAH HAJI QASIM KHAN :—" Your Excellency, I beg to move the following resolution :—

" XXIV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that accused persons in forest cases who have been given the option of compounding the offence should have the option of compounding the same at any time up to trial by payment of the compounding fee with any costs incurred by Government for the prosecution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATASWAMI SWAMI :—" We have been sitting here from 11 to 5. Is it not desirable to adjourn now ?

His Excellency the Paramount :—" I am sure that the Honorable Member would have no objection for continuing for half-an-hour at least. Let us get this resolution out of the way."

The Hon'ble Khan Sahib HAJI AHMED-UL-LAH HAJI QASIM KHAN :—" This resolution relates to offences under the Forest Act; and section 54 of the Madras Forest Act provides that any officer specially empowered may exempt from any person reasonably suspected of having committed a forest offence a sum of money by way of composition for the offence which may have been committed; and that on the payment of such sum of money, the accused person, if in custody, shall be discharged, and no further proceedings shall be taken against such person. Though I am no lawyer, the terms of the section appear to my mind clear and I am referred also to a decision of the Madras High Court in L.L.R. 37 Mad. page 282, which rules that when the amount is paid, the accused is entitled to an acquittal.

" I understand that the practice, when the Forest Officer agrees to compound the offence, is to have a notice called a notice served on the accused stating the amount of the compounding fee, that the same should be paid within fifteen days of the service of the notice and that on default further proceedings under the Act would be taken against him. Some time after the expiry of this period of fifteen days, if the compounding fee remains unpaid, the offence report and other papers would be sent to the Magistrate's Court for prosecution. I learn that the compounding fee would be paid to any Revenue or Forest officer, or by money order, or into the treasury, or to the Acting Magistrate, at any time before judgment. But under S.P. No. 291, dated 11th December 1912, the practice of collecting compounding fees through subordinate below the rank of Range Officer, was discontinued and the second was given the option of paying the money either (a) to the Range Officer direct or by postal money order or (b) into the account treasury or (c) to the Magistrate or where fit the same should. The provision in the Forest Act that on payment, the amount if in custody, shall be returned and he shall be discharged."

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and no further proceedings shall be taken against him and I desire the option given to the accused to pay the amount of the compounding fee to the trying Magistrate where he could not pay the same previously in other ways clearly shows that the framers of the Act and the rules thereunder, prescribing the period in the G notice form in 1909, did not intend to restrict collection of the compounding fee, only to the period of the fifteen days, and contemplated the exercise of the option by the accused of paying the compounding fee to the trying Magistrate after the expiry of that period. I am not aware of the subsequent orders on the subject, but I know that until a few months ago in my district of South Kanara the accused would pay the amount at any time before (1) sunset and the treasurer, the compounding officers or Magistrates were busy collecting the compounding fees even after the expiry of the fifteen days. I am informed that by a circular issued by Mr. Littlejohn, lately Collector of South Kanara, on the solicitude of a G. O. No. 2166, dated 24th November 1917, acceptance of compounding fees after the fifteen days is absolutely prohibited so that even in the most trivial cases, if from any cause, the period of fifteen days has expired, the accused has no option of compounding the offence under any circumstances and he is compelled to face a prosecution, a trial, and in most cases a conviction in a criminal court. It is to this change of practice that I wish to draw the attention of Your Excellency's Government and the Honorable Members of the Council. My point is that the new rule and the changed practice directing prosecution in all cases where the period of fifteen days has expired are (1) possibly contrary to the spirit and the intention of the Act and the ruling of the High Court, (2) that they cause great hardship in several cases, (3) that they lead to corruption and petty oppression and (4) that their result is really detrimental to the interests of Government from the revenue point of view.

"Within the few months since the practice has been changed in South Kanara several cases of hardship have been brought to my notice. I shall refer to one case only as it will illustrate some of the objections to the change. A case had been put a few miles beyond the survey line on what is called Kuvdi land. The husband of the proprietor—an old gentleman paying a large assessment gave a statement that he was willing to pay a compounding fee. The District Officer fixed a compounding fee of Rs. 5. The gentleman sent the amount twice to the Taluk treasury which was 15 miles from his village. For one reason or another, the amount could not be paid into the treasury within the fifteen days and when it was tendered the second time, it was not accepted as the period had expired by about two days. He subsequently tendered this amount with petitions to the Revenue Divisional Officer and subsequently to the Collector of South Kanara. The tender was refused and the prosecution proceeded with. The gentleman was ultimately acquitted. The gentleman had to undertake long journeys with a view to persuade Revenue Officers to accept Rs. 5 and had to spend a large sum engaging pleaders for the purpose only to avoid having to appear as a accused in a criminal court. In the end, the Government, besides the worry and trouble of a prosecution, did not receive either a fee or the compounding fee. I know two or three other cases where the accused were willing to pay the compounding fee, which had not been accepted as late and were subsequently acquitted. I cannot resolve of any advantages to Government, in refusing to take compounding fees when tendered, on the chance of receiving the same as a fee in a criminal court after going through the elaborate process of prosecution. On the other hand, regardless of it a grave indignity to be held up to stand in the dock as accused in a criminal court for technical breach of rules of a fiscal law merely because there is some apparent delay on their part in tendering the compounding fee.

"Your Excellency, there are many cases which prevent accused from making the payment within the fifteen days and in which delay is reasonable or where there may be good and sufficient cause for delay. The rigid enforcement of this rule gives opportunity for petty subterfuges to oppress an ignorant or illiterate spot, against whom they have any grudge, by making false returns as to date of service, or for formal clerks in Taluk office in obtaining, and crediting these items to annoy poor ryots acquainted with the routine of treasury accounts. With the ignorance and illiteracy in our villages, and the difficult means of communication particularly during the monsoon months, it is possible to conceive of many cases where there may be unavoidable delay in the payment of the compounding fee within fifteen days. For those reasons I urge that accused should have the option to pay the compounding fee even after the fifteen days in the G notice. Most of the villages have neither electric lines nor do they know how to fill them according to the rules. Whether it is a money order or a cheque, a village has to depend on somebody else to prepare and we have to consider also the great distance is many cases to the nearest taluk treasury or post office.

"It may be said that if such option is given, all the accused will delay payment till the prosecution stage and the department will be thus compelled to resume watching and prepare for the prosecution. It is to meet this objection, I have suggested in my resolution that in such cases of deliberate delay, an additional penalty, viz., by way of interest or costs of the prosecution may be levied if the accused in waiting is culpable on the analogy of an arrears of land revenue where, on payment of interest, penal process or sales may be avoided. If instead of revenue where, on payment of interest, penal process or sales may be avoided, then loss of interest the sanction of compounding officers and Magistrates by prohibiting them from issuing compounding fees after the fifteen days even when tendered by the accused, if instead issuing compounding fees after the fifteen days even when tendered, many cases need not be prosecuted and it will save the trouble and time which would otherwise be taken in so many contested proceedings. The Government loses nothing but will gain to some extent by adapting the

(*Mr. Haji Abdul-lah Haji Qasbi; Mr. Salih Rao; Mr. Cox; Mr. Pyagarao Chalk; the President.*) [22ND NOVEMBER 1919,

courts suggested in my resolution while I will save many ryots, who are willing to compound, from the indignity and expense of a trial and conviction in a criminal court.

"With these words I beg to commend this resolution for the acceptance of Your Excellency's Government and this Council."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. Suresh Rao Aravali:—"Your Excellency, I beg to second this resolution. Coming from the same district, I see also quite many cases of hardship in such matters. It is a simple resolution dealing only with offences against forest laws. There can be no difficulty whatever. If an opportunity is given to the accused, to pay the penalty as also the cost added in the corresponding fee. I think if this were done, what is felt as a great hardship to our districts, will be removed. For these reasons, I have great pleasure in seconding this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. S. Cox:—"Your Excellency, the Government accept the resolution and are prepared to give the Honourable Member's proposed a trial. I see the word 'trial', because we are not quite sure what effect in practice working the proposal will have and whether it will be a success or not. There is also another reason. The compounding clause of the Forest Act has seen a very wide application that Government must proceed with great care in effecting any modifications to the existing rules. During the last two forest years, there were 55,000 forest offences reported, of which no less than 20,000 were compounded. Most of them were petty offences and the compounding fees were very small. I have not got the figure of the actual average individual compounding fee, but as these cases often include a number of accused and as the average pending fee for each case is Rs. 10, the individual contribution would probably be less than Rs. 5."

"This method of paying the compounding fee is one which is very well suited to the conditions under which the Forest department works. Many of the accused live in remote villages and many of them are illiterate whom it is very undesirable to bring to Court. From a departmental point of view, it is also undesirable to burden the work of the department, for prosecution involves bringing a number of rangers and prosecution witnesses from the forest to the courts to the detriment of forest work. Looking, therefore, at the matter either from the point of view of the department, or from the point of view of the people, Government are aware from bringing forest offences to court whenever they can be settled outside."

"The Honourable Member and the Honourable Secretary have suggested that, if the accused pay the cost of prosecution, they may be allowed to compound the case up to the time that it is brought to court and suggest that that will meet the case fairly well. Government having accepted this view, it only remains to frame a scale of charges to protect the department against the expense it may have to incur in meeting these cases: and that will now be done."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. Suresh Rao Aravali:—"That is also our proposal."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. THAKURATJI CHITRA GARD:—"I also support the resolution. My point is that the people should not be dragged to a criminal court, and the Government must see that the people are not unnecessarily taken to the court. If that can be avoided, it must be the duty of the Government to see that it is done. That is one of the aspects of the question which goes a great way to commend the resolution. I must thank the Government for accepting the resolution."

"His Excellency the President:—"Does the Honourable member wish to say anything more?"

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Haji AHMED-UL-HAQ QASBI SAHIB:—"No."

The resolution was put and carried.

The Council then rose for the day.

F. J. RICHARDS,

Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M., (Legislative) Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Port
St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations
under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V. Ch. 61.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Port St. George, at 11 a.m. on Friday,
the 11th day of November 1919.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon^{ble} Lord WILLIAMSON of RAYNES, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.,
Governor of Madras—Presiding.
The Hon^{ble} Mr. C. G. THOMAS.
The Hon^{ble} Khos Behader MOHAMMAD HAFIZ-UL-LAH SARIS Behader
The Hon^{ble} Mr. A. R. KRAFF, G.C.S.
The Hon^{ble} Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, G.C.S.
The Hon^{ble} Mr. S. Cox.
The Hon^{ble} Major-General G. G. GUYARD, G.C.S.
The Hon^{ble} Mr. E. A. GRAY.
The Hon^{ble} Mr. W. J. J. HOWLEY.
The Hon^{ble} Mr. E. LITTLEWOOD.
The Hon^{ble} Mr. E. S. LLOYD.
The Hon^{ble} Dewan Behader L. D. SWAMINATHAN PILLAI AVARU, G.C.S.
The Hon^{ble} Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar (Johanna-Governor).
The Hon^{ble} Dewan Behader F. THIRUVARATHAN GARR.
The Hon^{ble} the Rev. E. M. MACEWILL.
The Hon^{ble} Mr. K. VENKATAPPAN PANTULU.
The Hon^{ble} Rao Behader T. Salar Rao NAYDU GARR.
The Hon^{ble} Mr. P. SIVA RAU.
The Hon^{ble} Mr. W. VENKATRAMANA MOULIYAR.
The Hon^{ble} Mr. S. V. NARAYANA AYYAR.
The Hon^{ble} Mr. V. MANAYANA RAU, Deputy Magistrate of Kallergode.
The Hon^{ble} Rao Behader V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAN AVARU.
The Hon^{ble} Hsi Behader T. N. SIVANATHAN PILLAI AVARU.
The Hon^{ble} R. Raja RAJENDRAN SIVANATHAN SIVANATHAN AVARU,
Raja of Namad.
The Hon^{ble} Mr. E. VENKATAPATI RAU.
The Hon^{ble} Mr. T. R. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR.
The Hon^{ble} Khos Sahib HAIT AND-UL-LAH HAIT QADIR SARIS Behader.
The Hon^{ble} Khos Behader A. T. G. M. ARNAB THAM MARAKKATAN SARIS
Behader.
The Hon^{ble} Sir GORDON FRASER, Kt.
The Hon^{ble} Mr. J. H. THOMAS.
The Hon^{ble} Mr. J. A. RICHARDSON.
The Hon^{ble} Mr. T. ARUNATHAN PILLAI.
The Hon^{ble} Mr. M. CHANDRASEKHAR RAU.
The Hon^{ble} Dewan Behader T. DEVARA SIVANATHAN AVARU.
The Hon^{ble} Mr. H. H. G. MURPHY, J.E.
The Hon^{ble} Khos Behader N. MOHAMMAD ULLAH SARIS Behader.
The Hon^{ble} Rao Sahib M. C. MUTHAYYA CHRISTIAN AVARU.
The Hon^{ble} Rao Sahib T. NARAYANAN CHRISTIAN AVARU.
The Hon^{ble} Mr. T. RICHMOND.
The Hon^{ble} Rao Behader N. SIVARA AVARU.

42 RESOLUTION RE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY AND THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY TO BE CANCELLED.

(Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar; the President; [21st November 1919.
Mr. Ramanudra Ayyar; Mr. Knapp])

The Council re-assembled at 11 a.m. when the discussion on resolutions was resumed.

RESOLUTION RE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY AND THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY TO BE CANCELLED.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar :—“ Your Excellency, I beg to move this resolution :—

“ V. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the agreement entered into by the South Indian Railway Company with the British India Steam Navigation Company regarding the transport of rice from Shiyali may be cancelled.”

“ I may inform Honourable Members of this Council that Tirumakudal is a port on the East Coast of this Presidency six or seven miles west of Shiyali. It had a large export trade, chiefly in rice, the value of which in 1911-12 was Rs. 6,94,558, in 1912-13, Rs. 6,49,168 and in 1913-14, Rs. 6,29,715. Since then no steamer has called at the port. A number of sailing vessels have been plying between Tirumakudal and other ports, but the value of rice carried never exceeded Rs. 12,000. This fall we are glad to be due to an agreement between the British India Steam Navigation Company and the South Indian Railway Company. Apparently, the South Indian Railway Company proposed to take all the rice from Shiyali to Colombo and other places and the Steam Navigation Company on their part agreed not to call at that port. This was not known at the time. In order to induce merchants to take to railway transport, the railway company reduced the rates and merchants were drawn to the railway company as merchants are drawn to a horse. Though shippers could call, there were no complaints though occasionally the merchants complained of the piling up of bags for want of wagons. After the war, the railway company came aware of this agreement. On 2nd April 1918, I put a question in the Council and I asked the Government to publish the agreement and to cancel it, but Government refused to do so. The reason given was that there was a scarcity of tonnage and freight was very high. This was a legitimate ground for refusing that when these two conditions disappeared, Government would publish the agreement and cancel it. Next year, on the 11th of March, my friend Mr. Chidambaram. Muthuswami put a question and then the Government said that they had considered the question carefully and they were not prepared to move in the matter. No reasons were given. Traders did not know whether the conditions mentioned in the previous year existed, or whether Government were unable to move in the matter. Apparently, what the two companies combined, Government had no power to interfere, but the question is whether Government ought not to interfere on grounds of public policy.

“ Your Excellency, there has been a good deal of misapprehension and misunderstanding in this matter. The two companies that combined were European companies and the merchants affected were Indians and therefore people say that Government do not show their willingness to interfere in the matter, because it is a question between Europeans and Indians. I have brought forward this question in order that Government may be in a position to explain matters clearly. Your Excellency's advice the other day was that we should be careful in putting questions. For my part, I would suggest to Government that, in future, they should give full replies and their resolutions like this will not be moved.”

His Excellency the Governor :—“ Does the Honourable gentleman say that Government do not give full replies?”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar :—“ I said 'full replies'.”

“ We have therefore to move a resolution in order to obtain a full statement of the case. I hope that Government will explain their position fully and, if possible, will cancel the agreement. I may add that the Government own 12/16ths of South Indian Railway shares and it may be possible for the Government to interfere in the matter.”

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Ramanudra Ayyar :—“ Your Excellency, I beg to second the motion. It is a matter in which the people of Tirumakudal seem to have a real grievance. Business used to flourish at this port and they were carrying on a profitable trade. All of a sudden, the two companies combined; there was an agreement, and the result is that trade was paralysed and there was great suffering; transport was not easy and there is such an enormous quantity of rice and paddy there that people do not find easy means of sending them to proper places. I went to the spot myself and I saw the people, and they complained to me. What I saw was that, if shippers touch there, there will be a large business carried on. I only wish Government will kindly look into the matter and provide a remedy.”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Swamy :—“ Your Excellency, after one remark which fell from the Honourable member of the resolution, I am very glad that he has given us an opportunity of

21st November 1919.] (Mr. Knapp; Mr. Ramesh Chelavip; Mr. Namasinda
Appar; the President; Mr. Venkateswari Raja.)

explaining its real position in the matter, especially as to the agreement between the South Indian Railway and the British India Steam Navigation Company. Apparently what is at the back of his mind is that the existence of the agreement referred to by him represents a kind of racial discrimination on the part of the two companies concerned. I may say perfectly clearly that there is no question of any racial discrimination; that idea has never arisen in any shape or form.

"If Honorable Members will turn to the resolution, they will find that, as held, it speaks only of a certain agreement as to the transport of rice from Calcutta. From the speeches of the honorable member and the honorable second, however, it is clear that what they really wish to do is to solicit the sympathy of the Government with the unfortunate position of the port of Tuticorin, which has declined in trade and commerce, that decline being, in their opinion, due to an Agreement entered into between the South Indian Railway Company and the Steam Navigation Company as long ago as 1912. Whether that agreement is still in force is a matter of considerable doubt. On that point I am not at present able to make a final declaration. Now the question of the decline of the prosperity of Tuticorin is, as my honorable friend reminded, an old friend in this Council. It was brought up first so long ago as 1915 in connection with a general resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaram Madhavai on the subject of the decline generally of the smaller ports to the south of Madras, and as the honorable member has told us, it was brought up more specifically in a question which he himself asked in 1918. In connection with the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaram Madhavai's resolution, Government made an elaborate inquiry into the position of all these ports and came to the conclusion, somewhat reluctantly, that there was really nothing that they could do, and that the utilization of ports like Tuticorin must be left to the operation of the ordinary rules of commerce and economic development. The answer given to my honorable friend in 1918 was this, that once if the agreement between the two companies were cancelled the scarcity of tonnage and the high freightage would prevent steamers from calling at Tuticorin. I am afraid I can only tell him that we have not really progressed since the reply we gave him in 1918. Tonnage is still extremely scarce.

"Freights also are still very high. They are about four or five times the pre-war level. It is not easy to compare the cost of carriage between the railway and steam companies, but from statistics given, I find that at the present moment, rice can be sent from Calcutta to Calcutta at a cost not exceeding Rs 9 per ton, whereas the steamer freight would be not less than Rs 20-15-0. I need really ask my honorable friend, with every respect for his desire to promote the prosperity of this port, to look upon this from a business standpoint. Government are being constantly reproached that they do not know anything about business. We should certainly lay ourselves open to that reproach if we were to go out and tell the British India Steam Navigation Company to divert their steamers to this port, when we know that there is an alternative land route which can carry rice at rates a good deal lower than the steamer can offer. When freights fall and tonnage becomes more plentiful, it may be possible to re-examine the position; but at present, I can only repeat the answer given in 1918 that no purpose will be served in moving in the direction pointed out by the Honorable Member.

"Let me add one suggestion. The shortage of tonnage during the war was an impediment to the building of sailing ships, notably in Burma, and also I believe, in the Peninsula. If the advantages of sea-carriage between Tanjore and Ceylon are as great as the honorable member considers, and if exporters are able and willing to pay the rates demanded by sailing ships, surely a regular service of sailing ships to carry Tanjore rice to Ceylon might be established and in this way the honorable member and his friends might become independent of the two companies by whom, as I gather, they now consider they are held in thrall.

"Lastly, may I remind the honorable member that there is now an embargo upon the export of rice from Tanjore? If, therefore, we move the British India Steam Navigation Company, and they do send steamers to Tuticorin, the steamers would have to go empty, because they cannot carry rice. I cannot accept the resolution; but Government are greatly interested in the general prosperity of the ports of the Presidency and if occasion should arise for our interference on the ground of any unreasonable prejudice done to this or any other port, the honorable member may rest assured that the Government will interfere."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMESH CHELAVIP:—"I only wanted an explanation from the Government and therefore I do not wish to press the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

His Excellency the President called on the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao to move his resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AYYAR:—"As he is not here we may go on to the next resolution."

His Excellency the President:—"Does the Hon'ble Mr. Venkateswari Raja want to move resolution No. XVI?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATESWARI RAJA:—"Yes."

His Excellency the President:—"I thought it was similar to the one we had yesterday."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATESWARI RAJA:—"But this is a more comprehensive one."

(*Mr. Venkatesh Raje ; the President.*)

[21st November 1919.]

RESOLUTION RE COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE THE EDUCATIONAL
PROBLEM OF THE PRESIDENCY.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATESH RAJE :—“ Your Excellency, the resolution which I have the honour to move for the consideration of this Council is as follows:—

“ XV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a committee of persons representing educational, administrative and people's interests be appointed to examine the whole educational problem of the Presidency (primary, secondary, collegiate, technical, commercial, literary, scientific research studies and University) and suggest appropriate changes suited to the modern requirements of this Presidency in the light of the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission and vast educational progress of other civilised countries of the world.”

“ Your Excellency, this resolution presupposes three things. First of all, there are defects in the present educational system, then there is the immense urgency for its reorganisation and thirdly the agency representing several interests ought to be employed. That is what we have to do. Of course, by the suggestion of Your Excellency that this is similar to the resolution which was thrown out yesterday, it might seem that as the Senate is already considering this matter we need not trouble ourselves about it, but my submission is that we cannot shirk our two functions. First the University cannot go into the question which I propose to place for Your Excellency's Government's consideration, especially the three points which were raised—the inadequacy of the provision for primary education and its inadequacy for the needs of the rural and urban population; secondly, the want of facilities for technical education; and thirdly, the inadequacy of funds in order to secure proper educational facilities in order to bring home education to all persons concerned. In order to show that I submit it is for me to submit that there is the aim of education narrowed and that there are defects in the present educational problem, from University education down to Primary education. With that object in view, I wish to place for Your Excellency's consideration certain features in order to convince the Government that it is extremely necessary for us to take immediate action in the matter of education—

“ Knowledge is power. When we find several millions of people are steeped in ignorance, without knowing how best the forces of nature can be harnessed to produce man's use, how the wealth of a country's resources can profitably be employed, and production increased by increasing labour, it is high time that we take stock of our progress.

“ It is my heart that the Madras Presidency has always been ahead of her sister provinces in the matter of education. We are really grateful for what has been done, but our duty to the country demands us to point out, in unmistakable terms, the gross defects in our educational system.

“ No one can fairly suggest that India is barren of good material for proper moulding.”

His Excellency the President :—“ I really think that I shall have to tell the Honourable Member that he is repeating everything that was said yesterday. If I have to guide the debate properly, I must say, all matters except primary education were discussed yesterday, secondary and intermediate, technical and commercial, and University education was discussed yesterday and I shall have to ask the Honourable Member to confine his remarks to primary education. I do suggest to the Honourable Member that there was a very full discussion yesterday on this very particular matter and I do not think I can allow him to go into a further discussion and repetition of everything that was said yesterday afternoon.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATESH RAJE :—“ With Your Excellency's permission, I might be permitted to point out three factors:—The inadequacy of primary education, the want of facilities for technical education, and the want of funds. Those are the points that I wish to press on Your Excellency's attention. I may at once state that with reference to primary education, the needs of both the rural and urban population are neglected. So far as the urban population is concerned, we have to provide schools with technical knowledge and industrial knowledge in order to train the people in industries and make them well-equipped in scientific knowledge. We have some sort of technical education which merely provides for service in the State only as artisans and workmen. We want better culture in that respect. So far as the rural population is concerned, my submission is that it is altogether neglected. It is said generally that more education is wanted. What is wanted is not simply some sort of education, but education which will enable the children of the agriculturists to better cultivate their lands. In the despatch of 1914 they have specially pointed that point; but it has escaped attention somewhere or the situation is not given to it. The despatch of 1904 regards it as a sacred duty of Government of conferring upon Indians those vast moral and material blessings which flow from the general diffusion of useful knowledge, knowledge which teaches the Indians the carefulness results of the employment of labour and capital, cause them to emulate Englishmen in the development of the vast resources of the country and guide them in their efforts and

(*Mr. Venkayappa Raja; Mr. Venkayappa Pantulu; [21st November 1919.
Rev. Macphail.]*)

the Government of India have issued instructions from time to time but their own officers have not carried out these instructions faithfully and therefore even now in 1919 it is better that we follow the advice and the instructions given by the Imperial Government as best as we can without any loss of time."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkayappa Pantulu:—"I beg to second this resolution. In doing so I shall confine myself to primary education as desired by Your Excellency. I wish to state that education given in the primary classes is defective. What we expect is that every school or pupil must be trained and prepared for the profession or calling which he chooses for his life. The pupils that attend elementary schools mostly belong to the agricultural classes. Their training is not adapted to the profession of agriculture, which is the profession of their fathers. In some sections in the west along with general education there is also instruction given to the professions to which the students will be called in after-life. For example in Switzerland and Germany special education is given for trades and professions along with what may be called general education. The difficulty comes in when a student belonging to the agricultural class studies say as far as the Mathematics class; during his course he learns what may be called a library type of education. He is not trained in the agricultural art which is his main profession and which his parents have adopted and which will necessarily be the calling which helps him in after-life. In such cases, as long as he undergoes the training in the school, he has no knowledge of the calling and when he passes the Matriculation or the Secondary School-leaving examination, if he is called back to his home he is left to carry on the profession of his father. He is neither capable of pursuing higher studies nor capable of following the profession of his father. The educational system now obtaining in the country is highly defective. Again it is said that agricultural people do not require much of education. That proposition has been expounded in one of the Reports on the Progress of Education; in the report for 1907-12 it is stated that the amount of education required in an agricultural country is less as if people living in an agricultural country were not asked to receive higher education. Lord Haldane in the course of an address that he delivered in Southampton stated 'there were those who thought that education given at a University was something that was of a class nature, something of which democracy did not get the benefit. He had said in the University of Edinburgh side by side with the name of ploughman and the name of man who earned a weekly wage.' The education system must be such that boys and girls may receive the right sort of education; it must be such as to afford opportunity to every capable boy or girl if they so desire to go up from the primary to the secondary and from the secondary to the University course. The percentage of boys receiving elementary education in India is 28 whereas in England it is 17 per cent and even in the Native States the percentage of school-going population is much higher. In the Native State of Cochin 74 per cent of boys of school-going age and 34 per cent of girls of school-going age receive education. In Mysore the percentage of pupils receiving education goes up to 55. These figures go to show that education has not advanced as much as it ought to and the methods of education are not also suited for the development of the facilities that are needed for the practical life of the students. With these remarks I assent to the resolution."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. Macphail:—"Your Excellency, I do not wish in any way to be opposing this resolution. I am quite certain that every one will understand that I entirely sympathise with the steps put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Venkayappa Raja and the Hon'ble Mr. Venkayappa Pantulu. It is my object to state and hope that during the next few years we shall see a very large increase in the number of pupils attending elementary schools throughout the Presidency. My reason for opposing it is not because I do not sympathise with the ideas underlying it but because I do honestly feel that if ever there was a time in which we are right in going slowly in view of the new Councils that are coming into existence, this is a case. We have heard reasons for practically committing suicide and doing so work during the period of our natural life, but I do not agree with those views. I think, however, that here there is a case for delay and the reason why I think so is that whatever may happen to secondary or University education, primary education will certainly be a transformed subject. It will be a subject for the new Councils on which popular opinion will be able to exercise the most complete influence. There has been a great deal of enthusiasm hitherto for the speed of education. What I am wondering is how far that enthusiasm will continue, when it is found that it will imply very heavy taxation, and therefore I think before we commit ourselves to any scheme, or rather before we go into this matter with regard to an inquiry as to what is to be the future of elementary education, we ought to know something of the resources that we have. I quite recognise that our elementary education is very defective, as is practically the case in every country. Honorable Members may often quote what happens in Germany, in England and elsewhere. But if they knew what happened and what is being written in those countries by way of criticism on the educational systems there they would recognise that they are far from perfect. Our books have fair teachers. We constantly admire what we do not know and we take everything that is unknown as magnificent. I maintain that here, before we consider what is to be the future of elementary education, we must understand how far the people of this country derive from and contribute to education. The Hon'ble Mr. Venkayappa Pantulu referred to the very high percentage of girls who are being educated in Cochin. But it was even so the Hon'ble Mr. Venkayappa Raja that the reason why it is so high is because of the much greater freedom that is allowed to women in Cochin, and because there is a very large Christian

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population? We heard yesterday—and I shared the gentlemen who spoke so enthusiastically—the necessity of going slowly when we interfere with social customs. It seems to me that if there is any social custom that will result in detriment it will be the punishing of parents for not sending their boys to school. Until we know what the feeling of the country is in this matter, so far as it can be seen by a popularly elected body, which I fancy our new Council will be, it seems to me that it would be unwise to appoint a committee of this kind. I may also say that although I recognize the fact that there is a distinction between primary and secondary education—I think some members have said that they could not be separated—the one has a good deal of bearing on the other. My main reason for opposing the resolution is not want of sympathy—I want to see education spread as much as possible. I recognize that our present curriculum is not all that it should be; but before we can do anything in the matter the Council must have some idea as to how far the people of this country desire education, if a literary type and how much they are willing to pay for it."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. Trayagan Chetti Gera:—"Your Excellency, I have one observation to make. Supposing the committee is appointed now, what time will it take to make an enquiry into the subject, and what will be the position of this Council before the report of the committee comes up. The Council will have its one perhaps in six months and how can this report come before that time? What is the use of having a committee which cannot do anything before we start to start? Will it be possible for the Council to appoint members who will be able to go through all the branches of education and have we such technical knowledge as is required for all this—be it about some kind of system which would give us a better education? It must be admitted that University education at present is not what it ought to be. It must also be admitted that University education has not helped the country in improving its resources. Of course, we are producing any number of graduates in Arts and Law, but have we in any way improved the resources of the country? I think they have not and I also think that University education has not helped to improve the resources of the country. It must be our main object in future at least that University education should be such that it will not only give us culture but also help to improve the resources of the country by improvement in scientific and technical education. It will not be possible for this body, I think to do anything in that direction within the short time of its life."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. B. KNAPP:—"Your Excellency, it will not be necessary for me to detain the Council for more than a minute. The resolution as it stands asks that a committee should be appointed to examine the whole question of education in the Presidency. The other departments of education were discussed at length yesterday. As regards primary education I am obliged to the Hon'ble Mr. Macphail for having very correctly and very fully set out the position which Government would wish to take in the matter. We have every desire to ensure that a large proportion of the population, male and female, should receive education. We do not deny that elementary education is desirable; but we feel that the present is not an opportune time for the appointment of the committee which the honorable member desires to have. The main obstacle to progress as I think the honorable member recognized is the difficulty of funds. The Hon'ble Mr. Macphail touched upon one side of this question. I may say in addition to that we have been working at and have at present ready an Elementary Education Bill among the provisions of which is one which if the Bill be passed into law will give us some funds to go on with. Apart from every other consideration, until the Education Bill is passed and we have some prospect of getting funds, the appointment of the proposed committee could hardly serve to advance matters."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency permitted the honorable member to move the resolution and so he took it that he could cover the ground which the resolution covered."

The Hon'ble the President:—"I suggested whether he would not withdraw it, but he proposed to go on. I do not know if the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar was here at the beginning."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"The honorable member was probably under the impression that permission had already been given to deal with all the aspects of the resolution and that might account for his speech. Now the Council understands clearly that we cannot go over the ground covered yesterday, but the only ground that we can cover now is primary education. With regard to that, he suggested the appointment of a committee. I dare say he had something like the feeling of about the present conditions and the implications of the Calcutta report and the contents of that report also in his mind. I dare say he had something to object to in the recommendations of that committee and above all he wanted to consider the financial aspect. I listened to the objective stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Trayagan Chetti, but I have not been able to follow him. He seems to have been under the impression that the honorable member wanted the report to be brought up within the lifetime of this Council. The honorable member was not quite so selfish; he would be quite satisfied if a report is submitted which could be considered by a later Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Trayagan Chetti said that there were not men suited to undertake the task. That is an assertion which I think is rather wide of the mark and I do not know whether this Council can commit itself to such a position."

(Mr. Karamchik Aggar; Mr. Kapp; the President; [21st November 1919.
Mr. Subba Rao; Mr. Ramachandra Aggar.]

"Apart from that, the Hon'ble Mr. Kapp seems to think that we are proposing an inquiry because the Elementary Education Bill is on the floor. We do want a committee to consider the various details and the Hon'ble Mr. Kapp thinks that when that Bill is passed all that the Government's answer would have to be given. I take the Hon'ble Mr. Kapp's answer substantially in, we are going to give you what you want, but wait for a few months. We have no objection to that course being adopted."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. H. KAPP:—"I do not think I pressed that."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I presume that when the Elementary Education Bill comes up there will be a committee before and a committee after, including officials and non-officials, to consider it."

His Excellency the President:—"I did not think that my Honorable Colleagues suggested that we were going to accept the proposition. I thought he was suggesting to my Honorable friend to withdraw his resolution having regard to the answer given."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Every Bill that is brought up needs a consideration of officials and non-officials and therefore we are going to have a full consideration prior to the introduction of the Bill, and after the Bill comes into the Council. I suppose the Hon'ble Mr. Kapp would not contradict me if I say that."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. Sreenivas Rao:—"Your Excellency, this is a question which I think we need not discuss in this Council because it will be premature. The new Reform Council will be in a better position to go into the whole question, especially because primary education will be one of the transitional subjects and there will be a minority in charge of it; and moreover, the committee that has been formed by the Senate will go into the other subject of secondary education and higher and technical education. The committee appointed by the Senate will naturally go into this question of primary education also. Even now we are not handicapped—I mean local bodies including municipalities—we are not handicapped in putting forward any schemes for bettering elementary education on a territorial basis also. Government have been taking a number of steps to improve elementary education, they have been holding conferences and trying to introduce new methods in order to meet the needs of the country both on the side of domestic education and higher education. I therefore suggest that it would be premature to go into it now. In my own district as President of the District Board I tried to break the aid of the Government in the shape of having continuation schools, the Government and the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction I am glad to say have allowed me to try as an experiment a working school. Similarly I hope to have permission to introduce a technical school to teach agriculture. We can try such experiments in rural bodies and municipalities and pave the way towards reform in elementary education. With these remarks I oppose the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR:—"I support the resolution. Primary education is essential for the progress of the country. It is often said when people ask for self-government, that there are only a few educated men who want self-government but the masses are steeped in ignorance. Now when we want primary education it is said, why do you want it let the new Council come, no doubt it is important, it has our full sympathy but in spite of it it should wait till the new Council comes; but the question of district municipalities is a matter of local self-government and it cannot wait, but it must go on; the Council has not much work to do and this important work must go on. What is the difficulty in going on with this resolution? We must have it in time. There must be a combination of the policy even under the reformed Government. We are not going to abolish this Government and have a new Government altogether. The Local and Municipal departments is also a transferred subject. If that could not wait, why should this wait? This is certainly the most important; people want better primary education. That is the feeling everywhere. Where it is pointed out that Cochin has made much progress, the Hon'ble Mr. Maiphani said that conditions in Cochin are different and that families are given, greater freedom there, and that there are a large number of Christians. I believe the progress is due to the large interest taken by the Ruler in the education of the people. The same is the case in Travancore; the Ruler evinces a great deal of sympathy. I think we are a large number of people and we have a right to expect Government to take that amount of interest which it ought to take in the education of the people—primary education. The foundation is rotten, and the superstructure is perfect, the superstructure being University education, how can that be? If any matter requires the immediate attention of Government it is the question of primary education. It is said that if this Council is not going to complete it, it need not be taken up as if every thing that we are doing here will reach completion before the new Council is constituted. Even the District Municipalities Act may not be passed before that. The Government are not here to postpone things. I am only adopting the arguments advanced yesterday, that Government could not postpone things and therefore let everything be collected. The Hon'ble Mr. Thyagaraya Chettiar said, 'where have we the people?' Yesterday it was said that we have so many clever people here to deal with this question of education and to-day we are told 'where are the people?' At any rate I think we have a number of European gentlemen with Western training who will help us in the matter. I am really very glad that the Hon'ble Mr. Maiphani said that this is one of the most important

RESOLUTIONS RE COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE THE EDUCATIONAL
PROBLEM OF THE PRESIDENCY AND DIVESTING REVENUE
DIVISIONAL OFFICERS OF THEIR MAGISTERIAL FUNCTIONS.

21st November 1919.]

(Mr. Rameshchandra Aggar; the President;
Mr. Venkatasani Raga; Mr. Narasimha Aggar;
Mr. Siva Rao.)

questions and that it has his full sympathy. When that is so, when the matter is important, when it is a matter which has his full sympathy, and I hope the full sympathy of Government and of everybody here. When that is so, what is the good of delaying action, what is it that is grieved? The Revenue Council has nothing to do with this at all. Education is a thing that we must have and broadening education is what is wanted. The Hon'ble Mr. T. Jagannatha Chettiar said that the University had provided a number of graduates. He may condemn the sort of education now given in the University and probably others may agree with him. Therefore that is all the more reason why we should not involve right from the very bottom. I hope Your Excellency will initiate this matter without further delay.

His Excellency the Paramount:—"I may clear the air if I make a few remarks. I think the President is very much to blame in admitting the resolution after the discussion we had yesterday. I must say that we have had a very interesting discussion, not particularly on the terms of the resolution but on the very important question of elementary education. I would like to tell my Hon'ble friend Mr. Rameshchandra Aggar that I cannot quite understand his position. He thinks it is a most desirable thing to have this committee; may I tell him what the position of Government is? We have a Bill which is ready or nearly ready to be brought forward as an early opportunity. That Bill has been slowly going into by a committee of extremely intelligent gentlemen; the Bill is in the final stage and the draft is in my hands. Does the Hon'ble Mr. Rameshchandra Aggar really say that he wants a further committee to do something further in elementary education when the Government have the Elementary Education Bill which they are shortly going to introduce? That is an impossible proposition. This particular measure has been fully gone into, as also every matter connected with elementary education; the committee particularly went into the question of Finance, the question as to what the education tax is to be, etc. When these questions are settled, they will no doubt be fully discussed in this Council. Thinking so, it looks as if the Hon'ble Member is working himself to negligible form. The position of Government is regard to this resolution is that we have a Bill and we say we do not want a committee. If the matter is merely a matter of primary education, my Hon'ble colleagues has said we hope to bring this Bill forward in a short time."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatasani Raga:—"Your Excellency, I shall confine my attention to elementary education. The observation of Your Excellency that Government are on a position to bring in an early date the Elementary Education Bill is a great advice to us, but I am not aware whether that Bill provides for necessary changes in the curriculum which the Hon'ble Mr. Macpherson stated is very defective. Unless and until we have proper elementary education the present sort of elementary education is of no use. If I have the assurance from the Hon'ble Mr. Knapp that there is a provision for providing proper curriculum and syllabus for elementary education I will withdraw my resolution. Mere expansion of education by providing a thousand more schools would not serve the purpose. We want the education needed for the people in the town and in the country, and if there is such a change in the Bill it is all the more welcome and I need not pass this resolution. Otherwise confining the other portions I would give my resolution so far as primary education is concerned that there should be a committee to consider primary education."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Aggar:—"May I know if the Government would give the information required?"

His Excellency the Paramount:—"Government have given all the information we can; all that I can do is to put the resolution in the Council."

The resolution was put and lost.

His Excellency the Paramount:—"I want Hon'ble Members to go back. As the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao is set well we shall take resolution No. XIII. I should like to inform the Council that if an Hon'ble Member is not in his place when the particular resolution comes up, that particular resolution is considered agreed from the place. In this case the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao informed the Secretary. If he had not, the resolution would have gone out."

RESOLUTION RE DIVESTING REVENUE DIVISIONAL OFFICERS
OF THEIR MAGISTERIAL FUNCTIONS.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. Siva Rao:—"Your Excellency, the resolution which I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

"XIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the system of Stationary Sub-Magistrates may be extended, that the Revenue Divisional Officers may be divested of their magisterial functions and that special magistrates of the first class may be appointed to each district to try and hear criminal cases exclusively."

"I do not think it need detain us long. It consists of two portions; it asks that the system of stationary sub-magistrates may be extended. There are several districts in which stations

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Evans; Mr. Siva Rao; [21st November 1919.
The Raja of Mysore.]

divested of their magisterial functions.' I may at this time congratulate Your Excellency upon having introduced a new atmosphere in the Council which has resulted on official and non-official to see eye to eye with each other and see what the points of agreement are; and we have had two days of complete harmony in this Council. I am just now drawing attention to the practical harmony that exists between the Honorable Member and the Government in this matter also. The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao will be the first to agree that if the Government wish to have more time as to the second clause to divert Divisional officers of their magisterial functions—he might modify his amendment, so that it may meet the views of the Honorable Member who replied. It will touch the magisterial functions and if that is too much we may keep some trifling powers in the Divisional offices which they may exercise on occasion—if that will meet the view of the Government, the proposition may run this way: 'Some Divisional officers may be confined to non-magisterial functions.' If that is done, it will entirely do. Special magistrates of the first class may be appointed in each district to try and hear criminal cases. That will be a way of arriving at a consensus of opinion. As to the difficulty about the first-class magistrates which the Hon'ble Mr. Kannp mentioned, we have some suggestion. If we have a first-class magistrate who can take up cases which are not tried by sub-magistrates, he may make use of his summary powers in a number of cases. Under the law, there is no appeal in summary trials except in certain cases, and Sessions Courts are not likely to complete a heavy burden. They have no right to complain of a little bit of extra work coming out of a re-adjustment which the people demand. I therefore think that the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao's resolution might find acceptance with some modification."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Kanwar:—“I might make a suggestion to the Honorable member. My difficulty was that I could not accept the clause which asks that Revenue Divisional officers might be divested altogether of their magisterial functions. But looking at the resolution more closely, it seems to me that phrase is in a large extent covered by the last words—that special Magistrates of the first class may be appointed in each district to try and hear criminal cases exclusively. If he would care to leave out the words 'that the Revenue Divisional officers may be divested of their magisterial functions' and also to amend the words 'in each district' into 'in as many districts as possible' I will accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. F. Siva Rao:—“I thankfully accept the amendment."

The resolution as thus amended was put and agreed to.

RESOLUTION RE AMENDMENT OF THE LEPER ACT III OF 1898.

The Hon'ble the Raja of Mysore:—“Your Excellency, the resolution, which I have the honour to move, runs as follows:—

“XIV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government of India may be moved to amend the Leper Act III of 1898 so that the definition of “Leper” in section 2 (3) may include not only any person suffering from any variety of leprosy in which the process of ulceration has commenced, but also any person in whom any tubercular form of the disease is present, so that the penal provisions should be made more stringent and effective and that the Act may be extended to the Presidency of Madras.”

“Leprosy is a very old disease and belongs to a primitive and barbarous age, a relic of barbarism. There are allusions in the oldest Chinese, Indian, Syrian and Egyptian writings to a chronic, disfiguring and fatal affection which lead us to conclude that the writers refer to leprosy. It was prevalent in Palestine during the time of Jesus Christ. It is mentioned in Egyptian writings 4500 years before the Christian era. It was one of the most fearful scourges of Europe in medieval times. So widely disseminated was this infection that every considerable town had its leprosy house or hospital in which the victims were segregated throughout Europe; there were probably 20,000 leprosy houses. In Great Britain there were some 312 and in France more than 2,000. The repressive measures taken were highly successful, and leprosy was practically stamped out of the progressive European countries. The United States of America, Canada and all the other British colonies have adopted the law in its most stringent type. The example of Norway during the last half a century undeniably proves the advantage of adopting stringent measures. As against 5,000 leprosy in that country in 1855, there are hardly any at the present time.

“Though generally speaking, leprosy is found mostly in warm countries, yet there are leprosy in almost every country. It is widely, but not evenly distributed. There is a reprieve of distribution which it is difficult to explain, and it does not seem to depend directly on climate, geological formation or such like physical conditions, for leprosy is found in mountainous districts, on the plains, on the coast, in the interior, in all varieties of climate and on all kinds of geological strata.

21st NOVEMBER 1918.] (The Raja of Ruwani.)

"Leprosy is not hereditary; it spreads by contagion. This was the opinion expressed by the National Leprosy Commission at 1894-95 and by the two important International conferences at Lepidologia at Berlin in 1897 and at Bergen in 1900. The latter also agreed at the conclusion that the disease had hitherto resisted all efforts to cure it. Resolution II passed at the Bergen Conference, 1900, calls attention to the success obtained by isolation of leprosy in Sweden, Norway, Iceland and Germany, and to the desirability of all countries following the example of these countries. Resolution III in, however, emphasis on the necessity for the strict isolation of all leprosy beggars and vagabonds and for the prohibition of leprosy from following certain occupations. Resolution IV indicates the desirability of the early separation of the children of leprosy from their leprosy parents. Very little is known as to the exact mode of attack of leprosy. Sir Patrick Manson says—

"We do not know the conditions of the infecting germ which enters the body, nor do we know the medium in, or by which it is conveyed. We cannot say whether it enters in food, in water, or in air; whether it passes in through the skin or else whether it is introduced on some accidental breach of surface, or perhaps introduced by some insect."

"There is evidence to show that the disease was first observed in Swedish Islands in 1850, in New Caledonia in 1855, in Loyalty Islands in 1882. Then with recently these islands were quite free. In Germany, the disease was introduced by a Russian merchant ship at about 1875. It spread until there were 50 cases, when it attracted the notice of the authorities. This total of 50 cases required 20 years to develop. The disease may be contracted and the germs remain in the system for years without the leprosy being aware that he has contracted the leprosy. Experts say that it is generally two or three years and cases are known where it has probably been in the system for as long as 10 or even 27 years.

"All available evidence shows the efficacy of segregation. Leprosy houses and isolation houses were started in Europe in the middle ages and stringent regulations were enacted with the result that, in course of time, the disease was practically stamped out. In the Hawaiian Islands, segregation has been in force for many years with the result that it is reported—

"Leprosy in Hawaii is relatively and actually on the decline. This satisfactory result is primarily to be attributed to the effective plan of segregation at Molokai." (U.S. Senate Report N. 508)

"The same report says—

"The results achieved in Hawaii find their parallel in Norway under a policy of effective segregation; the leprosy rate has been gradually reduced from 195.3 per 100,000 of population in 1896 to 41.9 in 1898 and to 13.6 in 1910."

"When the United States took over the Philippines, they found leprosy everywhere. Dr. Victor Heinen, who was made Director of Public Health and held that position for 12 years, personally supervised the segregation of nearly 6,000 leprosy in the Island of Culion where they were given every possible comfort. At the present time there are only about 2,500 leprosy showing that, of these nearly 6,000 leprosy, the rest have passed away, according to the natural order of the disease, and the spread of the disease is practically inhibited in the Philippines."

"It is stated that in the Philippines this policy of segregation has reduced the new admissions by 50 per cent.

"Segregation is thus an effective measure for stopping the spread of leprosy and for stamping it out, but at the same time, it is perhaps too much to say that all leprosy should be segregated, for when all is said leprosy, fortunately for the community, is only fairly contagious, but all cases in the incipient stage of the disease should most certainly be kept away from others, and their clothes, discharges and dressings systematically destroyed or disinfectant.

"From the earliest times, leprosy has been considered to be hereditary and even to-day there is no known certain cure. It was in 1874 that Ancient Egyptian discovered the bacillus of leprosy, the bacillus leprosy, as it is called. Sir Leonard Rogers, F.R.S., has said—

"An immense amount of work has been done in the hope of cultivating the bacillus with a view to making a vaccine for its treatment, in which Lieut. Col. Ross and Major Beauchamp Withers, both of the Indian Medical Service, have played important parts; but it must be confessed that, in spite of some apparent success, this line of investigation has not hitherto yielded the desired results."

"The Chaulmoogra oil, a vegetable oil found in the nut, has long been known to have a beneficial effect, if judiciously applied, and for many years now it has been taken internally giving in many cases good results. The eminent doctor, Sir Leonard Rogers, has been working on leprosy for some years past, and has now recommended Sodium Glycocholate prepared from Chaulmoogra oil. This is given subcutaneously as well as by the mouth, and very remarkable results have been obtained. Sir Leonard has also prepared a Sodium Menthone obtained from Cod Liver oil, and this is also being used with splendid results. I now find from the news from Honolulu that appeared in newspapers hardly a week ago that complete cure of leprosy has been effected at British hospital, as all predicted by a reliable process by Dr. Reed, President of the University of Hawaii, being the only treatment. We are not told in how many cases the experiment has proved a success, and in what varying stages of the disease the treatment was tested and so on. But anyhow, this piece of information is no doubt very encouraging."

(The Raj of Ranast.)

[21st November 1919.]

"*Leprosy children.*—There can be no doubt that leprosy beget children. In the leprosy settlement at Malabar, the average birth-rate over a period of 13 years, 1906–1919, was 19.08 per 1,000 adult married leprosy. The details are—

	Birth-rate per 1,000.
Both parents leprosy	17.68
Mother leprosy, father not	47.46
Father leprosy, mother not	16.43

These children will be born to leprosy living together, but as the disease progresses, sterility is produced in most cases.

"It is however one of the secrets of the whole subject that the children of leprosy will be healthy, as far as having leprosy is concerned. The best medical opinion agrees with this statement. In Malabar, out of about 380 children of leprosy taken away from their parents when young and cared for in the Home in Havelock, not a single girl developed the disease but only one boy. These children don't get the disease by heredity, but by contagion, and it is most probable that the children of leprosy inherit predisposition of susceptibility to the disease and thus the poor miles stand little chance, if they remain with their parents. Such children may be saved from becoming leprosy and grey with pimple are to be brought up to healthy manhood and womanhood if they are taken away from their parents while they are young, put in a good home, well clothed, carefully fed, and looked after properly. These children who do develop leprosy would almost certainly prove to be cases where the children were not treated as young as they might have been and who had contracted the disease before coming to the Home.

"*India.*—According to the census of 1911, the number of leprosy in India was 109,694 (but competent authorities think that it would really be 125,000) distributed as shown below :—

Province.	Number of leprosy.
Bihar and Orissa	27,885
Bengal	37,058
Madras	16,558
United Provinces	14,500
Bombay	14,593
Central Provinces and Berar	4,307
Punjab	4,091
Bombay	7,825
The Scottish Highlands the Mizen's Dominions	5,752
Central India Agency	1,583
Miscellaneous	5,631
Total	109,694

There are now about 79 asylums in India with about 7,500 inmates. Of them, the Mizen to Leprosy societies 41, give financial aid to all and provide religious teaching in nine. The Provincial Governments make the following grants to the Mizen to Leprosy :—

	Provinces
	Rs. L. P.
Punjab	7 4 0
Madras	4 8 0
Bengal	4 0 0
Central Provinces	3 0 0
Bombay	2 12 0
United Provinces	1 0 0
	to 2 8 0
Bihar and Orissa	1 8 0

The Mizen received from Provincial Governments Rs. 1,74,000, and spent Rs. 4,14,000.

"*Solution.*—The control of the disease is now governed by the Leprosy Act III of 1858, but it is defective and does not answer our present-day requirements. It provides for the separation of any leprosy in whose the process of ulceration has commenced (section 2 (5) (1)), who is a beggar soliciting alms (section 2 (3) (a)), or who is at large without any adequate means of subsistence (section 2 (2) (b)). Moreover the Act can be extended to any territory only at the discretion of the Local Government (section 1 (4)). In fact, it is applied very little on the whole. The weakness is the Act is that a leprosy with an open sore may be taken before a magistrate and committed to a leprosy asylum (section 6 (1)). He remains there as long as he wishes, but as soon as ever his sores have healed up, he may, if he so desires, demand to be released and he is let out, because he is technically, according to the strict interpretation, not a leprosy while the meaning of the Act as his sores have been healed over. Owing to this defect in the Act, some of the beggar leprosy in the City of Calcutta have been in and out of the Golden Leprosy Asylum about a score of times. Surely it is waste of public money to allow this sort of thing to go on.

Eleven NOVEMBER 1919.] (*The Raja of Ranavato.*)

"The Committee of the Indian Judiciary of the Mission to Leprosy recognises the value of efficient isolation of all discoverable cases of leprosy. In its opinion, the best argument used in India in the provision for the isolation of leprosy beggars and vagrants. It says that leprosy is essentially a disease of the poor and the sufferers are generally unprotected by the means itself from following their ordinary avocations with the result that the leprosy tend to congregate in towns for the purpose of begging.

"The Act should be so amended as to provide for the following, viz. (a) those who will voluntarily enter a leprosy asylum and undertake to reside there should be allowed to do so and should be treated as other voluntary inmates are treated. (b) Those who will not enter an asylum and who come within the scope of the Act should be compulsorily segregated in the subjects to be formed. (c) The scope of the Act should be widened by extending the definition of "leprosy" by making it include not only persons in whom the process of infection has commenced, but also persons in whom any tubercular form of the disease is present.

"At the time of the passing of Act III of 1906, the prevailing idea was that the segregation spread through the discharge of bacilli from cutaneous lesions. Subsequent experience has shown that a very large percentage of leprosy discharges bacilli from the nasal mucous membrane. Hence, it is necessary that all proper leprosy, whether they exhibit cutaneous ulceration or not, should be segregated.

"In the past, isolation of leprosy was mainly in the interests of the non-leprosy community, but owing to the remarkable advance of recent research in the cure of leprosy, isolation is in the present day is of benefit to the leprosy themselves.

"For this reason, the definition of 'leprosy' should be so amended as to mean that it is really a special hospital for leprosy and also a home for the care of the infected children of leprosy parents.

"Another point needing amendment of the Act is the apprehension of leprosy. Under section 6 (1), a Police officer may arrest without a warrant a person who appears to him to be a leprosy leprosy. This should be mandatory at the discretion of the Local Government. The Local Governments should have the power to order the arrest of all proper leprosy in the areas in which there is most urgent need, and should be able to confer on approved officers the power of arrest which is at present vested in the Police.

"On 2nd July 1919, Sir Frank Carter moved in the Budget Legislative Council the following resolution:—

"That a commission of inquiry be appointed to consider the whole problem of leprosy in the City of Calcutta and the legislative required in connection therewith."

"On behalf of the Government, Sir Henry Wheeler said that there must be an all-India inquiry, and assured that they would bring the discussion to the notice of the Government of India with a view to their considering more fully the views of other provinces and considering in the light of the information at their disposal whether the time had not come to re-examine this important subject. Sir Frank Carter accepted Sir Henry Wheeler's proposal and withdrew the resolution.

"Probably the one thing that is likely to cause the Government to incur the modest cost of the proposal. The Local Governments are now spending about £12,000 per annum on leprosy. It is not really too much to ask them to increase this expenditure substantially. On the basis of the expenses now incurred by the Mission to Leprosy, it would cost about £275,000 to maintain 100,000 leprosy. This is really nothing when compared with what civilized countries are spending on the health of their citizens. To quote but one instance, Australia alone spent about £250,000 to arrest the spread of influenza although the death toll never exceeded 2,000 for the whole year. Other amendments to the Act relate to sections 9 and 11. The provisions are now merely a dead letter. The penalty should be more severe and deterrent; penalties for offences under section 9 should really involve commitment to an asylum. Persons employing leprosy (section 11) should be liable to severe punishment, say, at least five years imprisonment, or both. The fee, if any, realized should be appropriated for maintaining the leprosy who should be committed to the asylum.

"Problems in Madras.—As already observed, there are about 17,000 leprosy in the Madras Presidency. There are twelve asylums with 967 inmates as follows:—

Asylum.	District.	Number of inmates.
Mission to Leprosy Asylums.		
1. Rameswadeswaram	Godavari	125
2. Chiturst	Mahabub	75
3. Marathwara	Shamsh	110
4. Vijaynagar	Vijaynagar	45
5. Salem	Do.	50
6. Vaidheshwari	South Arcot	Being built.
British Colonial Asylums.		
7. Mangalore	South Kanara	41
8. Kumbakonam	Tanjore	9

(Raja of Ramnad; Mr. Arumuduma Pillai;
Major-General Gifford)

[21st November 1919.]

Major-General Lytton.					Number of inmates.
Asylum.	District.				
	Government Asylums.				
9. Madras .. .. .	..	..	Madras .. .. .	..	226
10. Bellary .. .. .	..	..	Malabar .. .. .	..	37
	Other Asylums.				
11. Kolar .. .. .	..	..	Cuddalore .. .. .	..	26
12. Nagpur .. .. .	..	..	Guntur .. .. .	..	15

"The Act, amended as indicated above, should be applied to this Presidency.

"In addressing a meeting held at the Victoria Lodge, Madras, Lady Chelmsford observed that Madras, where the problem is acute, was taking vigorous measures. Her Excellency explained that the present work, useful though it be, is not enough and that the object should be the gradual, but complete extinction of the disease in India. Reports, who are in a position to advance an opinion, say that leprosy might be stamped out of India within 25 or 30 years by preventing leprosy from following certain callings, such as dealing in food and drink, and shutting up the worst cases in the homes. In the November meeting of the Legislative Council in 1917, I tried to get some information from the Government regarding the steps taken by them to prevent some 500 and odd leprosy sufferers as traders in this Presidency as per census of 1911; but the answer given by them at that time only went to prove the necessity for the amendment of this Act for taking any effective steps to prevent sales by such leprosy traders. Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford pointed out that two conditions are necessary to secure this end: (a) public opinion should be aroused and (b) more efficient legislation should be enacted in order to ensure that those leprosy who are in a state of high contagion should not be allowed to wander about the country spreading the disease.

"It is needless any further to labour the point as to the necessity for extending the law and extending the Act to the Madras Presidency. It is incumbent on Government to face the situation squarely and to apply the remedy. The fact required for the purpose should be found in the interests of those poor outcasts who are shunned and despised everywhere, and who have contracted this foul disease which is indeed a preventable addition to man's agonies and miseries. We all know what great interest our Governor and Lady Willingdon take in matters relating to the public health of this Presidency. We cannot be sufficiently grateful to them for all that is being done, but no other disease calls for a more prompt action than leprosy, and I will only quote what Agnes Lambert said:—'Cholera (as well as plague, etc.) comes and sweeps away its thousands, but it comes with the swiftness of a needle gun (in a few days, a night, an hour or two, its victims are at rest. But leprosy) more cruel than the cholera before-hand weapons of cold, it disfigure and maim and mangle and mangle the victims such by such, leprosy by feature, joint by joint, leaving him to wander the earth and tell the horrid tale of a living death till there is nothing human left of him.' King Asoka had founded his hospitals for leprosy over 2,000 years ago, and we are to-day, in the midst of combating this disease, where England was some 500 or 600 years ago. The Queen of India writing on this subject in July last, said, 'any suggestion which holds out even the faintest hope of that terrible being ended is to be welcomed,' and that 'but the matter may be solved by the Government of India, all the previous should form the hands of the Government of India.' It is for this that I have brought this resolution, and so, I commend it to your acceptance."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMUDUMA PILLAI:—Your Excellency, after having the learned and instructive speech of the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad I do not think I need say much on this matter. The figure 17,000 as being the total number of leprosy is indeed very large. The Honorable member suggested that this Act should be extended to proper leprosy; I would go one step further and say that leprosy whether pauper or not, should be segregated entirely. If leprosy is a contagious disease, it must be conclusive whether there have been leprosy or not. So far as the extension of the Act to this Presidency is concerned, I would submit that the very fact that there are about 17,000 leprosy is an irrefutable argument for the extension of the Act. In this connection I must say that the noble work of Her Excellency Lady Willingdon should be seconded by every one of us and by Government and that can be done if the Leprosy Act is extended to this Presidency and the contents of the Act are made more stringent."

The Hon'ble Major-General G. G. GIFFORD:—Your Excellency, this resolution must be taken as it is on the paper. It is a request for three things, first of all that the Leprosy Act of 1919 should be extended to this Presidency, secondly that the working of it should be more definite as regards the actual diagnosis of leprosy, and thirdly that the penal clauses of the Act should be made more stringent. I do not know why the Honorable member has brought up this resolution because I feel certain, as Your Excellency said at the beginning of this meeting, that a great deal of time would have been gained had he attended us in that modest matter before bringing up this resolution which I repeat to say I cannot in the present form recommend Government to accept.

"Let us take the first request which I mentioned. I think it is the last on the paper—that this Act may be extended to the Presidency of Madras. I do not know why it has not been extended to the Madras Presidency, but I do know this; I should not be willing to see the Act as it stands extended to the Madras Presidency. The Act deals only with the poor. There are said to be 15,000 leprosy in the Madras Presidency and no one knows how many of those are

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persons and how many of them are in private houses. It seems to me to be a very short way to the extermination of this disease to shut up with the poor and leave the well-to-do to spread the infection in the houses of the well-to-do. That is what I have to say about extending it to the President. I have no objection except, in my mind, that if we agreed that the President in the war the British pick up every man and we must find accommodation for about 1,000 to 10,000 lepers. I do not know whether the Government are prepared to find funds to shut up 10,000 lepers. In my opinion we want money more urgently for other purposes. There is a great deal of difference as the question of leprosy between business and sentiment. I do not see why leprosy is particularly treated differently from other infectious diseases. If you read medical literature and ordinary history you will find a great deal of sentiment wrapped round leprosy. The condition of leprosy is as loathsome as malaria, but they are a comparatively small number of the population, I think that leprosy is a far less tragic or painful death than people who die of many other diseases. It is therefore for the Government to decide how much of money they are prepared to spend on leprosy, money which might be spent upon other things.

"I do not know who has advised the Hon'ble the Raja of Mysore on the pathology of leprosy. All that I can say is that I cannot accept the wording, because he wishes to add the word "infectious" form of leprosy to that already defined in the Act. But in doing so, he has omitted the malarial form of leprosy which is more common and far more dangerous and he has also omitted the anaesthetic form of leprosy which is not so dangerous. As Surgeon-General of the Presidency I am not prepared to go to the Government of India with a request to change the wording of the Act which will not have the support of the medical profession and which will probably seem ridiculous at home. The reason why this Act was not amended before is that medical knowledge on this subject is still extremely vague. There are some diseases about which we do know sufficient to advise the executive and to advise the Legislative Council with accuracy, but this is not one of them. You will remember how, about 50 years ago, the medical profession advised the executive in India about plague. We knew very little of plague at those days and we knew what horrible results resulted from its advice. I should be very sorry indeed, even after taking care to consult bacteriologists and physicians, to advise the Government of India as to the exact wording of the definition of leprosy, and as to the measures necessary to prevent its spread. It is admitted at my rate that in early stages it is extremely contagious and so that stage it is undetectable. It is caused by many people that segregation was not the cause of its disappearance. We have reason to believe, though we are not quite certain, that the bacilli of leprosy are probably conveyed from parent to parent by law or by blood or some secret and not as was supposed in 1924 by the bacilli which might be rubbed from open sores. It has become more or less the belief that leprosy has not disappeared from children because of segregation but has disappeared because of the absence of vaccination and closely related. Just as typhoid fever in France was stopped when we found that it was conveyed by flies, if we could discover how leprosy is conveyed we could stop it. The medical profession would be chary of advising the Government to pass the new Act and spend a great deal of money on a particular form of treatment until we are certain that we are on right lines.

"Then again the Act applies to persons. Why should persons be punished while the well-to-do do what they like? As a matter of fact when this Act was passed in 1925, it was a very small Act, it is a bulky Act, though 21 years of age, it was the result of a commission that came to India and I think I may say that the conclusions of that commission were treated even at that time with some reserve by the younger bacteriologists and were never thoroughly established. The profession did not believe in the correctness of early conclusions. The point was that this Act was passed on what was still considered to be insufficient medical grounds and I would ask you not to press for the extension of this Act at the present moment to Madras and I doubt whether the cordial relations between the Madras Government and the Government of India will be enhanced by our sending up to them unasked for advice on the wording of their Act. I shall disengage myself from the particular wording suggested here. That does not mean that I am unsympathetic about the treatment of leprosy. I want to put the exact facts before you vote on this resolution because the medical aspect of the case should be understood.

"I should certainly like to see something done to remove the children of leprosy from the society of leprosy. As the Hon'ble the Raja of Mysore very rightly said, suppose a case do have children in the early stages of the disease. There are a large number of children who are with their parents now but who could be saved from the disease if they are taken away. Whether it is the business of Government to do so or of the charitable public to do so is another for discussion. The question of the segregation of leprosy, even people leprosy is complicated by the fact that in order to do so, to make the Act more stringent and effective and to make it penal, we must separate husband from wife and we must separate children from parents. Is that to be done by a policeman? If you read the Act, it says that you must have an inspector and that you must have systems which will be just and the whole thing must be done for the people. At present I am not prepared to advise that this should be done and forced on the people. At present I am not prepared to advise that we should do more dangerous, when we consider the way in which we now deal with other persons who are not dangerous, I am not prepared to consider that that should be done. If you are going to shut up terribly even proper leprosy why leave the well-to-do to spread the infection, and why do you expect the tuberculosis patients who suffer from the disease the bacillus of which is difficult to distinguish from the bacillus of leprosy? There are 10,000 in the City of Madras itself. They go about and nobody suggests that you should separate the husband from the wife or

(Major-General Gifford; Mr. Sahib Rai; [21st November 1919.
Mr. Tyagaraja Chetti; Mr. Narasimha Ayyer.]

that you should look them up in asylums which are little more than jails; there is the trifold carrier and the appahis who are more dangerous. Therefore to get it from the point of view of the medical profession, I suggest that the medical profession is not in a position to advance the resolution as to what should be done in the matter, but I doubt whether money spent will be spent wisely, and personally I am disinclined not as a doctor but as a man to enforce penal clauses against half or less than half the number of persons suffering from any disease."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. Sreenivas Rao:—“Your Excellency, after listening to the loud and surprising denunciation of the Hon'ble the Raja of Bannard I thought there would not be much of opposition to this resolution, but I am very sorry to hear the rather sympathetic attitude of the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General in this matter. No doubt if the Act was of no practical use in other parts of India, it would have been repealed long ago and there would have been a storm of agitation both in the medical world and also by others; that it is of no consequence to consider that Act and that some amendment should be made to improve the Act. But for the last 21 years this body has prospered and this Act has been in force in many places. So the argument that it is out of much use I do not think is of much consequence. The other objection was why patients only should be punished and the rich go free. I would go further in this matter and say that not only the poor but the rich also if they suffer from this disease should be treated alike and they should not escape or be a drag on society in general. Generally the richer folk will be compelled to pay for their maintenance in the hospital when they are there. It looks as if we are not going to take any action in this matter and it will be a pity if we allow the spread of this disease. We are taking so many steps to prevent the spread of infectious diseases. I do not see why the Madras Presidency which has a very large number of lepers should not also take advantage of the Act.

“The Hon'ble the Surgeon-General has put forward the analogy of plague, but I should think that as far as plague is concerned the analogy is not a happy one, because I had something to do as a Plague Officer for eight years. Three things were recommended by the medical profession—disinfection, segregation and remedial measures. I quite agree with the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General that whatever recommendations were made by the medical world as to disinfection, they were not a success, because as the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General himself said they did not much experience about the disease. For the first few years, scores of rupees were spent on some disinfecting lotion which was afterwards found to be of no use. In the case of the other two preventive and remedial measures including segregation, even after so many years they have been found to be useful. What the Hon'ble the Raja of Bannard says is that we can introduce this Act so that at least some provisions may be of some brought into force in the Madras Presidency with no segregation or putting all these people in the Presidency in one or more places and trying to assimilate their condition. Of course, it is a question of disease. The Hon'ble the Surgeon-General thinks that money may be better spent on better purposes. I do not say that there are no other purposes, but I think it is our sacred duty to spend as much money as possible for the eradication of leprosy. I am very glad to support the resolution of the Hon'ble the Raja of Bannard.”

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. T. Narasimha Chetti:—“Your Excellency, I rise to support the resolution of the Hon'ble the Raja of Bannard. No doubt we had a lengthy and interesting speech from the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General but that has not convinced me that it does not require immediate action. The Hon'ble the Raja of Bannard has given us an account of what other countries have done and the results from them, and they are thoroughly convincing to me, that in case they are all segregated, in course of time, ten, twenty or thirty years, the disease would disappear. The Hon'ble the Surgeon-General says that there are other diseases like leishmaniasis and other diseases and money spent upon them will be more useful. No doubt it will be, but it must be admitted that this disease of leprosy is the most dangerous disease. No one would like to see a leper going about, and I would ask the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General if he would compassionately stand by a leper for a short time, but that is not the case with these diseases. This is a disease not of yesterday, not a hundred years old, but thousands and thousands of years old. It is a disease which if it is possible to root out it is our duty to do it. No doubt from the figures quoted by the Hon'ble the Raja of Bannard it seems to be very successfully combated in other countries and why should it not be done successfully here? No doubt it is a question of finance, but it ought to be met. There are several cases in which we waste money, but money spent upon this, upon seeing that leprosy is stamped out of the country, is expenditure which every one will be glad to see incurred.”

The Hon'ble Mr. N. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—“Your Excellency, I find that we are in a very difficult position. The Hon'ble the Raja of Bannard gave a loud and clear expression of what he wanted. I do not think that there is any Honourable Member in this Council whose heart did not beat in unison with him when he expressed his desire to restrain the sufferings of lepers and ease the problem. We agree with the Hon'ble the Raja of Bannard that something should be done, but yet at the same time the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General with his expert—sledge hammer stroke knocks all his arguments down and says that the whole resolution is wrong on medical grounds. It is like putting a body against a giant. The expert says that if he takes this to heart he will be laughed at and we will be laughed at too, though we do not profess to have much sympathy about English medicine. We wish to advance the cause of the Hon'ble the Raja of Bannard, but we are on the horns of a dilemma. Instead of committing ourselves to what is contained in this resolution, I think we will be on safe ground if we convey to the

ELT NOVEMBER 1919.] (*Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Rameshchandra Ayyar;
the President; Mr. Richmond;
Mr. Hadd-al-lah Seif.*)

form of a resolution the general sense of this Council. We have all of us the desire that leprosy should be put down if possible. If we do not have enough knowledge as to how to put it down and if there is anything by which it can be done as it is reported to have been in Hawaii, steps should undoubtedly be taken to acquire and diffuse this knowledge. The resolution may be formulated in this way "that this Council recommends to the Government in Council that a committee be appointed, etc." on which the Surgeon-General, will sit and the Hon'ble the Advocate-General also because legislation is suggested. If it is agreed that we should have a resolution on these lines with the view of extinguishing leprosy in this Presidency a committee may be appointed to advise the Government. That is the only way of achieving the object of the Hon'ble member. It is a very laudable object. As to sentence 3, it may be the province of the expert to discuss it. But as to other matters it is not within the province of the expert, e.g., as to the extent of the amount of the expenditure for combating leprosy as compared with other diseases. The Hon'ble the Surgeon-General is quite right when he said that we have got to select two to combat leprosy. When he mentioned syphilis I was reminded of the steps taken in other countries by which they introduced what they call '605' to stamp out syphilis whether in the case of the sick or the poor. The Hon'ble the Surgeon-General was quite right in saying that if we wish to separate the children from the parents and the husband from the wife we will be raising a question to the feelings of the people and we cannot undertake legislation on those lines. I venture to think that he might be mistaken in thinking that the poor and the rich are alike. Beggars who run about the streets without having means always be considered to be in the same position as those who live in doors. Beggars who infect our streets and doorways are certainly not on the same position as well-to-do people who do not infect other people. I should not be considered as pleading for the rich people being treated differently from the poor people always, but I think the same treatment is not necessary here. It is not possible in this case all consisting of leprosy, and acting as we do, to decide those matters about the variation in treatment in respect of all the different diseases. The best thing would be to appoint a committee, and if this is the sense of the House, Your Excellency may see fit to accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" May I move a small amendment ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND rose to speak.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" Would the Honourable gentleman like to move the amendment ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—" Yes."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" Will the Honourable Member write out the amendment ? Let us see what his amendment is."

The amendment was handed in.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think I can accept this amendment; it is absolutely different from the resolution. The resolution is a request to the Government of Madras to urge upon the Government of India, but this is an amendment for the appointment of a committee to do the thing ourselves."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—" If Your Excellency is not for the amendment, I will add"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT (interrupting) :—" I cannot accept the amendment, it seems to me to be difficult."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—" If I add the words 'legislative, financial and medical measures,' I think it will be all right."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" I think the main object of the resolution is to represent to the Government of India. I think that is the real object."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—" I do not press my amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND :—" Shall I send in my amendment, your Excellency ? My amendment is simply to extend the Leper Act to the Madras Presidency."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" The Honourable Member would take out all the first part of the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND :—" Quite so. I would omit all the rest of it."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" There is no necessity for the amendment as the Local Government have already the power. If my Honourable colleague would make a few remarks I think it would clear the air."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur HAJI-MUHAMMAD SAHIB BEHLOO :—" Your Excellency, I do not certainly propose to go into the professional side of the question involved in this resolution, but as the Council does not seem to be aware of the past history in connection with the action which this Government have already taken to show their sympathy towards the object of this resolution, I think I might just explain in a few words what we have done and what we propose

(Mr. Hobbart-John Smith : the Raja of Ranam.) [21st November 1910,

to do, so that the Hon'ble the Raja of Ranam may feel convinced that there is still much necessary to pass the resolution. The Hon'ble the Raja is aware that some time ago there was an interpellation in this Council as to whether the Government had any intention of introducing the Leper Act into this province and, if so, when they intended doing it. In answer to that interpellation Government distinctly made the interpellator understand that they had the fullest sympathy with the object of the interpellation, that they were quite anxious to introduce the Act but that the preliminary that was necessary under the law for the introduction of the Act was the provision of an asylum to which the Magistrate who had the power to commit lepers could send them. Even then, inasmuch as the war and financial considerations of the province did not permit Government to launch into any scheme of that description, they asked the Honourable Member who asked the interpellation that everything would be done as soon as opportunities and finances permitted. It will also interest Honourable Members to know that the Madras Government did not stop at that point but went a step further. They asked the officers of the Public Works Department to prepare the necessary plans and estimates for the construction of a leper asylum in Chingleput and I am able to assure my Honourable friends here that at the present moment we possess in our hands all the plans and estimates prepared for that purpose. It may be that in account of the necessary alterations due to the higher rates, the same estimates may have to undergo revision, but that is only a trifling matter. Therefore the non-introduction of this Act into this province has not been due to the absence of sympathy on the part of the Government or to the lack of desire to ensure the safety of the general public, but it was more or less the non-existence of that preliminary which was necessary for the introduction of that Act.

"The request of the Hon'ble the Raja is that we should go to the Government of India with the request that the definition of the word 'leper' may be so amended as to include certain other diseases when he has suggested. There was a little misgiving on our part as to whether at this stage we had any justification for going to the Government of India with that request. In the first place the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General has already told you that medical questions as that matter is not quite accurate, nor is it quite sufficient for the purpose of advising the executive as to what the exact definition of a leper ought to be, and on the other hand we felt that having introduced the Act with this amendment into this province and not having gained any direct experience as to its working, it would be rather presumptuous on our part that we should go to the Government of India for the amendment of the definition of an Act which was not in operation at all here. However, our situation has been drawn to one matter, and that is that a similar resolution came up for discussion before the Bengal Legislative Council. After all the technical aspects of the question were considered and discussed, I find the Honourable Member in charge of a similar portfolio there gave the assurance that he would bring the fact to the notice of the Government of India and inasmuch as the Indian Government, over which the Provincial Legislature has no control, it is open to the Government of India to amend that section and it is left to them alone to examine in their own sense with a committee as they might consider necessary for the purpose of advising them as to whether the definition of the word 'leper' should remain as it is or should be further extended. From the papers I find that the Bengal Government have already gone up to the Government of India with a similar suggestion. We were contemplating doing the same thing, if it was the sense of this Council that we should also register a similar request with the Government of India as Bengal has done. I believe I might on behalf of Government assure Honourable Members that we may do so inasmuch as we have already given an assurance to the Honourable Member in 1907 that we will do what we can to the matter of introducing that Act into this province. After that we have taken some definite action to call upon our own officers to prepare the necessary materials for doing so. As the Hon'ble the Raja of Ranam may see, the Act is an all India Act and it is only the Indian Legislature that can modify the Act or amend it. All that we can do is simply to report to the Government of India the sense of this House as to the defects. And we are not quite sure on the advice of the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General whether an alteration of that definition is possible or not. In view of all these circumstances I hope the Hon'ble the Raja will see that this matter is present in our minds and that we are taking some action and we hope to take some further action that may be possible to take and we know that the question is attracting attention everywhere. We know that Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford is taking a deep and keen interest, and coming nearer here, we know also that Her Excellency Lady Willingdon is taking an keen interest. We know all these facts and we can assure the Hon'ble the Raja that we will do all that we can in that direction. If with this assurance the Hon'ble the Raja of Ranam will withdraw his resolution, I will give the further assurance that we will do all that is necessary in the matter."

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ranam:—"Your Excellency, I must say that I have received the minutes of the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General partly with disappointment and partly with encouragement. The first objection was that I did not consult him before bringing forward this resolution in this Council. I must plead guilty to that, but I do not feel sorry for not having done so, because I find him to be absolutely unsympathetic towards affording relief to this leper community. I do not know why he said that there are several diseases requiring prompt attention. I must bow to his superior knowledge of medicine and diseases, but all the same from some books that I have read I find that tuberculosis one of the diseases mentioned is not so serious a disease as leprosy. Tuberculosis takes hold of a man only when his health has otherwise become shattered, while leprosy attacks a man even while he is in the best of health. He took exception to the wording of the resolution; he said there may be other forms of leprosy

**RESOLUTIONS RE AMENDMENT OF THE LEPROS ACT III OF 1858 AND 51
STIPENDS TO TEACHERS UNDER TRAINING.**

21st November 1919.] *(The Raja of Ramnad; the President;
Mr. M. C. Raja.)*

not covered by what I have stated here. I certainly admit that my knowledge is limited, but I only adopted what was adopted elsewhere in this particular direction. I have tried to make it sufficiently clear by saying 'any variety'; if the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General would think that the omission of the words 'infectious form' would make the position at right technically, I would very much like him to consider that point.

"As regards the segregation of well-to-do classes who suffer from the disease my Hon'ble friends Mr. Ramaswami Aiyar and Mr. Subba Rao have said how it is not essential to apply the Act to them so much as it is necessary to apply to the poor people who roam about very freely in the public streets and spread the disease. I should have first asked for a reason being taken of the leprosis in this Presidency, but I thought that leprosis as we are going to have the great issue in 1921, it was not necessary now to make a request of that kind. Therefore I thought the best course was to ask the Government of India to amend the Act and also to amend certain provisions of the Act to make it more effective.

"With regard to what the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ud-din Salih said that it would be preposterous on our part to make suggestions to make amendments to the Act when the Act itself has not been criticised, I do not know why he thinks so. To make suggestions in the light of experience that we have from the working of the Act in other places I think proper and I believe those who are competent enough to express opinion have stated that the Act is defective. I do not know whether it would be out-of-the-way for the Madras Government to make suggestions to the Government of India in the light of what they have heard and what they have seen in other places. If it is a question of finance, the Madras Government must, as the Hon'ble Mr. Tyagaraya Chettiar said, see their way to secure the necessary funds and take effective steps to combat the disease.

"I may be criticised, for I am a layman, for having brought up this technical subject before the Council. I did not bring it up on my own imagination or on my own study, for I know they are limited. But Mrs. Hambro-Lady Charnock said that experts are of opinion that, if leprosis was prevented from following a certain course, for example, preventing food and drink, leprosis might be stamped out in 25 years. It has been stamped out in European countries. The Hon'ble the Surgeon-General can easily whistle down what I have said, but I do not think that he is justified in whistling down what Lady Charnock said to high authorities have said. Lady Charnock is not likely to mention ordinary man's suggestions. If it is viewed from the medical aspect I regret I cannot say more. All that I say is take a human view of the question and not a medical view. Have the Act extended in its present form with alterations to take effective steps—this is what I want. Under these circumstances, I once again appeal to Your Excellency to consider whether in the amended form—by the omission of the words 'infectious form'—Government cannot very readily reconsider their decision and accept the resolution."

"His Excellency the Paramount:—"I can assure the Hon'ble Member that everybody is in great sympathy with the general terms of his resolution, but I should like to tell the Council that there is really a practical difficulty in the way of Government accepting this resolution. The resolution runs as follows: 'This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government of India may be moved to amend the Lepros Act III of 1858' and so on. It is a little difficult for the Madras Government to ask the Government of India to amend an Act which they have not applied in their own Presidency. There is the obvious reason from the Government of India, 'what are you coming to us for an amendment of an Act which you have not put into force in your own Presidency?' First of all, we must put the Act in force in our own Presidency; then we can go to the Government of India. I am given to understand that the reason why we have not applied the Act to this particular Presidency is that we have not sufficient or proper accommodations for leprosis which will become necessary if we apply the Act. My Hon'ble colleague has said that that matter is under consideration and when it is completed we will apply the Act. He has told the Council that he is prepared to make a representation on the basis that they did in Bengal to the effect that the Hon'ble Member and the Presidency at large feel very strongly on the question of leprosis and trust that the Government of India would do something to make the Lepros Act more effective. I hope that success will certainly satisfy the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad:—"I am thankful, Your Excellency, for giving me the assurance and I do not think that any useful purpose will be served by my persisting the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE STIPENDS TO TEACHERS UNDER TRAINING.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Raja:—"Here the Hon'ble Mr. Knapp has pointed out to me that the Finance Committee are taking up the question of salaries and stipends to teachers I do not press the resolution."

The Hon'ble the President:—"Does the Hon'ble Member withdraw his resolution?"

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Raja:—"Yes."

42 RESOLUTIONS RE STIPENDS TO TEACHERS UNDER TRAINING AND
CHANGES IN THE COURSE OF STUDIES FOR THE SECONDARY
SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

(Mr. Frankelappya Pandita)

{21st November 1919.

With the permission of His Excellency the following resolution of which the Honourable Member had given notice was withdrawn :—

‘XXVI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the stipends given to teachers under training in recognized training schools and colleges be raised as follows :—

Elementary grade—from Rs. 10-8-0 and Rs. 8-8-0 to Rs. 20.

Secondary grade—from Rs. 12 to Rs. 25.

Collegiate grade—from Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 to Rs. 30.’

RESOLUTION RE CHANGES IN THE COURSE OF STUDIES FOR THE
SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

The Hon’ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPA PANDITA :—‘I beg to move the resolution which I have the honour to place before this Council relates to the subjects of study for the secondary school-leaving certificate examination and is in the following terms :—

‘XXVIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the vernacular course prescribed for secondary school-leaving certificate public examination under Group ‘A’ be made as comprehensive as that now included in Group ‘C’ and the vernacular course in Group ‘C’ be omitted, and the subject of geography also be included in Group ‘A’ and the candidate be required to offer himself for examination in one of the subjects of Group ‘C.’

‘The scheme for awarding the secondary school-leaving certificate prescribes certain subjects of study which are grouped A, B and C. The A group consists of elementary mathematics, English, vernacular composition and translation including a paper on the text-books. Group B consists of science, geography, drawing, etc. Group C has also some classical language, Indian vernacular, History of England, etc. In the A group there is no public examination and therefore for the present we may dismiss that from consideration. Under group A it will be observed that all the subjects are compulsory and under group C the candidate must present himself for examination in at least two subjects. It will be seen that vernacular appears in both of the groups A and C, but on a comparison of the syllabus under group A with the syllabus under group C we find that the syllabus under group C is more comprehensive than under group A. The first part of my resolution proposes that the vernacular part under group C may be incorporated under group A so that every candidate that appears for the secondary school-leaving certificate public examination may completely undergo a higher course in the vernacular for public examination. The reasons which have prompted me to place this resolution for the consideration of the Council are that under group A sufficient stress is not laid on the study of text-books as such. Text-books take a secondary place. The portion prescribed for study is inadequate and more or less of an elementary character. In fact, certain passages from vernacular literature are presented in group A, whereas under group C some selections from text-books are allowed. A deeper knowledge of the works of a few at least of the leading vernacular authors is, I submit, essential and the aim of the school-leaving course is to equip the student with general knowledge and I should think that general knowledge and culture will not be complete unless the course gives an opportunity for the student to obtain a critical knowledge of his own mother-tongue which the language he has been studying from the beginning of his school career. It may be observed that in the college course there is an opportunity for the student to continue his studies in the vernacular, except when he takes up the vernacular as an optional subject. With most of the students or at least for several of those who appear for the secondary school-leaving certificate public examination, that vernacular marks the close of their school career. It may also be submitted that the standard of knowledge in vernacular required under group C approaches the standard under the Matriculation examination; the same text-book is generally accepted as the text-book for the vernacular under C group.

‘I may be also allowed to state that the Calcutta University Commission gives the first place to the vernacular amongst the subjects in which a candidate should present himself for a High school examination, which, I believe, corresponds to our public examination in the secondary school-leaving certificate course. The policy of the Government has always been in favour of developing the vernacular languages. In the famous despatch of 1854 it is declared : ‘It is rather our aim now our duty to rehabilitate the English language for the vernacular dialects of the country. We have always been most sensible of the importance of the use of languages which alone are understood by the great mass of the population.’ Later on it is stated : ‘In any general system of education the English language should be taught when there is a demand for it, but such instruction should always be connected with a useful situation in the study of the vernacular language of the district and with such instruction as can be conveyed

[21st NOVEMBER 1919.] (Mr. Venkateswara Pantulu; Mr. Venkatesai Raju;
Mr. Knapp; the President.)

through that language? The Education Committee of 1902 remarked in their report: "Speaking generally we find that the study of vernacular languages has received insufficient attention and that many graduates have a very inadequate knowledge of their mother-tongue." In another part of the same report we find it stated: "Owing however a good training in the vernacular is given in the schools, no effort of the University will avail. As present the subject is insignificantly neglected. . . . every boy should on the completion of his school course be required to pass an examination severe enough to show that he has a knowledge of his own language sufficient to enable him to express himself with ease and propriety." The Government of India Resolution of 1904 again drew attention to the neglect of the vernacular and it stated: "In the pursuit of English education the cultivation of the vernacular is neglected, with the result that the hope expressed in the despatch of 1884 that they could become the vehicle of diffusing Western knowledge among the masses is as far as ever from realization." In a later passage in the same Resolution it is stated: "As a general rule a child should not be allowed to learn English as a language until he has made some progress in the primary stages of instruction and has received a thorough grounding in his mother-tongue." Lastly, in the Government of India Resolution of 1913 we read that "there is much evidence to the effect that students who have been through a complete vernacular course are completely affected mentally."

"With these pronouncements in favour of a critical study of the vernacular, I submit that my proposal that the higher courses of study provided under group C be incorporated under group A is strongly supported. I suppose that my Honorable friends in the Council will see that there is nothing more important to the student than to have a sufficient acquaintance with his own mother-tongue. His researches embrace the history of his race and of his own people and if a boy who is supposed to complete his general knowledge by completing his school course has not sufficient knowledge of his own vernacular, his education is bound to be very defective. With these few words I commend this resolution for the acceptance of the Council and of the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATESWARAI NAIDU:—"Your Excellency, I formally second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. B. KNAPP:—"I may suggest to the Honorable Member that if he will straight-away go to resolution No. XXIX he will save the time of the Council and he can then have an answer on behalf of the Government to the two resolutions."

His Excellency the President:—"As the Honorable Member wastes a little time to consider my Honorable Colleague's proposal and as we are likely to have a lengthy discussion let us cease for this."

The Council then adjourned for a short interval.

When the Council re-assembled at 3 p.m. after the luncheon interval, the discussion on resolution No. XXVIII was resumed.

His Excellency the President:—"I should rather like to ask the Honorable Member if he considered the suggestion made by my Honorable Colleague."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATESWARAI PANTULU:—"Yes. I shall take up resolution XXIX also. The suggestion made by the Hon'ble Mr. Knapp was that I should take up resolution No. XXIX also in dealing with resolution No. XXVIII."

His Excellency the President:—"Does the Honorable Member take them both together?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATESWARAI PANTULU:—"Yes. I beg permission to say something on resolution XXVIII, because as regards the latter part of it, I wanted to say something about geography in Group 'C'."

His Excellency the President:—"I thought the Honorable Member had finished his speech on resolution No. XXVIII."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATESWARAI PANTULU:—"It was through inadvertence I omitted to make some remarks. Now that I am going to move the two resolutions together, I might be permitted to say something about the latter part of my resolution No. XXVIII which refers to the subject of geography being included as a compulsory subject under Group 'A'. I beg to state that it is a very important subject and one who has no knowledge of geography is like the proverbial frog at the bottom of the well. General knowledge cannot be said to be complete if one has no knowledge of geography. No doubt geography is included in Group 'B', but I may draw the attention of the Council to the fact that though geography is included in Group 'B', there is no syllabus prescribed in it, and therefore the subject is very much neglected. That is the reason why I ask that this subject should be included under Group 'A'. But seeing that by the inclusion of geography under Group 'A', the course will become a little bit heavy, I say that only one subject instead of two be taken up under Group 'C'. As the rules stand, a candidate must take at least two subjects under Group 'C', but seeing that some subjects under Group 'C' are to be incorporated under Group 'A', in order to lighten the task of the candidate, I propose that only one subject may be included upon which Group 'C'. Option is always left to the candidate to take as many subjects as he likes, but it must be compulsory for him to take at least one subject; and then, we may lighten the task of the

RESOLUTION RE CHANGES IN THE COURSE OF STUDIES FOR THE 65
SECONDARY SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

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(Mr. Littlejohn.)

C—and the Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination consists of two main divisions—the subjects under Group 'A' and some subjects under Group 'C' and some under Group 'B'. The proposals of the honorable member of the resolution—there are a lot of them—mean, in the first place, increasing the amount of vernacular instruction—and it is to be made compulsory—and increasing the difficulty in the vernacular examination that is to take place at the end of the course. I have members, in posing, that the statement of the honorable member of the resolution that the vernacular is optional, is merely an accident with the syllabus. Vernacular is compulsory, and I reject, Sir, that the honorable member did not read the syllabus to the extent that one would expect when he sends a resolution bearing upon it. In the main, it is stated that the masses of the text-books are not given, that sufficient stress is not laid upon text-books and that the knowledge that is required is of an elementary character, whereas a critical study of the vernacular should be desired. As I said, if we are going to increase the number of text-books, we lessen the difficulty of the examination at the end of the course, and we will not gain anything by doing so. I might enter into details, Sir, but I do not think it would be particularly genuine to enter into a long discussion of those technical matters, but I do invite the attention of the honorable member to one of the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission. That Commission specifically states that a scientific study of the vernacular should be encouraged in the University, the implication being that a scientific study of the vernacular is to be taken up only in the University course and is not to be indulged in, in the high school course.

There is also one other point put forward by the honorable member of the resolution, and that was that there is no opportunity for the study of vernacular in the University except for those who might take it up as a special subject. I would invite the attention of the honorable member to Chapter 22 of the University Regulations, and if the honorable member will kindly read that chapter, he will find that there is ample opportunity for studying the vernacular. A study of the vernacular is compulsory on every person who goes up for the Intermediate examination, and for those who take up non-detached study, vernacular text-books are provided from time to time for the study of vernacular.

"Turning on to the question of Geography, we recognize that it is an important subject and the department has recognized its importance. It was found some years ago that the burden of the examination upon those school final candidates was heavy, in fact too heavy, and the decision was that some lightening of the examination had to take place. It was considered where the lightening should be. Geography was one of the subjects selected as a compulsory subject for the school final course, but not compulsory as an examination subject. After that course had been in vogue for some years, it was found that many school teachers did not give that attention to Geography which they ought to give. Inspection reports which came to the Director of Public Instruction indicated it, and as a result the Director of Public Instruction issued proceedings drawing the attention of all inspecting officers and managers and teachers of schools to this fact and informing them that more attention should be paid to Geography than hitherto. As a result of that circular, I feel from recent inspection reports that a considerable number of schools are devoting considerably more time and attention to the study of Geography than they did two or three years ago. I think, Sir, that increased difficulty or length of examination at the end of the school final course is scarcely warranted at the present time when we have so many demands upon the student's time and attention.

"The last portion of Resolution No. XXVIII contains a point, Sir, upon which I am unable to offer you any definite or explicit opinion. It says: 'The candidate is required to offer himself for examination in one of the subjects of Group "C"'. All I have to say is that he is now required to offer himself for the public examination at the end of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate course and he cannot obtain a certificate unless he offers himself for examination in one of the subjects under Group "C". If the honorable member would the insertion of the words 'only one subject', his intention is already carried out. A candidate can take up one, two, three or four subjects, or he can take up only one subject under Group "C". I think that the resolution, as it stands, is unnecessary.

"Turning to Resolution No. XXIX, the honorable member desires the inclusion of Greek in the secondary school course. I might probably just invite his attention to the syllabus—published by the Government Press, priced 8 paise—in the short term of the Third Form. We have in that syllabus lessons on Greek, lessons on self-help, self-government in municipalities, and so on. That is all that is necessary so far as the Third Form is concerned. As regards Forms IV, V and VI, I would like to invite the honorable member's attention to the Government Order published in July last with regard to moral instruction in schools. The effect of that Government Order is that the Government have approved of the proposal to introduce moral instruction in accordance with a syllabus into IV, V and VI forms for boys and girls in this Presidency. That syllabus is divided into three parts and the third part relates to Greek—Greek pure and simple. Again the honorable member is not fully aware of the conditions under which the department is working and under which schools are working. The syllabus of that Government Order was communicated to all inspectors and managers of schools with instructions to communicate them to managers of all groups of schools and also to principal of colleges.

"Before leaving the question of Greek, I should like, however, to make mention of one point only, and that is that only one aspect of the question has been brought forward, before us, namely, the development of citizenship through schools, through the direct teaching of Greek. The other aspect is the development of citizenship through the ordinary school duties, the development of the duties of citizenship through ordinary citizenship. It is the correct opinion

(*Mr. Lilliehoelter; Mr. Venkatesapati Raja; Rev. Macphail.*) [EIGHT NOVEMBER 1919.]

at English educationists that after all it is not and does, one's ideal of citizenship depends upon one's wisdom and general knowledge rather than upon a course of studies in Civics in schools. In spite of that, we have introduced a course of Civics in this Presidency so that we are doing everything we can in the matter through direct teaching of Civics. But, at the same time, teachers will recognize that the ideal civic training depends upon the wisdom as practised in the past, upon his school life and upon the school organization rather than upon the direct study of Civics.

"Finally there is a point upon which I am in agreement with the honorable member. That is to say, in connection with the syllabus in History. The syllabus for the study of History of the British Empire is at present under our consideration and a corrective of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Board is now sitting with a view to see what alterations can be made in the matter. After the receipt of the report of this committee, the question will be taken up. In view, therefore, of what I have stated, the honorable member might well be assured that the department is doing all that is possible and all that is practicable; and I do not think that any great good will be gained by pressing the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATESAPATI RAJA:—"Your Excellency, after hearing the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction, we understood that the Government are taking some steps for improving vernacular education as well as for imparting some sort of knowledge of Civics. But first of all, I may be permitted to ask that the first and most detailed questions should be discussed with the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction, if a suitable opportunity is given. It would be better if only questions of policy regarding affecting general subjects are discussed in this Council, as that is not of the Honorable Members who follow the discussion; because most of the members, for instance in this very discussion, find it very difficult to follow what is Group 'A', what is Group 'B' and what is Group 'C' without referring to the books relating to the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate course."

"With regard to vernacular education, I respectfully submit that attention is so short already paid to it, but more attention should be paid to it, because hereafter those who take to education, or what you call the educated natives, should communicate their views not only to the Government officials, but also to the masses, in order to make them understand their views, and also to understand the views of the masses. Therefore, it is in the interests of the nation that the study of the vernaculars should be encouraged."

"As regards Civics, I do not agree with the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction that they are giving us some sort of study in Civics. In all other countries, the rights and responsibilities of citizenship are taught to students early in life as a sort of advanced civics, but this is different from saying that with proper training they will behave like good men. They must understand the rights and responsibilities of citizenship; these must be taught to one student and they ought not to be neglected. It will not do to say that we train them in civics. That has nothing to do with a knowledge of the rights and responsibilities of citizenship."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHERSON:—"Your Excellency, I wish to support the point raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatesapati Raja with regard to the inadvisability of bringing such details, as those dealt with in these resolutions, before this Council, however important they may be, and whatever may be their effect upon a large number of the student population. It would be a good thing if there were some other machinery by which such questions could be discussed by the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction with those who have technical knowledge. I confess that, though I have been in charge of a school, I do not know the details of Groups 'A', 'B' and 'C', after seeing the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatesapati Raja I tried to procure a copy of the syllabus relating to the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate course before I came here and I am not quite sure whether when my honorable friend Mr. Venkatesapati Raja talks of the vernacular, he includes Sanskrit. I find it is exactly the vernacular that he wishes to deal with. That, I consider, is a very important point, because I consider it to be of the greatest importance that every one should study his own vernacular. What we want to here, and what I understand the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate course wants to achieve is, that without overburdening that course, students should be given an opportunity while in the school classes to learn to read and write fluently their own vernacular. They must not be familiar with anything like a classical language; but they should be able to write a simple prose style in their vernacular. For that reason, as the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction has pointed out, special books for non-detailed study were introduced, because it was thought that that was necessary in order to help the boys to write vernacular composition. From my own experience in charge of a school, I found out long ago that, as a great many cases, the study of the vernacular was very badly neglected; the vernacular classes were treated very much like German and French classes in England and the time prescribed for those classes was looked upon as a period for recreation rather than for study. Because of this state of affairs a number of years ago when the University made some reforms, one of the things we did was that we put the vernaculars with other languages into a special group, and vernacular composition was introduced in the Intermediate course. But that was unfortunately taken out in the late days of Sanskrit. Those who were in favour of Sanskrit objected to students having an opportunity of studying the vernacular instead of studying Sanskrit, and consequently all students are not now required to write vernacular composition in the Intermediate examination, but are asked to take up Sanskrit literature in its place. I should

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Like to suggest to your Excellency that if persons could be desired to hold a conference every one or two years of which opportunities might be afforded for revising the syllabus, it would be a good thing.

"I personally sympathise very much with the idea of the honorable member that Geography should be made a compulsory subject. I sympathise with it very much, because I know how much the study of that subject is neglected. But, on the other hand, I do feel—that applies also to the bringing in of the vernacular—that there is a danger of over-loading the examination. Everybody thinks that his particular subject is of the greatest importance for the examination, and we have to fight against that tendency.

"With regard to Civics, what the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction has said is all very true. A knowledge of Civics depends after all, to a very large extent, upon the teacher—whether he puts before the boys proper ideas. I know that when Sir W. Lee Warner's book was introduced as a subject of study, we tried to teach the boys all about the constitution of Government. Once the candidates were asked to say what was the distinction between the Legislative Council and the Executive Council. One answer was that the Executive Council was a Council that exercises men and measures. (Laughter.) I feel that a great deal can be done in the way of the training given to boys, but the suggestion of right ideas of citizenship depends to a very great extent upon the teacher."

"The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATESWAPPA PANTULU:—"One objection that has been taken by the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction was that we would be increasing the difficulty of the school examiners by the addition of higher content in the vernacular. I would submit that such an increase is essential if we are to look to the completion of a student's general knowledge. If it is once admitted that it is for general knowledge the school examiners are interested, a knowledge of the vernacular comes then what is provided in Group 'A' is essential. It is also what the Calcutta University Commission did not think of the vernacular as anything so important, and recommended a higher course in the vernacular or the scientific study of the vernacular in the University course which implied that they did not intend such a course in vernacular in the school-final examination. I request permission to show that in giving out the compulsory subjects that according to them ought to be included under the compulsory group, they mention vernacular as the first subject. They say that the following four should be compulsory subjects:—(a) Vernacular, (b) English, (c) Elementary Mathematics, and (d) Geography, including Physical Geography. Later on, they mention, "We recommend further that the rules of the examination should require every candidate to mark a certain minimum standard in each compulsory subject including vernacular and that a certificate should be awarded to candidates successful in the examinations." It is equally compulsory therefore for the student in the vernacular to secure a minimum standard. In another part of the report, Volume V, Part II, page 58, they speak of some length of the study of vernacular. They say: "There is another aspect of the question, however, which is, if possible, of still greater importance, viz., the cultivation of the vernacular languages with a view to the creation of a vernacular literature representative of the genius of the people. The necessity of the study of the vernacular languages of India with a view to the improvement of the vernacular literature has always been recognised by the British administrators of the country." They quote with approval the report of the General Committee of Education, Calcutta: "We are deeply sensible of the importance of encouraging the cultivation of vernacular languages. We conceive the formation of a vernacular literature to be the ultimate object to which all our efforts must be directed." And so on. They also quote the following from the Educational Despatch of 1894: "The English language should be taught where there is a demand for it, but such instruction should always be combined with a careful attention to the study of the vernacular language of the district. As the importance of the vernacular languages becomes more appreciated, the vernacular literature of India will be gradually enriched by translations of European works or by the original compositions of men, whose minds have been inured with the spirit of European advancement, so that European knowledge may gradually be placed in this manner within the reach of all classes of the people. . . . The schools of education (of the affiliated institutions) should provide in the Anglo-Vernacular colleges for a careful cultivation of the vernacular languages; and in the original colleges for efficient instruction in the English and the vernacular languages, so as to render the studies of such men suitable for that general diffusion of European knowledge which is the main object of education in India." Then the Commission proceed to say: "The policy here laid down is executed in perfectly unambiguous terms. That policy is to make English and the Indian vernacular languages co-ordinate factors in working out in India a harmonious combination of eastern and western civilisation."

"The policy here laid down is executed in perfectly unambiguous terms. That policy is to make English and the Indian vernacular languages co-ordinate factors in working out in India a harmonious combination of eastern and western civilisation. It is surprising that the theme of vernaculars have not been adequately mentioned here. The Commission point out how the vernacular comes has been neglected all these years and they point out as the necessity of having a critical knowledge of vernaculars even in the high school examination.

"The Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction has stated that the honorable member of the resolution has not stated the syllabus properly in saying that the vernacular was optional. What he meant was that the vernacular was included in the optional group."

**RESOLUTIONS RE CHANGES IN THE COURSE OF STUDIES FOR THE
SECONDARY SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
AND COMMITTEE TO SETTLE HINDU-MUSLIM DISTURBANCES.**

(Mr. Keshabchandra Ayyar; Mr. Venkataswamy Pantulu; [Sect. November 1919.
Mr. President; Mr. Akshay Tamsi Marakkar.]

The Hon'ble Mr. T. B. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR :—" That is exactly what I want. I did study the syllabus very carefully. I read through the syllabus carefully. The only thing is I have an right to reply."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATASWAMY PANTULU :—" What he meant was that if the subject is taken up at all, it must be as one of the optional subjects. One point which was also urged by the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction is that in the intermediate course, the student has the opportunity of studying vernacular. He took exception to my statement and said that though at the school level course the student has an opportunity of developing his knowledge of the vernacular, yet in the collegiate course he has. Given now, I maintain my position, because after all, what is wanted in the intermediate course is merely composition and translation, and though some text-books are prescribed in the examination for non-detailed study, they are only text-books intended to supply material to enable students to write composition, and not to give them a knowledge of the subject matter of the text-books. A critical study of the subject matter of the text-books is not made and no paper is given on it. Therefore, that does not take the place of real text-books and does not supply the want of the actual study of the vernacular."

"As regards the 'B' Group and the language of Geography, I am thankful for the instructions and to have been issued by the school authorities that more attention should be paid to the teaching of Geography. My object is that Geography must be included as a compulsory subject. Whatever may be the attention given to the study of that subject under Group 'B', unless the study of it is made compulsory under Group 'A', my object cannot be achieved. If both teachers and students pay sufficient attention to the subject, there will be no difficulty for making it a compulsory subject. The fact that it is not made a compulsory subject shows that proper attention may not be paid to it."

"As regards Civics, it has been already touched upon by other speakers. It is only recently that some circular has been issued—19th July 1919—in the effect that Civics is to be included under moral instruction. But that too, I submit, is not the proper way to give instruction in Civics. Civics by itself must be a separate subject and must have separate instruction."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. B. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR :—" With your Excellency's permission, I wish to give a word of personal explanation. In the syllabus I find that one portion refers to vernacular and the other to vernacular composition. I read the syllabus about ten months ago and I used the word 'vernacular' in the sense of its not being a distinct subject."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" I will just say only one word. If the Hon'ble the Mr. Marshall felt some difficulty in understanding the syllabus, how much more difficult will it be for others here to understand it? I entirely agree with him that resolutions like this—I hope it will be borne in mind by Honourable Members—must better had not be brought up before the Legislative Council, especially those which refer to matters of detail. If my honourable friends would discuss those matters with the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction, I think really he will be able to give much more useful and satisfactory information. I hope that procedure will be adopted in future."

"With regard to what my honourable friend the Mr. Marshall suggested as to the educational conference, I warmly support that idea. As far as Government are concerned, it is considered that it is an admirable plan if you can have an educational conference in the Presidency twice once a year, in which case my honourable friend who moved this resolution will have an opportunity of explaining extremely technical ideas and obtaining satisfaction. Under these circumstances, it must be chosen to every one that we cannot accept a resolution of this sort, which is extremely technical."

The resolutions were put and lost.

**RESOLUTION RE COMMITTEE TO SETTLE HINDU-MUSLIM
DISTURBANCES.**

The Hon'ble Khas. Bahadur A. Y. G. M. ANWAR TAMS MARAKKAR :—" Your Excellency, I beg leave to move this resolution that stands in my name, and which runs as follows :—

"XXXV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a committee consisting of officials and non-officials both Mohammedans and Hindus be appointed to consider what steps can be taken to arrive at an amicable settlement with a view to put a stop to the frequent disturbances between Mohammedans and Hindus in connection with the beating of tom-toms and play of music during processions in front of mosques."

"This is a very important question affecting the brotherhood and unity between the two great communities of India, namely, the Hindus and Mohammedans. This rupture not only brings rivalry between the two sister communities but it also results in the loss of several lives."

RESOLUTION BY COMMITTEE TO SETTLE HINDU-MUSLIM DISTURBANCES

(*Mr. Ahmad Tashī Maradkhar; the President;
Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Balaji Rao
Nayudu; Mr. Knappe*)

[21ST NOVEMBER 1919.]

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMED TASHI MARADKHAR :—" Yes "

His Excellency the President :—" Has the hon'ble member got the permission of the hon'ble member to bring in the amendment ? "

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMED TASHI MARADKHAR :—" Yes "

His Excellency the President :—" I may tell him that I am not at all sure if the Government would be in a position to accept the amendment. The hon'ble member proposes to have committees instead of one committee. "

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—" We are leaving it to the Government. "

His Excellency the President :—" The disturbances which the hon'ble member has in mind are those between Hindus and Mohammedans in connection with the best of intentions. The hon'ble member will be good enough to write down what he wants and send it up. "

His Excellency the President :—" The resolution suggests only the best of intentions. Does it mean that the playing of arguments is not objected to? If I add the word 'intention' at the end, it will be all right. All of us here are gradually agreed as to what it is that is wanted. The trouble between these two communities is not a matter upon which either of these communities can be congratulated nor the Government. Till now the attempts that have been made have only been sporadic. At Yerragutta which till recently formed part of the Telum district, a few gentlemen of each community met together and arranged between themselves that Hindus should stop their music before the mosques and that Mohammedans should stop their music before temples. The Hon'ble Mr. Folliott said that as long as a Member of the Board of Revenue was at the head of a social reform movement, it prospered very well. Even this matter will go on very well if the Government would appoint a committee on communities. If such committees were appointed by Government, they will be able to do useful work. If the Government should see fit to issue instructions the Collectors of districts will no doubt be able to form committees. I hope Government will see their way to accept this resolution. "

His Excellency the President :—" I am still undecided as to what is the amendment that the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR wants. I would advise the Hon'ble Member to take the resolution as it is. "

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—" I have already stated that it would be better for Hindus to stop their music before mosques and for Mohammedans to stop their music in front of temples. That sense is not brought out in the resolution. We want conciliation boards in a general sense. I do not think it is necessary to put down details. "

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. DATTA Rao MARRU GURU :—" Your Excellency, my experience in six districts as Districtal officer enables me to say that though the desirability of committees may have no legal effect, yet there is every possibility of its attaining its right. If the leading Hindus and Mohammedans join together, sit together and suggest measures of conciliation, both the communities will gladly take up the suggestions made by them, and these disturbances will be avoided. Therefore, in my opinion, the formation of committees would be extremely useful and I am sure that in 80 per cent of the places, there will be no more disturbances if such committees were formed. So, I beg to support the resolution. "

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPE :—" I need hardly say that the aim of the Hon'ble member and member of the resolution, namely, to try and put a stop to the ugly disturbances between Hindus and Mohammedans which have occurred and are still occurring in this Presidency, must have, as it does have, the sympathy of Government. I do not know if I shall be accused of using strong language if I say that, in my view, it is somewhat a disgrace to civilization that even to-day neither the good sense that manly characterizes the people of this Presidency, nor the spread of education, nor the effect of public opinion, has been enough to stop the continued occurrence of these very unfortunate disputes and disturbances between the two communities. "

" The question as to how these disturbances can be best put a stop to has been under consideration for a great many years. We have amused in our minds a great deal of literature on the subject, and I may say without exaggeration that the best brains in the country have been devoted for the last fifty years to trying to find a way out of the difficulty. The only practical proposals which have emerged from the consideration and the discussion of the subject are two. The first is legislation and the second is the formation of conciliation boards. As regards legislation, my own opinion is that it is rather a broken reed in my opinion. We know as a matter of fact that in a great majority of the disputes that we are now considering, the position is that either the one side or the other is acting in furtherance of a legal right—in many cases a right conferred by a definite decree of a court. Nevertheless, the other party is prepared to defy that right. In such cases, legislation is not going to help us, because if a party is prepared to defy a decree of a court of law, it will be prepared to defy any substantive law laid down by the legislature. "

" As regards the formation of conciliation boards, the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR suggested practically the formation of such boards. This question of conciliation boards was discussed at great length in the Viceroy's Legislative Council in 1914 on the motion of the President, Mr. Knappe. The Government of India did not accept the resolution, but they undertook to make a detailed inquiry. They obtained opinions from

**RESOLUTIONS RE COMMITTEE TO SETTLE HINDU-MOSLEM DISPUTES;
INCREASED POWERS TO PRESIDENTS OF TALUK
BOARDS IN THE EXECUTION OF WORKS AND ESTABLISHMENT
OF TEACHING UNIVERSITIES ON MODERN LINES.** 71

21st November 1919.]

(Mr. Knapp; Mr. Ahmed Tunki Marakhatkar;
Mr. Subh Raa; the President; Mr. Ramnagar
Acharya; Mr. Venkatesaji Raja.)

practically the whole of India, from both official and non-official and the great weight of that opinion was against the formation of standing reconciliation boards. The view put forward almost unanimously was that they would be of very little use, and might do a great deal of harm. In the circumstances, when every effort has been made in vain for the last half a century to bring about a reconciliation, one might be forgiven if one was tempted to say that there is nothing further to be done. But the Government would be extremely unwilling to keep the door against any last life attempt to surmount these unfortunate differences. They are therefore prepared to accept this resolution subject to one small reservation. It has always been the policy of the Government not to interfere in any way with religious matters, and it would not be right therefore, nor desirable, for the Government to nominate official members on the proposed committees. My Honourable friend Mr. Rajaji Rao Nayudu has stated that any committee of Mohammedans and Hindus which met together and discussed the question of these disturbances would be able to make suggestions which would carry great weight with the communities concerned. For these reasons, the Government are prepared to accept the resolution if my Honourable friend will agree to the inclusion of the words 'officials and'. I can assure Honourable Members that the Government will on their part be prepared to give every possible help to any committee that may be appointed. If the Honourable Member is prepared to accept this amendment, I hope he will come forward and help us in the selection of Mohammedan members, and that the Honourable members will come forward to assist us in the selection of Hindu members."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AGHAH TANKI MARAKHATKAR:—"I am very much thankful to the Hon'ble Mr. Knapp for expressing his willingness to accept my resolution, and I have therefore no objection to omit the word 'officials.' I will have simply 'a committee of non-officials.'"

The resolution as amended was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SENA RAO:—"In this connection, if Your Excellency will permit me, while I welcome the idea of non-official committees, I would suggest the desirability of one official, preferably, a Member of the Executive Council presiding over the deliberations of the committee. I hope if that meets with Your Excellency's approval, it would be better."

His Excellency the Governor:—"The Members of the Executive Council are busy people and have a great many things to do. I am sure Honourable Members will find among Hindu and Mohammedan a chairman who will be satisfactory to all parties. I am sure that the report of the committee will be extremely satisfactory."

**RESOLUTION RE INCREASED POWERS TO PRESIDENTS OF TALUK
BOARDS IN THE EXECUTION OF WORKS.**

'VI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that greater powers be given to presidents of taluk boards in the execution of works by permitting them, (a) to call for plans and estimates from the Engineer subordinates under the board, and (b) to cause the works to be carried out after approval by the District Board Engineer from a professional point of view and sanction by the taluk board, the intervention of the District Board Engineer being dispensed with in both the cases.'

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA AGASTHAR:—"I do not propose to move resolution VI. A part of it is considered unnecessary by the House of the U.O. No. 1284 L., dated 24th October 1919, and the other part has also become unnecessary, because after seeing the Local Fund Code I see that what I wanted to be done, has been done. I therefore do not move this resolution."

**RESOLUTION RE ESTABLISHMENT OF TEACHING UNIVERSITIES ON
MODERN LINES.**

The following was the resolution, of which notice had been given:—

'XVI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that steps be taken by the Government to provide teaching Universities on modern lines one in the north and one in the south of our Presidency, and to establish an Andhra teaching University at an early date.'

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATARAM RAO:—"With Your Excellency's permission, I am advised to postpone the discussion on resolution No. XVI. I will give notice of it at another meeting."

21st November 1919.] (The Member; Mr. Ahmed Tanti Mankhayer;
the Raja of Ramnad; the President; Mr. M. C. Raja;
Mr. Arumathala Pillai.)

to a great extent upon the fact he desires whether he will take a boy who will pay half fee or one who will pay full fee, he would tell you that he would take a boy who pays full fee. The Government have already agreed to make good the deficit in any school who are compelled to take poor boys at half rates. I shall be glad to support this resolution if the Government would do the same thing as far as other backward classes are concerned."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. O. M. AHMED TANTI MANKHAYER:—"Your Excellency, as the representative of the Mohammedan community, I wish to say a few words in support of the resolution brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Raja. The question of the school fees was brought to my notice when the several missions and other aided schools were demanding full fees from poor Mohammedan boys who were not able to pay full fees and who are already backward in their education, and about which I got an intimation on the 15th May 1914 asking the Government to admit mission schools and other aided schools to collect half fees from Mohammedan boys. The Government were kind enough to answer: "The Government have offered managers of aided schools an amendment to give effect to the rule by amending article 58 of the Grant-in-aid Code so as to increase the grant ordinarily available to such schools by half the amount of the fee income foregone by the grant of the concession."

"I am afraid that even in spite of the orders issued by the Government, several schools have overlooked the order and I have been repeatedly getting complaints from my constituents that this order was not put into practice by managers of schools. I am also in receipt of a copy of a memorial sent to Your Excellency when Your Excellency visited Calcutta by the Miraj of the Raja, in which one of the prayers was to make arrangements, so that the whole of the Mohammedan boys might be enabled to pay half school fees. Therefore, I consider that in the interests of the education of the backward communities, Your Excellency will pass such orders as to collect only half fees from boys of Mohammedan, pariahs and other depressed classes."

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad:—"I would like to sound the resolution by the addition of the words 'of poor families' after the word 'Orphans'."

His Excellency the President:—"We will take the resolution and the amendment together and put the amendment to the Council."

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad:—"My only justification for proposing the amendment is that a person in the position of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ahmed Tanti Mankhayer should not be allowed to enjoy this concession at the cost of the tax-payer. The concession must be reserved purely for poor families. I am therefore tempted to place this amendment before the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. Vijayasingh Mudaliyar seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. O. M. AHMED TANTI MANKHAYER:—"I did not mean that my children should be admitted to schools half fee. I only intended that poor Mohammedan boys should be admitted at half rates."

His Excellency the President:—"Does the Hon'ble member support the amendment?"

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Raja:—"No."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMATHALA PILLAI:—"Will Your Excellency allow me to move an amendment? In Rule 102 quoted here, I should like to add the words 'of poor families' after the word 'orphan'. So far as the proposition is concerned, it is not quite correct. I would therefore like to amend Rule 102, so as to make it run thus, 'Fees in all institutions may be waived from Mohammedans and Orphans and from girls at half the standard rates; and in the case of backward classes and castes of poor families fees shall not be more than half the standard rates.'"

His Excellency the President:—"Do you want to move this amendment as an amendment to the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad's amendment?"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMATHALA PILLAI:—"No. I move it as an amendment to the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Raja."

His Excellency the President:—"The Hon'ble Member must move his amendment as an amendment to the amendment of the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. O. M. AHMED TANTI MANKHAYER:—"Your Excellency, I find there is going through the Educational Rule 102, it states: 'fees in all institutions may be waived from Mohammedans and Orphans and from girls and backward classes and castes at half the standard rates.' My Hon'ble friend Mr. M. C. Raja says that 'fees and castes at half the standard rates.' Therefore I think that it is better that we shall not be more than half the standard rates and remove the word 'may' and substitute for it the word 'shall'."

His Excellency the President:—"Am I right in supposing that the Hon'ble Member seconded the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Raja? I rather think that the Hon'ble Member seconded it. Now he wishes to move an amendment. Is that so?"

(Mr. Akand Tamil Maruthapur; the President;
Mr. Madhav Raja; Mr. Narasimha Iyengar;
Mr. Marudai; Mr. Krayy; Mr. M. C. Raja;
Mr. Venkatasubbaya Panikula)

[21st November 1912.]

The Hon'ble Kharabha A. T. G. M. ANNAMALAI MARATHAPUR:—"You"

His Excellency the President:—"That seems to me a very curious position to take up."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. KANNARA RAJA:—"Honourable Members want to be a bit kind to poor families whether they be Mohammedans, Orissas or members of backward classes. They want to add the word 'poor families' after the word 'castes', which will make all the poor people belonging to these communities receive education at half the standard rates. That is what they want."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"While the amendments are being considered, may I say a few words which will affect all the amendments?"

His Excellency the President:—"If the Honourable Member would bring in all the amendments together, it will help us."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I am not going to move an amendment myself, but I may say something to enable Honourable Members to come to an agreement."

The Hon'ble the Hon. E. M. HARTMAN:—"Your Excellency, I have already spoken, but shall I be in order if I move an amendment?"

His Excellency the President:—"It will be a very good thing if those Honourable Members who wish to move amendments will sit outside the Hall and decide on the form of the amendment to be moved. The only amendment I have now in my hands is that of the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad and then the resolution that stands on paper."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KANNAR:—"It is critically going to be somewhat difficult to separate all the various amendments and to see exactly how the original resolution is going to be affected by the first, second, third, fourth or fifth amendment. I would therefore suggest to the Hon'ble Mr. Raja that if he will withdraw his resolution, I will undertake that the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction will consider the points raised in this debate."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. RAJA:—"I gladly accept the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Krayy, that he would consult the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction, and on that understanding, I beg to withdraw the resolution."

His Excellency the President:—"I hope all the Honourable Members who wish to move amendments will have no objection to this course."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"We will stand in all our amendments to the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPA PAANIKULA:—"Your Excellency, from the remarks that have been made by Your Excellency and some Honourable Members in this Council, I understand that the subjects involved in this resolution are somewhat technical and Members are not altogether conversant with the details thereof. Under the circumstances, I think it is not desirable for me to press this resolution before the Council, but I shall however, as suggested by the President, have an opportunity of discussing these subjects later on with the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction, and if I find it necessary, I shall place them before the Council after giving due notice. The resolutions that I mean for the present to give up are: Nos. XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XXXIII. As regards XXXIV, I believe there is not very much of difficulty in understanding the subject and there is not much of detail in it. I am also confident that there would be much of sympathy expressed, at least for the fact that I have given up so many of my resolutions."

His Excellency the President:—"I am very much obliged to him for withdrawing these resolutions, but if he proposes to move resolution No. XXXIV, he will wait for his turn."

The following were resolutions which were withdrawn:—

XXX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the system of moderation of marks now in force in respect of the Secondary School-leaving Certificate public examination be abolished, and the rules for eligibility be so modified that all candidates who secure 35 per cent in English, 35 per cent in vernacular, 35 per cent in the subjects under Group 'C' and 35 per cent in the aggregate, and all those failing to secure such percentage either in English or in vernacular yet obtain 50 per cent in the aggregate, be declared fit for admission for the University course as well as for public service."

RESOLUTION RE AMENDMENT OF THE LOCAL BOARDS ACT TO PROVIDE FOR ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES FROM EACH TALUK BOARD AND MUNICIPAL COUNCIL. 75

21st November 1919.] (Mr. Ramaswami Achari; Mr. Venkateswari Raju;
the President.)

'XXXI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that, to the list of subjects mentioned in rule IV (1) (b) of the University rules of eligibility in connexion with the Secondary School-leaving Certificate public examination, the following subjects also be added:—
Botany, Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian and, in case vernacular be not made more comprehensive in Group 'A' thus leading to its exclusion from Group 'C', any one of the South Indian vernaculars.'

'XXXII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that rule VI of the University rules of eligibility requiring Secondary School-leaving Certificate students undergoing supplementary course to present all the subjects once again for the public examination be abrogated.'

'XXXIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that provision be made permitting institutions preparing candidates for Secondary School-leaving Certificate public examination, to adopt vernacular as the medium of instruction, if they so desire, in all non-language subjects, and in that case, allowing the candidates appearing for the public examination from such institutions, to answer the question papers in those subjects in vernacular.'

RESOLUTION RE AMENDMENT OF THE LOCAL BOARDS ACT TO PROVIDE FOR ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES FROM EACH TALUK BOARD AND MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARI:—“Your Excellency, I also wish to follow the advice given by Your Excellency this morning, and I shall not move this, but I shall write to the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill for the amendment of the Local Boards Act putting my views before him; and after hearing what he has to say, I shall, if necessary, come up to this Council when the Bill is amended. For the present, I shall not move this resolution.”

The following was the resolution:—

'VII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that in the forthcoming amendment of the Local Boards Act provision may be made for remodelling the district board so as to consist of an elected representative from each taluk board and from each municipal council, in addition to the district collector and the revenue divisional officers.'

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASWAMI RAJU:—“I will only move Resolution No. XVII. I do not propose to move the other resolutions at this meeting.”

His Excellency the President:—“I would like to ask the Honourable Member whether he proposes to move resolution No. XVII.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASWAMI RAJU:—“I am moving only that resolution now.”

His Excellency the President:—“Is the Honourable gentleman not moving Resolutions Nos. XVIII, XX, XXI and XXII?”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASWAMI RAJU:—“None whatever.”

His Excellency the President:—“I am very much obliged.”

The following resolutions were not moved:—

'XVIII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that an additional Secondary School-leaving Certificate Board be constituted for the Telugu districts.'

'XX. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that steps be taken for the appointment of a geological expert with necessary staff to prepare geological maps showing the riches lying beneath and embedded in the earth in our Presidency.'

'XXI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that an agricultural expert with necessary staff be deputed to examine and report upon the feasibility of bringing under cultivation the cultivable waste land in our Presidency and suggest methods of increasing the revenue thereby.'

[SAT NOVEMBER 1919.]

(Mr. Todhunter, Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Yoganarasimha:—“Your Excellency, I am not quite sure that the Honorable member and the Honorable member are quite of one mind. The Honorable member has moved a resolution about the names and the Honorable member has discussed the condition of the agricultural classes. Now, according to the dictionary, the members are the condition of the classes; but I think that what they both really have in mind are the laboring classes. The great laboring class, as the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Pillai has very truly said, is the backbone of the population, and the great bulk of that laboring class is what we call the ‘depressed’ and ‘backward’ classes (though personally I should like to drop the word ‘depressed’ and substitute ‘laboring’), and I think that nobody who was present at yesterday’s debate can doubt the sympathy and desire of everybody in this Council to alleviate the condition of these classes.”

“Now, before you can make a decision, you must diagnose the cause, and before we can improve the condition of the laboring classes, we must study their existing condition. Therefore, I may say that so far as inquiry goes, we are entirely at one with the Honorable member. Indeed on this point he has no more higher authority than the Council behind him. Honorable Members may have seen the report of the Secretary of State on the report of the Industrial Commission which was published in the newspapers two days ago in which, referring to the laboring class, he says ‘a special obligation lies upon the Government to study their welfare and to secure for their better education, better housing and a better standard of living.’ So that we have the highest authority for an inquiry into the condition of these classes.”

“Before, however, we should resolve on any particular line of inquiry, I think we ought to review the inquiries that have already been made and the inquiries that are now being made in order to avoid repetition. Now, this question was raised in the Imperial Legislative Council in 1915 by the Hon'ble Mr. Dalhousie and ever since that debate we have been making inquiries and have accumulated a mass of matter, so great a mass that we have found it very difficult to digest it. One result has, however, already come out of that inquiry, the appointment of Mr. Paddison as Protector of the Depressed Classes on the recommendation of the Board of Revenue. Meanwhile, there have been sundry private inquiries going on. I might refer to the studies conducted under the auspices of the University and under the auspices of Dr. Gilbert Slater entitled ‘Some South Indian villages’ and to the work done on the same line by Mr. A. F. Farnham of Bangalore who has a book on the subject now in the press. There are again numerous voluntary societies and individual persons who have been working quietly at this business for many years. I should think it must be 50 years ago since Mr. Andrew Paterson has been making inquiries into the condition of the Panyas in Chingleput. In later years a number of social service leagues have done work of the same sort. Nor have Government inquiries been altogether wanting. I might refer, for instance, to Mr. Yoganarasimha's voluminous report on the Panyas of Chingleput and to Mr. Gray's elaborate inquiry into wages. Mr. Paddison is now at work on the same subject. It is true that his inquiries have been delayed since, owing to the shortage of officers resulting from the war, he has been acting on the Board of Revenue and as Finance Commissioner, but the very fact that he has been conducting a business has itself given him an opportunity of making himself acquainted with one most important branch of his special work.”

“Last, but by no means least, we have recently had instituted, or rather developed out of a previous association, the health and welfare association under the presidency of His Excellency Lady Willingdon and I hope that as soon as this association really gets going, it will organize a board not as a body of inquiries and helpers to go into the condition of the depressed classes throughout the Presidency and do all they can to improve it.”

“Therefore, we have a great many more inquiries than is ordinarily realized already going on and what we really want is some means of co-ordinating these inquiries. The Honorable member suggests a board. I do not regret the suggestion, but I should like to say with reference to it, that the Government are now considering the development of Mr. Paddison's duties. It has become obvious to them that the work which he has to do should be on a far more comprehensive scale than has hitherto been contemplated and we hope to make out of his special office the beginning of a department of labour. But that is a new undertaking in India and it will need a great deal of careful consideration before we draw up final resolutions for him on the subject. When we do so, we shall be only too glad to take into consideration the proposal made by the Honorable Member. But we cannot absolutely bind ourselves to a Board of Economic Inquiry or to any other specific plan at present. Your Excellency, I hope this will satisfy the Honorable Member.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—“I am afraid the Honorable member's intention has not been correctly understood. I understood the Honorable member not to refer to the depressed classes in particular; they also would come under the inquiry, but I did not understand him to concentrate his attention on them. As for the agricultural classes, he was saying that here we have 85 per cent of the masses who compose the agricultural classes and their condition should be looked into, but the masses consist of various classes and that way of expressing one self is permissible. He referred once again to the masses and not to any particular class of these poor masses. The Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter's reply is very interesting and satisfactory also to some extent, but I am afraid he has missed the main point, that besides the members that he has touched upon, there are several other matters in respect of which an inquiry is desired. So far as the statement made is concerned, I think the Council would be very appreciative and thankful for the proposal, widening of the scope of the work of Mr. Paddison. That is a move in the right direction and a large number of people would come in for greater aid at the hands of Mr. Paddison and it will certainly redound to the great

80 RESOLUTION RE CONCESSION TO FEMALE CANDIDATES APPEAR-
ING FOR THE SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE
EXAMINATION.

(Mr. Venkateswara Pantulu; Mr. Subba Rao,
Mr. Madhava Raja; Mr. Aravamudan Pillai.)

[21st November 1919.]

their undergoing a training in public institutions, there will be friends and relatives to help them up in their own homes and prepare them for their examination. This will open the way for their obtaining general knowledge; and the inequality in intellectual attainment that is prevailing between backward and well-to-do society will be greatly diminished. They will grow wiser and happier too.

"I was also able to see the provisions that are made for and the facilities that are afforded to female students in other Universities. In the Allahabad University, any female student may be permitted by the Statute to present herself for the examination as a private candidate. Both the Universities of Calcutta and Punjab allow private students to appear for public examinations, provided they produce evidence of good conduct and order that previous female students can also attend public examinations, and thereby qualify themselves. Such female students as want in later life to take to the profession of teaching or other professions, have to undergo a training in public institutions, and there will be time enough for them to undergo such training; but I am speaking of girls desirous of acquiring some general knowledge and culture and I submit that they may be given an opportunity. They will be very useful if they are given such education; they will be very useful members in the house, they will be able to teach their own children, and they will be also good housewives and they will be able to greatly economize their household expenditure and manage their family concerns much better than they are able to do now. They will be very efficient members of society and there will be very many opportunities to develop amongst them a high culture and a good degree of general knowledge. With these few remarks, I commend this resolution to the Council, and I have every confidence that a great amount of sympathy will be evoked in the consideration of this question."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. Sreeniwas Rao:—"Your Excellency, I am glad to second this resolution, and I may bring to Your Excellency's notice that there are many cases of lady students who have studied up to the fourth form or the fifth form, but who on account of the outbreak of the war, are married and are unable to attend schools, but all the same, after having come up to the fourth or fifth form they would like to appear for the Secondary School-leaving Certificate examination and pass that examination. So, by this one stroke, you will be encouraging female education in this country and I would go further than that and say that those who have passed the Matriculation examination, if they want to appear after some years for the Intermediate examination, they should be allowed to appear for the Intermediate examination. I know of many instances in which girls passed the Matriculation and married and unfortunately became widowed, and then wanted to go up for higher studies. I am talking with experience in this matter. One application was sent to the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction in the case of a widow who had passed the Matriculation from our district, and probably the application will be received with some consideration. I support this proposition."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. Madhava Raja:—"Your Excellency, I have very great pleasure in supporting this resolution, because personally I have some experience of the difficulties which these girls are put to in getting Secondary School-leaving Certificate. They do not want even after passing the Lower Secondary examination, to go to the boys' schools and study for their high school exam. When the Government allowed me to start a secondary school for girls in Mysore, I wanted to appoint a mistress and I tried my utmost to get a good candidate, but I was not able to get one in South Malabar. And then I had to get two or three Malayalee mistresses from the Cochin State. If this restriction is removed and if they are allowed to study privately, I think we will be furthering the cause of female education and there will be very many girls who will be coming out in good candidates, who will also afterwards go and study in the Women's College. We have not got enough separate secondary schools for girls, and that is another reason why girls should be allowed to appear for the Secondary School-leaving Certificate examination privately. Unless we give them proper schools we cannot insist on their going and attending schools assumed by male teachers to complete their career. We are not providing enough girls' schools and they do not like to go to boys' schools. The only possible way is to allow them to appear privately. If this restriction is removed, I think there will be many girls appearing for the Secondary School-leaving Certificate examination especially in Malabar. Among Malayalees there is no caste system and girls do not marry early but with all that, only very few girls continue their studies for the higher examinations. I therefore strongly support the resolution and I hope Government would see that this restriction is removed."

At this stage, His Excellency left the Council hall and the Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Toddhunter took the chair.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Aravamudan Pillai:—"I do not support the proposition not at all on any account, because whether this resolution is passed or not, our girls will not suffer on any restriction. But as a matter of fact, it is the opinion of all of us that girls of other communities are not able to get through their education even to the Matriculation standard on account of their age, and so it is because I have this feeling that I want to support the resolution. I once gave two or two instances in this respect. The hon. Thomas Coomaraswamy of Mysore opened very recently, about two years back, a girls' school for high class Hindus, as they put it, to provide a higher method of training for the Hindu and Brahmin girls in English.

82 RESOLUTION RE CONCESSION TO FEMALE CANDIDATES APPEAR-
ING FOR THE HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE
EXAMINATIONS.

(Mr. Knapp :—Mr. Vaidyanappan Paatula.) (21st November 1912.)

The Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Khandekar :—I hope your Excellency will give me special permission to interrupt after the closing speech of the Honourable member. I think there has been a slight misunderstanding between the Honourable member and the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction. From the Honourable member's speech, so I understood it, it is quite clear that his argument is wholly directed to the case of girls who do not wish to go to the University. His wish is to encourage home education. He would like that these girls should get some kind of diploma even if it is only for the purpose of satisfying their parents that they were keeping up to standard. I do not know if I have rightly understood the Honourable Member, but, if that is the object, I am in some sympathy with him.

"The success of the Secondary School-leaving Certificate scheme was that the certificate should not depend entirely upon the examination, but should include the results of class work actually done in the schools. That is the basis of the whole scheme. Whatever examination it may be possible for girls to attend, the Secondary School-leaving examination is not the one that they can attend. But as I have said I am in sympathy with the Honourable Member's aim in the matter, and I am quite prepared to have the matter looked into and see if it is possible to get these girls admitted into some examination."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VEDANAYAGAN, PATTANA :—I feel thankful for the assurance that has been given to me by the Hon'ble Mr. Knapp and on the strength of that assurance, I do not press the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

The following resolutions standing in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. C. V. K. Khandekar have been taken in the absence of the additional member :—

VIII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that steps be taken to amend the Estates Land Act so that rent shall be payable in such instalments and on such dates as the Local Government may by rules made under the Estates Land Act prescribe.

X. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the system of awarding stipends be introduced in select places for popularizing elementary education among the depressed classes.

The following resolution standing in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao was not taken up at the meeting :—

XIV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the circular letter No. 273, dated the 18th September 1912, of the Government of India regarding the withdrawal of certain restrictions imposed on the local bodies in the matter of primary education may be carried into effect.

The Council then adjourned sine die.

F. I. RICHARDS,

Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.